

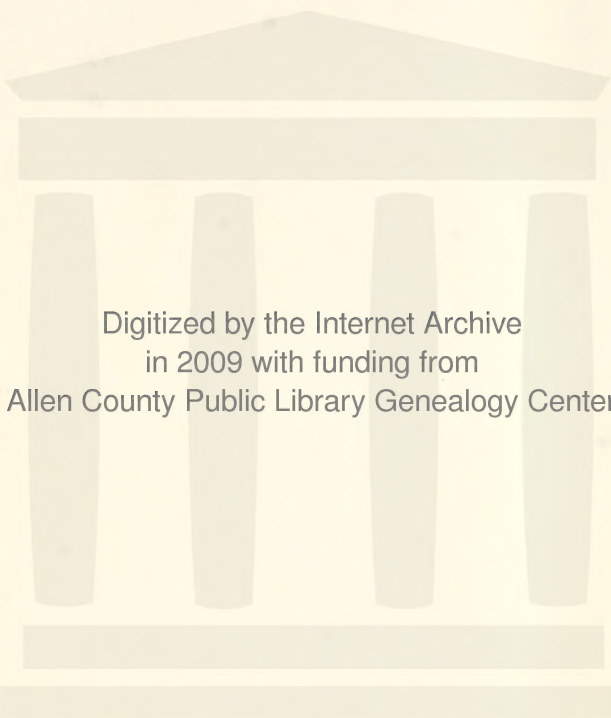
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HISTORY

OF

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

vol. 1

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS*

EDITED BY

LEWIS CASS ALDRICH

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS

1887

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HISTORY

OF

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

VOL. I

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN

EDITED BY

LEWIS CLARK ALDRICH

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NEW YORK: J. H. MASON & CO. PUBLISHERS
1881

INTRODUCTION.

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TO a person unacquainted with the detail of a history of any county, a very inadequate idea of its scope can be conveyed by the expression, a History of Clearfield County. Were this work to be devoted alone to a narrative of the events of the county, it would occupy a volume much less in size than this; but when we come to consider the vast and varied interests of Clearfield county, and its large area, then we must know that the work is not over-sized. In its compilation great care has been taken to secure correctness in general and in detail; nevertheless it would be a thing unprecedented, should there be found within its pages a single error. In its preparation the compiler has sought, and had the aid of a number of the most capable writers of the county, who, by their contributions and efforts, have helped to make this history what it is. And there are others, too, who have freely furnished every information requested of them, and made many valuable suggestions, all of which have materially facilitated the work of the editor.

Our obligation of thanks is due to many, and among them there may be selected some of whom special mention should be made. To Hon. George R. and Colonel Walter Barrett, for assistance and courtesy uniformly extended, and for the use of a large and excellent library; to Hon. Joseph B. McNally, for like kindness; to John Franklin Snyder, esq., for a most carefully prepared chapter on Education; to Daniel W. Moore, for a chapter on the Press; to Dr. Preston Wilson, for the chapter on the Medical Profession; to the Rev. Abram S. R. Richards, of Osceola Mills, for several valuable chapters; to Peter S. Weber, of Du Bois; A. Judson Smith, of New Milport; Captain James Dowler, of Barnside; Alessio Patter MacLeod, esq., of Coalport; R. D. Sroog, esq., of Curwensville, and others, in various portions of the county, for the contribution of valuable and well-written chapters. In addition to these, thanks are

due to the press of the county; and also to the people, generally, who, by material encouragement and support, have helped to make this work not only a success, but possible.

The volume now is before the public, and of its merits and imperfections the people of the county are to judge. Possibly some things are omitted that should have been included, and some things might better have been omitted. But it is a fact that it is a volume that has been put at the door of those who have aided the work, or contributed to its pages. Nothing has been said through envy, malice or hatred, but in entire fairness toward all, and with a desire to record the events as they have occurred.

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With these thoughts the *Memorial History of Clearfield County* is placed before the people by the editor, and the publishers.

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HISTORY

OF

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW.

The Subject — Formation — Geographical and Topographical — Mountains — Rivers — Natural Characteristics.

THE history of Clearfield county properly begins at the time of its organization, and a narrative of the events of the territory within its boundaries, prior to such organization, must be associated with the events of the older counties from which it was erected.

Previous to the early part of the present century, Clearfield, as a county, was unknown—not even contemplated. In the year 1804, by the act of the State Legislature creating this county, the older counties of Lycoming and Huntingdon surrendered portions of their territory to the formation of the new. The county of Lycoming was formed from a part of the still older county of Northumberland, in the year 1795, while Huntingdon county was taken from Bedford in 1787, so that, in order to narrate the events of Clearfield county, or the territory embraced by it, prior to its civil organization, a much larger area must be included within the scope of its Indian and early occupation, that the connection of events may be kept perfect; in fact the aboriginal occupation of this region is inseparably connected with the whole West Branch valley of the Susquehanna river—it is auxiliary to, though not co-extensive with it.

But, before going thoroughly into the subject of the Indian occupation, a geographical and topographical description of the county in general will serve to prepare the mind of the reader for such events as shall follow thereafter; and, as the configuration of the surface has not materially changed since its

earliest occupancy, hundreds of years ago, this description may be given in the present tense.

Geographically, Clearfield county lies on parallel $41^{\circ} 4'$ north latitude, and longitude $1^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington, D. C., according to the reckoning of Darby. The point of intersection of these imaginary lines is near Clearfield borough, as now located.

The county is bounded north by Elk and Cameron counties; east by Centre and Clinton counties; south by Cambria county, and west by Jefferson and Indiana counties. The average length from north to south is about thirty-six and eighty-five hundredths miles, with an average breadth of about forty and five-tenths miles, containing an area of about fourteen hundred eighty-two and forty-two hundredths square miles, or its equivalent in acres of nearly nine hundred and fifty thousand. It lies rather to the west of the main ridge of the Allegheny mountains, which enter the State from Allegheny county, Maryland, separate Bedford and Somerset counties, and extending in a northerly direction also separate the northwest part of Bedford from the southeast part of Cambria county. At the extreme northern angle of Bedford, the mountains turn to the northeast, and are thence drained on either side by the tributaries of the Susquehanna, discharging the waters of the West Branch to the northwest and those of the Juniata and Bald Eagle Rivers to the southeast. The Alleghenies reach the West Branch of the Susquehanna River near the mouth of the river Bald Eagle.

The surface in the western part of the county is considerably broken by the great secondary formation of the main chain—by some writers of note called the Stony Mountains. It is between these mountain formations that the greater portion of the county is situate. The surface is irregular, hilly, and in some localities quite mountainous; but the mountains, with a general inclination northeast and southwest, form no distinct chains, but are entirely broken.

The height of the summit lands bordering on the Susquehanna River and Moshannon Creek, average from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred feet above tide-water. The ridges in various localities often reach nineteen hundred, and in a few instances exceeding twenty-two hundred feet in height. As instance, in Girard township the elevation known as Big Knob is in the highest point twenty-two hundred and thirty feet.

In the northern and northwestern portions of the county, in the localities generally included by the townships of Sandy, Huston, Union, Pine, the extreme northerly part of Lawrence, and some portions of Goshen, Girard, and Karthaus, a large area is found averaging in many places in excess of two thousand feet, and in general ranging from seventeen to nineteen hundred feet altitude.

At the extreme southwest corner of the county, in the township of Burnside, the West Branch of the Susquehanna River enters and flows in a generally

northeast direction, maintaining through Burnside and into Bell township a course nearly direct north. At Chest post-office it bears to the east, with an inclination to the north, and holds this direction generally, but excessively devious and irregular, until it leaves the county, forming the southerly boundary of Karthaus township. Here it enters the counties on the east, and gradually finds its way to the confluence with the North Branch at Sunbury. On its general course through the county, the chief tributaries of the West Branch are Chest Creek, Clearfield Creek, and Moshannon Creek.

Chest Creek rises near Ebensburg, Cambria county, and flows in a northerly course through Chest township, and discharges its waters into the West Branch in Bell township, just north of Ostend.

Clearfield Creek has its source mainly in Beccaria township, and flows northeasterly into Bigler township to Madera; thence on through Bigler, north, forming the boundary between Knox and Woodward townships, penetrates Boggs, and empties into the West Branch in Lawrence township, east of Clearfield borough. Clearfield Creek has two small tributaries, called Muddy Run and Little Clearfield Creek respectively. Muddy Run divides the townships of Beccaria from Gulich, and Knox from Woodward. Little Clearfield Creek rises in Ferguson and Jordan townships and flows northeasterly, dividing Pike from Knox, and Lawrence from Boggs townships, and discharges into Clearfield Creek, near Stoneville.

The Moshannon forms the eastern boundary of Clearfield county, and separates it from Centre county. Its head waters are near the Cambria county line, and from thence it flows in a northeasterly direction to a point east of Morrisdale, where it turns and runs in an easterly, though very tortuous, course for several miles; thence in a generally north direction to its mouth at a very sharp bend in the West Branch. The Moshannon receives the drainage or surface waters from the west slope of the Alleghenies in Centre county, and of the eastern slope of the irregular and broken hilly districts of the townships on the east boundary of Clearfield county. The tributaries of the West Branch thus described, all discharge their waters into the main stream from the south.

The streams auxiliary to the West Branch, which flow from the north or the northwest portion of the county, are Anderson Creek, Moose Creek, Lick Run, Trout Run, Deer Creek, Sandy Creek, Musquito Creek, and Upper Three Run.

Anderson Creek rises in Huston and Union townships, thence runs south through Union and southeasterly through Bloom and Pike townships, and empties into the Susquehanna near and south of Curwensville.

Moose, or more properly named "Chincleclamousche" Creek, has its source in Pine township; from thence it flows through Lawrence township and into the river a short distance north from Clearfield. The name originally given this stream is not its only prominent feature. It has, within the past few

years, been utilized as the water supply for Clearfield borough, concerning which further mention will be found in another chapter.

The head waters of Lick Run are found in Pine and Lawrence townships. The stream crosses Lawrence entire, and enters Goshen in the extreme south part, where it reaches the river.

Trout Run rises in the extreme north part of Lawrence and Goshen townships, and is formed from several small mountain streams. Its main course lies in Goshen, and its waters discharge into the West Branch at Shawsville.

Deer Creek lies almost wholly within the township of Girard, and flows into the river in the southeast corner of the township.

Sandy Creek rises in the north part of Girard, and flows southeasterly into Covington township, and enters the river there.

Musquito Creek has its source in Girard and Covington townships, from whence it crosses into Karthaus, where it empties at a sharp bend of the river.

Upper Three Run rises and runs through Karthaus township only, and discharges into the West Branch near the Clinton county line.

Bennet's Branch of the Sinnemahoning has its source in the south part of Huston township, whence it takes a northeasterly course into Elk and Cameron counties, and gradually finds an outlet into the main stream which empties into the West Branch near Keating, Clinton county.

Laurel Run, a small tributary of Bennet's Branch, rises in the eastern part of Huston township, and flows thence north into the Branch in Elk county.

Sandy Lick Creek has its source in Huston and Sandy townships, and takes a westerly course into Jefferson county, which it crosses, and mingles its waters with those of the Allegheny River at Redbank.

As an evidence of the excessively tortuous course of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, as it traverses the county, its waters flowing from southwest to northeast, the fact appears that a direct line from the point of entrance to the county, to a point where the stream enters the counties bordering on the east, is fifty miles in length, while by the course of the stream, as a log would float, the distance is nearly one hundred miles.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

Indian Occupation—The Lenni Lenapes—Their Origin—Country Occupied by Them—The Iroquois—Their Clan System—The Five Nations—The Lenapes Conquered—The Delawares—Other Tribes—Iroquois Successful—The Six Nations—Shawnees.

AT the time the first settlers came to that part of our country now included within the boundaries of the State of Pennsylvania, the territory was found to be in possession of a tribe of Indians known as the Lenni Lenapes, which by themselves being interpreted, means "original people." Among the European settlers they were styled the Delawares, from the fact of their inhabiting the region of the Delaware River. In other localities they were known as the Algonquins. Tradition, so long and frequently related concerning them that it seems to be an established fact, credits them with having come from the far western country, even beyond the borders of the Mississippi River; that about the time they reached the Mississippi in their journey eastward, they fell in company with another tribe distinct from themselves, called the Mengwe. The latter had in view the same end sought by the Lenni Lenapes—a home in the country farther east. Rumors sent in advance reported the country bordering on the river and to the east of it, as inhabited by a people of vast strength, who dwelt in strongly constructed fortifications and entrenchments. A request was made of them that the new-comers might settle in their country. This was refused by the Allegewi, the occupants of the region, but permission was given that the Lenapes and the Mengwe might pass through their country and settle in the country still farther east. Deceived as to the number of emigrants in the eastward-bound body, or else with treachery aforethought, the Allegewi made a fierce attack upon the Lenapes and slaughtered many of them before the entire tribe had crossed the river. The Mengwe, who had remained neutral during the fight, formed an alliance with their companions, the Lenapes, and waged a fierce and bloody war against the treacherous Allegewi, and drove them from the country. The Allegewi suffered great loss by this war and fled to the country southward. The Lenni Lenapes also lost many warriors in the strife, and claimed that brunt of the battle fell upon them, while the Mengwe hung in the rear. Gradually the now conquering forces worked their way eastward, maintaining friendly companionship, the Mengwe making a choice of the territory bordering on the Great Lakes, while the Lenapes followed the streams running to the eastward, and occupied the country from the Hudson River to the Chesapeake Bay, including the shores of the four great rivers—the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and the Potomac—making the country of the Delaware the chief center of their vast posses-

sions. That portion of the Lenapes that reached and occupied the Atlantic slope, became in time divided into three clans, or smaller tribes, to wit.: The Unamis or Turtle tribe, Unalachtgo or Turkey tribe, and the Minsi or Wolf tribe, otherwise known as Monsey or Muncy. The Wolf or Monseys, being more warlike and fierce than the other tribes, occupied the territory farthest inland, that they might defend the border against any depredations of the Mengwe, who, although they engaged with the Lenapes against their common enemy, the Allegewi, were still distrusted by them on account of the doubtful interest they took in the war on the Mississippi. The possessions of the Lenapes extended from the Hudson southwest, including the Susquehanna valley and the valley of the Juniata. The three principal tribes, Turtle, Turkey, and Minsi, of the Lenapes, were afterward sub-divided into other tribes or clans, each assuming a separate name, as locality or circumstance might suggest. Some of these subordinate tribes were known as the Shawnese, the Susquehannas, the Nanticokes, the Neshamines.

The Mengwe became, in course of time, separated into five distinct tribes, and were severally known as follows: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Although their main line of possessions hovered along the borders of the Great Lakes, their hunting ground reached many miles inland, and they frequently came in contact with the Lenapes of whom they were jealous, and they endeavored to arouse hostilities among the various tribes of the Lenapes, but in this they were unsuccessful. The Lenapes were the stronger and more powerful in point of numbers, and this fact was well known to the Mengwe. They dare not attack them nor wage war against them, nor was their border as carefully and strongly guarded as that of the Lenapes, with the Minsi on their frontier. Having failed in every attempt either to create dissension among the various Lenape sub-tribes, or lead them from their well defended border, the Mengwe called together their several tribes for the purpose of effecting a union for aggressive and defensive warfare. This council having met, it resulted in the creation of that great branch of Indian government known as the Five Nations. By the French they were known as the Iroquois; by the Dutch, Maquas, and by the English, Mingoos. In general, this confederacy was known as the Iroquois Nation, and thus the most skilled historians have been content to designate it. It should be borne in mind, however, that the name "Iroquois" was never used by the Confederates themselves. It was first used by the French, and its precise meaning is veiled in uncertainty. The men of the Confederacy called themselves "Hedonosanee," which means literally, "They form a cabin," describing in this manner the close union existing among them. The Indian name just above quoted, is more liberally and commonly rendered, "The People of the Long House," which is more full in description, though not so accurate in translation. The central and unique characteristic of the Iroquois league was not the mere fact

of five separate tribes being confederated together, for such unions have been frequent among civilized or semi-civilized people, though little known among the savages of this continent. The feature that distinguished the people of the Long House from all other confederacies, and which at the same time bound together all these ferocious warriors, was the system of *clans* extending throughout all the different tribes.

The distinctive word "clan" has been adopted as the most convenient one to designate the peculiar families about to be described, and is much better than the word "tribe," which usually applies to an Indian people separate and distinct from another.

The whole Confederacy of Iroquois Indians, or people, were divided into eight clans, as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron, and Hawk. Some writers declare that every clan extended through all the tribes, while others assert that only the Wolf, Bear, and Turtle clans did so, the rest being restricted to a less number of tribes. Certain it is, nevertheless, that the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas or Senecas contained parts of the three clans named, and of several of the others.

Each clan formed a family, and all members of it, no matter how widely separated, were considered as brothers and sisters to each other, and were forbidden to intermarry. This prohibition was strictly enforced by common consent. So powerful indeed was this bond of union that linked the whole Confederacy together, that for hundreds of years there was no serious dissension between the several tribes of the Iroquois nation.

In times of peace all power was confided to the "sachems," in times of war to the "chiefs." The sachems were the rulers who exercised civil authority, met in congress, and directed the affairs of the Confederacy. Of these sachems, or rulers, there were fifty in all—of whom the Mohawks had nine, the Senecas eight, the Cayugas ten, the Oneidas nine, and the Onondagas fourteen. Each tribe also had as many war chiefs as it had sachems, and in council each sachem had a war chief standing near to execute his commands.

The Senecas were, by far, the most fierce and powerful of any of the nation, and they were stationed at the western extremity of their dominion to guard that entrance to their domain against intrusion by their enemies.

The dates furnished by various historians as to the several conquests over smaller tribes or nations, by the Five Nations, differ materially. The French accounts tend to show that the Kahquahs were first conquered, and the Eries after them, while others reverse the order of conquest. Be that as it may, both were subjugated by the Iroquois, and Neuter Nation too, in turn, fell an easy prey to their relentless masters. The time of war against the Neuter Nation is given as having occurred about 1642; that of Kahquahs soon after 1630, while some writers assert that between the years 1640 and 1633 the fierce Confederates "put out the fires" of both the Eries and Kahquahs.

After spreading destruction among their enemies nearer home, and bringing them into a state of complete subjection, the Iroquois went forth "conquering and to conquer." They first turned their attention to the tribes inhabiting the rivers of Pennsylvania, the descendants of their old associates and companions, the Lenni Lenapes, more commonly known as the Delawares—on the Allegheny, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware in Pennsylvania; on the Ohio, and even as far west as the Mississippi; on the Potomac and the Savannah in the south, the Iroquois bore their conquering arms, filling with terror the dwellers alike on the plains of Illinois and in the glades of the Carolinas. They passed ruthlessly on over the mouldering bones of the slaughtered Kauhquahs to further conquests on the Great Lakes beyond the shores of Lake Superior. They fought and vanquished the Hurons, the allies of the French, and forced them to flee for safety to the frozen region of Hudson's Bay. They conquered as they went, destroying as a mighty whirlwind villages and inhabitants alike of their people, and stayed only before the steady approach of the sturdy white-faced pioneer.

In or about the year 1712, the Tuscaroras, who had become involved in a war with the Powhattans, growing out of a dispute over the right of possession to certain lands, were defeated by the Powhattans and fled northward, where they were received by the Iroquois and adopted into the Confederacy, which from this time forth was known as the Six Nations. The defeated Tuscaroras were a powerful tribe, and materially augmented the forces of the Iroquois. The territory occupied by the Tuscaroras before their disastrous warfare was the north part of the Carolinas and the lower part of Virginia.

The full credit for the victory over the vanquished Tuscaroras does not belong wholly to the Powhattans. It is said, by good authority, that the white colonists then settling in North and South Carolina, and Virginia, not only instigated the war against the Tuscaroras, but actually took part against them, and were it not for their white allies, the Powhattans undoubtedly would have been defeated. The Powhattans were a tribe of the Lenni Lenape family.

That the Iroquois so willingly received the Tuscaroras and added them to their great body as a distinct nation, may be accounted for by the fact that while waging their war against the southern Indians, the Tuscaroras were allied to the Iroquois, and gave them great assistance, and the same fact would also account for the eagerness of the Tuscaroras to join the nation after having been so severely beaten by their southern antagonists.

Although the Five Nations had, by force of arms, succeeded in defeating every antagonist in their depredatory excursions over a vast area of territory occupied by their enemies, they by no means entirely subjugated them all or brought them into an acknowledgment of their supreme right to the territory invaded. They destroyed villages and slaughtered inhabitants or compelled them to flee for safety to the mountains; but after the storm of war had passed

these refugees returned to their ruined habitations and sought to re-establish them, still claiming the right of possession and occupancy.

The Iroquois claimed this right by conquest, and proclaimed themselves absolute owners of the whole territory invaded, but were not sufficiently strong, in point of numbers, to occupy more than a small portion of the conquered country.

The precise time in which the conquest over the Pennsylvania Indians was accomplished is not stated by any authority. In, or soon after the year 1655, they started on the war path in this region, and had concluded their whole conquest, central, west, and south, soon after 1680. The reader has already become aware of the fact that the chief or central point of the Lenni Lenapes' possessions was in the region of the Delaware river, and that the tribe inhabiting that territory were called the Delawares; and further, that all the other tribes in the whole Lenape country were branches of the parent tribe, although known by different names in various localities. In such mention as shall hereafter be made of the occupants generally of this country, the word "Delawares" will be used, unless a particular locality is mentioned, in which case the name of the branch tribe will be given. It may be well to add that the language spoken by the Five Nations was different from that of the Lenni Lenapes.

The particular branch of the parent tribe that occupied the region hereabouts was the Shawnees, otherwise written Shawnese. Their language was the same as the Algonquins, and they are supposed to have been of southern origin. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, by permission of the Proprietary Government, they settled in the neighborhood of Conestoga and Pequea Creeks, where they remained nearly a quarter of a century. They were a migratory people evidently, not content to remain for a considerable time in any locality. They drifted westward, and in 1728 occupied country bordering on the Ohio, and before 1750 a majority of the entire tribe were settled there. Like the Delawares, the Shawnees were under the ruler-chiefs, and sachems of the Six Nations, although they had their own chiefs and sachems for local government. The representative of the Six Nations appointed in 1728 to dwell among the Shawnees was Shekelimo. The jurisdiction of Shekelimo also extended over the Delawares. Richard Penn treated with the deputies of the Shawnees, who "were scattered abroad from the Great Island to the Allegheny." The Six Nations, in a message to the governor in 1743, say they had gone to the Juniata to hunt with their cousins, the Delawares, and with their brethren, the Shawnees.

Shekelimo stationed himself on the west bank of the river, a few miles above the present location of Lewisburg, Union county. Here he received a visit from Conrad Weiser in 1733, and whom he accompanied on his journey to Onondaga, the seat of government of the Six Nations. Shekelimo died at the place now called Sunbury, whither he had removed, and was succeeded by his

son Tachnachdourus, a chief of rank of the Iroquois, and who was better known as John Shekelimo.

The lands south of the West Branch were placed under control of Half King, a chief of the Senecas, who was properly called Tanacharis. In 1754 his post was located at Aughwick, in Huntingdon county. He lived but a short time, and was succeeded by a chief of the Oneidas called Scarrooydy.

At the time of the treaties with the natives for the purchase of their lands by the proprietaries, the negotiations were made with the sachems of the Delawares. When this became known to the deputies of the Iroquois, they appeared and disputed the right of the Delawares to any territory drained by the Susquehanna River. They contended that the territory was theirs by conquest and they had the disposition of it. The proprietary government then made purchases of both nations until the paramount title of the Iroquois nation was acknowledged by the Delawares. In July, 1742, a conference with the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations and the chiefs of the Shawnees was held by the governor and council at Philadelphia, which continued several days.

The leading questions presented for consideration and adjustment at this conference were complaints on the part of the Indians of intrusions made into their country on the part of white settlers along the valley of the Juniata, a branch of the Susquehanna, and all along the banks of that river as far as Mahaning (Mahoning), and desire that they may be made forthwith to depart, "for they do great damage to our cousins the Delawares." The governor responded that regarding their former complaints of the settlers on the "Juniata and Susquehanna, some magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no person would stay after that." The chief replied: "So far from removing the people, they (the magistrates) made surveys for themselves, and they are in league with the trespassers. We desire more effectual methods may be used, and honester men employed."

The governor promised them a redress for their grievances, and at the same time remarked that the Delawares were creating trouble over lands purchased from their ancestors over fifty years before. The chief of the Onondagas, Canassatego, who was the orator of the council, addressed the proprietaries a few days after this in the presence of Sassonan, a chief of the Delawares, and a number of other Indians of that nation, upon the subject complained of by the governor, in which he severely censured them for their faithlessness, and alleged that they had fairly released their lands to the whites and received full pay therefor, but that they had squandered their pay and were now seeking to create a disturbance with the settlers. In closing this somewhat remarkable address, he says: "We have concluded to remove them and oblige them to go over the river Delaware, and to quit all claim to any lands on this side for the future, since they have received pay for them and it

has gone through their guts long ago. To confirm to you that we will see your requests executed, we lay down this string of wampum in return for yours." When this address to the governor and council was concluded, Canassatego upbraided the Delawares and ordered them to leave the lands immediately and go either to Wyoming or Shamokin. "You may go," says he, "to either of these places, and then we shall have you more under our eye, and shall see how you behave. Don't deliberate, but remove away and take this belt of wampum."

This speech was interpreted by Conrad Weiser into English, and by Cornelius Spring into the Delaware language, upon which Canassatego, taking a string of wampum, said: "After our just reproof and absolute order to depart from the land, you are now to take notice of what we have further to say to you. This string of wampum serves to forbid you, your children, and your grandchildren to the latest posterity, from ever meddling in land affairs. Neither you nor any who shall descend from you are ever hereafter presumed to sell any land, for which purpose you are to preserve this string in memory of what your uncles have this day given you in charge. We have some other business to transact with our brethren, and therefore depart the council and consider what has been said to you."

Conrad Weiser, the interpreter mentioned heretofore, and who took such an active part in the events that occurred during the Indian occupancy, was born in Germany in 1696, but emigrated to this country about 1714. He was a grandson of the celebrated Indian agent and interpreter of that name. Conrad became well acquainted with the language of several Indian tribes and possessed their fullest confidence through his honesty and fair dealing among them. He died possessed of considerable property.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIANS IN THE FRENCH WAR.

The French and English War—Disposition of the Indians—Erection of Forts—Fort Augusta—Events Along the West Branch—Scenes at Chinkeclamousche—Summary—Close of the War.

THE war between England and France began in the year 1744, and was closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The Six Nations generally maintained their neutrality, though the Mohawks occasionally gave some aid to the English. During the eight years of nominal peace which succeeded that treaty, both the French and English made every attempt to extend their

dominion beyond the frontier settlements, the French with the greater success. In addition to their already established posts at Niagara and Detroit, they added Presque Isle (now Erie), Venango, and finally built Fort Duquesne on the site of Pittsburgh, evidently with design of establishing a line of forts from the lakes to the Ohio, and thence down that river to the Mississippi.

Frequent detachments of troops and their Indian allies passed through along this line from Niagara to Erie, either by lake or on foot, and thence to Venango and Duquesne. Dark-gowned Jesuits hastened to and fro, everywhere receiving the respect of the red men, and using all their art to magnify the power of both Rome and France.

After two years of open hostilities in America, and several important conflicts, war was again declared between England and France in 1756, this being their last great contest for the supremacy on American soil. In this war the Mohawks were persuaded to take the field in favor of the English, but the Senecas were friendly to the French, and only restrained themselves from taking up arms against the English by their unwillingness to fight against their brethren.

On the Ohio the Shawnees, who felt an open enmity against the English, had assumed a hostile attitude.

The Delawares, smarting under the terrible rebuke administered by the Iroquois sachem in the conference at Philadelphia, and knowing the friendly feelings of the Five Nations toward the English, refused to leave the Delaware River, but located at Wyoming.

By the council held at Albany in the summer of 1754, and to which the Six Nations were invited, no substantial results were accomplished, except that the commissioners representing Pennsylvania acquired title to another large tract of land within the province. A serious dispute soon arose as to the boundaries of this tract under the written purchase. The Indians claimed that they never intended to include in their sale the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the hunting grounds of the Delawares and Shawnees; that they were not acquainted with the points of the compass, and if the line was run so as to include the West Branch they would never agree to it. The line run, as claimed by the purchasers, started from a point a mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek, on the river, and extended northwest by west to the west boundary of the province. A line so run would cross the West Branch near the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, and instead of reaching the west boundary of the province, would touch the north boundary a short distance west of the Conewango Creek, in Warren county. The deed itself never contemplated that this territory should be included in the purchase, but was only to include the head waters of the Juniata, far south of this. Whether or not this claim on the part of the representatives of the province was actuated by an honest intent, does not appear, but certain it is that the white settlers along Penn's

Creek paid for the transgression with their lives in the fall of 1755. An amicable adjustment of the dispute was reached in 1758, and the lines were run in conformity with the construction placed upon the boundaries of the purchase as claimed by the Indians.

In the early part of the French and Indian war, the former were everywhere victorious. Braddock, almost at the gates of Fort Duquesne was led into an ambuscade. The general himself fell mortally wounded, and his whole army severely beaten and totally routed by a force of French and Indians greatly inferior to his own. Montcalm captured Oswego, and the French lines up the lakes and across the Ohio were stronger than ever.

In the month of October, 1755, a strong force of French and Indians left Fort Duquesne and appeared at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, intent on establishing a line of French possessions along the West and North Branches of the Susquehanna River, and it was this force that slaughtered the settlers of Penn's Creek Valley in that year. To oppose this line of possessions, the Provincials erected Fort Lytleton, now in Fulton county; Fort Shirley, Fort Granville, at the mouth of Kishacoquillas Creek, one called Pomfret, on the borders of what is now Juniata and Snyder counties, and in the following year Fort Augusta was built at Shamokin by Colonel William Clapham. Although the order for the erection of Fort Augusta was made in June, 1756, the work was not completed until the fall of that year.

In July Colonel Clapham and James Burd addressed a letter to Governor Morris setting forth their grievances and complaints. An extract from this communication reads as follows: "Tis extremely Cruel, Sr, and unjust to the last degree, That men who cheerfully ventured their lives in the most dangerous and Fatiguing services of their Country, who have numerous Families dependant on their labor, and who have many of them while they were engaged in that service, suffered more from the neglect of their Farms and Crops at home than the whole Value of their pay. In short, whose Affairs are ruined by the Services done their Country should some of them receive no pay at all for those services, if this is the case I plainly perceive that all Service is at an end, and foresee that whoever has the command of this Garrison will inevitably be Obligated to Abandon his Post very shortly for want of a Suply of Provisions. Your Honr will not be surprized to hear that in a government where its Servants are so well rewarded I have but one Team of Draught Horses, which, according to the Commissioners remark, can but do the Business of but one Team in a day from whence you will easily Judge that the Works must proceed very slowly and the Expençe in the end be proportionable.

"Permit me, Sr, in the most grateful manner to thank your Honr for the Favor conferred on me and on the Regiment under my Command which I am sensible were meant as well in Friendship to the Province as myself. I have executed the trust Reposed in me wth all Possible Fidelity and to the best of

my Knowledge, but my endeavours as well as those of every other Officer in the Service have met with so ungenerous a Return so contracted a Reward that we can no longer serve with any Pleasure on such terms. And if we are not for the Future to receive from your Honr our Orders, our Supplys and our Pay beg Leave unanimously to resign on the Twentieth of August next, & will abandon the Post accordingly at that time, in which Case I would recommend it to the Gentlemen Commissioners to take great care to prevent that universal Desertion of the men which will otherwise certainly ensue."

In closing, this remarkable epistle says: "Tis wth utmost concern & Reluctance that the Gentlemen of this Regiment see themselves reduced to the necessity of this Declaration and assure your Honr that nothing but such a Continued series of Discouragements could have extorted it from those who hope that they have not used any Expressions inconsistent with that high Regard they have for your Honr, and beg leave with me to Subscribe themselves," etc.

The government, being no doubt hard pressed for funds and provisions, was exceedingly slow in supplying the wants of the soldiers. Again, in August, Colonel Clapham writes Governor Morris that their necessities are still unsupplied. Further he says he has been obliged to put Lieutenant Plunkett under arrest for mutiny.

Fort Augusta was completed early in the fall of 1756, and in December following was placed under command of Major James Burd.

Major Burd reports the winter of 1756-7 as having been exceedingly cold and severe; the West Branch entirely frozen over, and the paths so filled with snow that the Indians sent on an errand to Chincklacamoose (Clearfield) in February, 1757, were compelled to return before completing their mission.

On the evening of April 7, 1757, Captain William Patterson, with a squad of ten men, was sent up the West Branch in quest of intelligence. He came as far as Chincklacamoose, having met with none of the enemy's forces on their route. This seems to have been a tour of investigation into a new country, as Major Burd reported that the great path from Buchaloons, on Lake Erie, passed by Chincklacamoose and forked on the south side of the West Branch, forty miles east from that place, one path leading toward Cumberland county, while the other took off in the direction of Fort Augusta. They found the cabins at Chincklacamoose all burned, and saw no traces of Indians having recently inhabited the place. The party remained in this vicinity for a space of about three days, living on walnuts, as no game could be found, and then passed down the river on rafts to the fort.

On the 1st day of July, 1758, Levi Trump, then at Fort Augusta, addressed a letter to Governor Denny, from which the following extract is taken: "I received a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel James Burd, dated 12th ulto., informing me that he had an account of a body of French that are Erecting a

Fort at Shinglaclamush, and 'tis thought they design to attack this place; and also, Colonel Burd ordered me to confine all the French Deserters that were enlisted as Soldiers, and send them down under a Guard to Lancaster Gaol, and instantly to acquaint his Excellency General Forbes of the same, which I have done. There are several soldiers here whose times have expired and have applied to me for Discharges, whom I have prevailed with to continue doing Duty, untill I know your pleasure in regard to them. Our Colours is entirely worn out, and shou'd be extreemly glad of a New one, the Staff is 70 feet.

"You mentioned in your last to me of six Lycences for Suttlers being inclos'd, which did not come to hand."

After this information was made to the authorities, two Indians named Pisquotomen and Keekyuscung were prevailed upon to undertake a journey into the country of the enemy as far as Fort Duquesne, and take an account of the motions of the French and of the disposition of the Indians. Frederick Post was desired to accompany them, which he readily consented to do.

About the same time that Levi Trump wrote to Governor Denny, Peter Bard also addressed him, in which he says: "Your Honour has doubtless hear'd of the French building a fort uppon the West branch of this river, at a place called Shingelaclamoos, &c."

From extracts taken from the journal of Frederick Post on this perilous mission, we observe as follows:

"July 15th.—This day I received orders from his Honour, the Governor, to sett out on my intended Journey, & proceeded as far as Germantown, where I found all the Indians drunk; Will^m M'Kaking returned to Philada for a horse that was promised him.

"16th.—This day I waited for the said M'Kaking, 'till most dinner time, & when he came, he could hardly stand, being very drunk, & seeing he could Proceed no farther, I left with him and the rest, & went on to Bethlehem,

"17th.—I arrive at Bethlehem, & prepared for my journey.

"18th.—I read over both Treatties, that held at East town, and that at Philadelphia, and made myself acquainted with the particulars of each.

"19th.—With much difficulty I perswaded the Indians to leave Bethlehem, and traveled this day no farther than Hazes. Had a hard shower of Rain."

For the next ten days a greater portion of the time was employed in pre-vailing upon the Indians to proceed further than Fort Allen. They had become frightened by unfavorable reports from up the West Branch Valley. However, their fears were removed and the party proceeded. Again referring to the journal:

"27th.—They furnished us here (Fort Augusta) with everything necessary for our Journey, and we sett out with good courage; after having rode about ten miles, were caught in a hard shower of rain.

" 28th.—We came to Weheeponal, where the road turns off for Wioming, and slept this night at Quenashawakee.

" 29th.—We crossed the Susquehanna over the Big Island, my companions were now very fearfull, and this night slept a great way from the Road, without a fire, but we could not sleep for bugs and mosquitoes.

" 30th & 31st.—We were glad when it was day, that we might sett out ; we got upon the Mountains, heavy Rains all night, the Heavens alone were our covering, and we accepted of all that poured thence.

" August 1st.—We saw three Hoops on a Bush, to one there remained long white hair ; our horses left us, I suppose not being fond of the dry food they met with on the Mountain, tho with a good deal of trouble we found them again. We slept this night on the same mountain.

" 2nd.—We came across several places where two Poles Painted Red, were stuck in the ground, in order to tye their Prisoners ; we arrived this night at Shinglimuce (Clearfield), where was the above marks ; 'tis a disagreeable and melancholy sight to see the means they make use of, according to their critical way, to punish Flesh & Blood.

" 3rd.—We came this day to a part of the River Tobeas (Toby), over the mountains, a very bad road."

Having now passed this vicinity, the journal recites the unimportant features of the trip until the arrival at Fort Venango.

" 7th.—We arrived at Fort Venango, situated between two mountains in a fork of the Ohio River. I prayed the Lord to Blind them as he did the enemies of Lot and Elisha, that I might pass unknown ; when we arrived, the Fort being on the other side of the River, we haled, and desired them to fetch us over, which they were afraid to do, but showed us a place where we might ford ; we slept this night within half gun shot of the fort."

Having fulfilled the object of their journey, the party started to return, and on the fifteenth day of September reached the " Susquehanna, & crost 6 times, & came to Calamawesink, where had been an Old Indian town ; in the Evening there Came 3 Indians, and said they saw two Indian tracts where we Slept turn Back, so we were Sure that they followed us.

" 16th & 17th.—We Crossed Over the big Mountain (Allegheny.)

" 18th.—Came to Big Island, where we had nothing to live on, we were Oblidg'd to lye to hunt.

" 19th.—We met with Twenty Warriors who were Returning from the Inhabitants, with five Prisoners & 1 Scalp, Six of them was Delawares, the Rest Mingoes, we Sat Down all in one Ring together, I Informed them where I had been & what was done, they asked me to go back a Little, and so I did, and Slept all night with them, and inform'd them of the Particulars ; they said they did not know it, if they had, they would not have gone to war : be strong if you make a Good peace, then we will bring all the prisoners Back again ; they kill'd two Deer, & gave us one."

The party arrived at Fort Augusta on the 22d of September, as the journal reads, "very Weary and Hungry, but Greatly Rejoiced at our Return from this Tedious Journey."

Frederick Post, who has thus far taken such an active part in the affairs of the pioneers, and who acted as mediator between the provincial authorities and the Indians in this vicinity, came to this country about sixteen years prior to the time of the events narrated. His full name was Christian Frederick Post. At the time of his coming he had no other views than to preach the gospel among the heathen. He was a member of the *Unitas Fratrum* Church, which church had two settled congregations of Indians. During the war he was intrusted by the government with negotiations to secure the assistance of the various Indian nations, and in every trust committed to his charge he fulfilled its mission promptly and well.

In July, 1758, about the time that Levi Trump and Peter Bard wrote to Governor Denny, a party of French and their Indian allies appeared upon the West Branch at the village known to the Indians as *Achtschingi Clammui* (now Clearfield) where they commenced the erection of a fort, intending evidently to make this a central point of operations on this branch of the Susquehanna. They fitted out a war expedition and embarked down the river on rafts to attack Fort Augusta. They found the fort much stronger in construction and garrison than they anticipated, and being without the artillery necessary for its siege, left without making an attempt against it.

To epitomize the events that occurred from time to time in the territory now embraced within the limits of the county of Clearfield or immediately adjoining it, reference is made to the several messages addressed by Governor Denny to the proprietaries, concerning which he says: "In my last I mentioned that the Augusta Batalion were employed in building and carrying on the works at that Fort (Augusta), their duty and labor very severe, even under these Circumstances of the Garrison, I ordered a strong Detachment under Colonel Clapham towards the Ohio, to act offensively, and if possible destroy an Indian town; but Intelligence arriving before these orders could be carried into Execution, that a large body of French and Indians were coming to besiege the Fort, they were obliged to lay the expedition aside. This account proving false, Colonel Clapham who was employed in finishing the Fort, sent out a Captains Command to attack an Indian Town called *Shinglecalamouse*, situate near the head of West Branch of Susquehanna, where was supposed to be a great resort of Indians. Captain Hambright entered the Town, found the Cabins all standing, but deserted by the Indians. Agreeably to his orders he did not touch anything, nor destroy the Town, in hopes the Indians would come and settle there again. This was the only Indian Town that could be attacked; and we found by a second Expedition that they had returned, set their Town on Fire, and were retired to Venango situate where the River au Bœuf

runs into the Ohio. Since the affair of Kittanning the Indians on this side of the Ohio have mostly retired with their Wives and Children under the French Forts on that River."

Still later on in this summary of the events, the governor says: "An Express arrived from Shamokin with an Account of the Arrival of a Number of the Six Nation Indians, from Sir William Johnson, our known and hearty Friends, who informed the Commanding officer, that a body of French and Indians was making Canoes at the head of the West Branch of Susquehannah, with an intent to come and attack the Fort."

In a communication addressed by the governor to the proprietaries, he again calls the attention to operations in this section as follows: "It will be proper to acquaint You, that the Six Nation Indians, as they passed by Shamokin in their Way to Harris's Ferry, inform'd the Commanding Officer that a large Body of French & Indians was making Canoes at the Head of the West Branch, and intended to come and attack that Fort."

Returning to the more active scenes of the war, we find Colonel Armstrong engaged in an expedition against the Indian village at Kittanning, which he destroyed early in September, 1756, but not without a severe loss to his own force. This was the first aggressive movement against the Indian towns by the provincial forces, and was a serious blow to the savages.

On November 8th following, began the grand council with the Indians at Easton, at which Teedyuscung, chief of the Delawares, and other prominent chiefs and warriors took part. The leading topic under discussion was the purchase made of the Indians in 1754, concerning lands on the West Branch and Penn's Creek. Teedyuscung acted as chief orator on this occasion, and maintained his position with firmness and dignity.

In May, 1757, the conference with the Six Nations was held at Lancaster, at which the governor and other dignitaries were present.

In 1758 William Pitt entered the councils of George II as actual, though not nominal chief of the ministry, and then England entered earnestly into the contest. That year Fort Duquesne was abandoned before the steady approach of the English and provincial forces. In the North Frontenac was captured by Colonel Bradstreet. The Western army passed under command of General John Forbes, and Boquet commanded the provincials assembled at Rays-town. Major Grant, with a force of provincials, came in contact with a large body of French and Indian troops on the night of September 21, and was repulsed with great loss. Fort Duquesne was abandoned and blown up by the retreating French forces on November 1st. This ended the struggle between the English and French in the Ohio Valley and in Pennsylvania. The cordon was broken, but Fort Niagara still held out for France; still the messengers ran backward and forward, to and from Presque Isle and Venango; still the Senecas strongly declared their friendship for Yonnondio and Yonnondio's royal master.

In 1759 still heavier blows were struck. Wolf assailed Quebec, the Gibraltar of the French. At the same time, Prideau, with two thousand British and provincials, and Sir William Johnson with one thousand faithful Iroquois sailed up Ontario and laid siege to Fort Niagara. Its capture was certain unless relief could be obtained. Its commander, however, was not idle. Away through the forest sped his lithe red-skinned messengers to summon the sons and allies of France. D'Aubrey, at Venango, heard the call and responded with his most zealous endeavors. Gathering all the troops from far and near, stripping bare the little French posts of the West, and mustering every red man he could persuade to follow, he set forth to relieve distressed Niagara with near a thousand Frenchmen and four hundred dusky warriors of the West. The forces of Sir William Johnson met those of D'Aubrey, and after a long and bloody fight the French were utterly routed. On the news reaching the fort the garrison at once surrendered, and the control of the Niagara, which for over a hundred years had been in the French, passed into the hands of the English. Soon Wolf gained Quebec at the cost of his own life.

In September, 1760, the governor-general of Canada surrendered Montreal, and with it Detroit, Venango, and all other posts within his jurisdiction. This surrender was ratified by the treaty of peace between England and France in February, 1763, which ceded the French power in America to the British.

After the campaign of 1760, a greater portion of the Pennsylvania forces were discharged. Small garrisons were stationed at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Fort Allen, and Fort Augusta.

CHAPTER IV.

WARS WITH THE INDIANS.

Pontiac's War—The League—Depredations on the Frontier—Forts Taken—Indians Driven Back—The Treaty of Peace—Threatenings of an Outbreak—Departure of the Moravians—Incidents—The Cresap War—Logan.

UPON the close of the French and English war and the withdrawal of the French army from the province, the struggling colonists looked and hoped for an era of peace and quiet, that they might re-establish their wasted fortunes and extend their settlements farther along the frontier. But no, although the power of the French was entirely extinguished, the Western Indians still remembered them with affection, and were still disposed to wage war upon the red-coated English, and all who had aided or abetted their

cause. The renowned Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas of Canada, united many of these tribes of the West in a league against the hated red-coats, immediately after the advent of the latter into Canadian territory; and as no such confederation had ever been formed against the French during all their long years of possession, his action must be assigned to some other motive than mere hatred of all civilized intruders.

In the month of May, 1763, the league assailed and captured nine out of twelve forts on the frontier, and massacred their garrisons. The post at Michilimackinac fell first, and soon after Le Bœuf, Venango, Presque Isle, Le Bay, Saint Joseph's, Miamis, Ouachtunon, and Sandusky. Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit alone withstood this terrible shock. Detroit was saved through the efforts of an Indian woman who informed the commander of the post of the intended attack, and a proper defense was made. This attack was led by the mighty Pontiac in person, and although unsuccessful in his design against the place, he reaped a revenge in the terrible massacre perpetrated on the troops under Captain Dalyell, who had been sent to the relief of the garrison.

After several murders had been committed by the Indians around Fort Pitt, Governor Hamilton took measures to protect the frontier, and sent out several detachments of troops, and strengthened the garrison at Fort Augusta. The whole country west of Shippensburg was overrun with marauding Indians, who destroyed and plundered every village and hamlet. On both sides of the Susquehanna the inhabitants were compelled to flee to the woods and mountains for safety. Colonel Boquet was sent to relieve Fort Pitt with a force of troops and supplies. Before arriving there he detached a strong force and sent them to assist in defense of Fort Ligonier, where large quantities of ammunition were stored. The Indians having become aware of this, raised the siege of Fort Pitt and hastened to attack Fort Ligonier and intercept the reinforcements. As the relief party were nearing the fort, they were attacked by the Indians, but drove them back. Again and again did the merciless savage foe charge the little band of sturdy troops, but were as often repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and finally routed and driven from the ground.

The command under Colonel Boquet was attacked, but defeated the enemy by leading them into an ambuscade, saving his whole force from destruction. In due time he made his way to Fort Pitt, but the Indians, disheartened by their recent defeat and heavy loss, made no attack against it.

The Indians soon after abandoned the country between Presque Isle and Sandusky, and retreated to the land west of the Ohio.

In the month of September, 1763, occurred the awful tragedy at Devil's Hole, when a band of Senecas under Honayewus, afterward celebrated as Farmer's Brother, and Cornplanter, ambushed a train of English army wagons with an escort of ninety soldiers, when every man, save four, fell victims to their cruel and relentless foe.

In October of the same year a regiment of six hundred soldiers under Major Wilkins, was attacked by the Senecas at Black Rock, but succeeded in repulsing them with severe loss.

This was the last serious attack by the Senecas upon the English. Becoming at length satisfied that Pontiac's scheme was a failure, they sullenly agreed to abandon further ravages and remain at peace with the whites.

On the retirement of the Indians to the Muskingum and the regions beyond the Ohio, the inhabitants returned in fancied security to the settlements and resumed their usual avocations. The winter months came and with them general tranquillity prevailed. But at length, with the coming warm season, the frontier settlements were again aroused with the familiar but unexpected war-whoop in all its savage barbarity. The Indians fell suddenly upon the border settlements, devastating and destroying everything in their path. The tomahawk and scalping knife again were in full play, creating alarm, suffering, bloodshed, and death in their unnatural and inhuman greed. To meet and check this terrible onslaught, a decisive action was taken by the British and provincials. Colonel Bradstreet, with a strong body of troops, came by water to Fort Niagara, accompanied by Sir William Johnson and a body of his Iroquois warriors. A council of friendly Indians was held at the fort, among whom Sir William exercised his skill, and satisfactory treaties were made with them. The Senecas, who had repeatedly promised friendship, still held aloof, and were said to be meditating a renewal of the war. Bradstreet ordered their immediate attendance, under penalty of the destruction of their villages. They then came, ratified the treaty and thenceforth adhered to it.

Colonel Boquet, with a strong force of regulars and provincials, and a complement of about two hundred friendly Indians, was to sweep through Pennsylvania and then act in concert with Bradstreet along the lakes.

The forces under Boquet reached Fort Loudon in August, when he received a courier from Bradstreet to the effect that he had concluded a treaty of peace with the Delawares and Shawnese; but as these savages were still murdering and plundering he had no confidence in them, and continued preparations for an aggressive campaign against them. After a long and weary march, and having met with no considerable opposition from the Indians, Boquet, with his command reached Tuscarawas, near the forks of the Muskingum. Here he was informed that chiefs of the Delawares and Shawnese were coming to negotiate a treaty of peace, and preparations were made to receive them.

At the conference Custaloga and Beaver appeared for the Delawares; Keissinautchtha for the Shawnese, and Kiyashuta for the Senecas. After considerable discussion a treaty was agreed upon, but was not confirmed until all white prisoners were delivered up.

In the month of May following the treaty was ratified, and the Indians fulfilled their promises to deliver up all prisoners.

Peace now once more was restored, families returned to their homes, and the tide of population once again began its westward move toward the frontier. Trade again was carried on along the lakes, almost entirely in open boats propelled by oars, and an occasional temporary sail. In fair weather tolerable progress could be made, but woe to the craft which might be overtaken by a storm.

No further event of importance occurred to disturb the peace and prosperity of the settlers along the borders until the spring and summer of 1767. Some of the lawless whites, by encroaching upon the Indian lands, nearly provoked them to a renewal of hostilities. The Indians, however, willing to abide by their declarations of peace, restrained themselves upon the promise of the proprietaries that their grievances should be redressed. So tardy, indeed, was the promised justice that in 1768 another open war with the Indians menaced the province. At this juncture Sir William Johnson came to the rescue, and through his efforts, war was averted. At his request a council was held at Fort Stanwix, in New York State, with the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations. By the terms of the treaty made there on the 5th day of November, 1768, the Indian title to another tract in Pennsylvania was extinguished. The northern boundary of the lands sold under this treaty followed the West Branch through Clearfield county and entered Indiana county at the point where Clearfield, Indiana, and Cambria counties join. It will be remembered that these lands were claimed by the whites under the treaty of 1754, and their encroachments on them at that time had much to do with provoking the Indians occupying those lands to hostilities during the French and Indian war.

The year 1772 marked another event in the history of this vicinity, although not warlike in its nature. The Moravian Indians and missionaries had built up a village called Friedenshutzen, a few miles below Wyalusing, in what is now Bradford county. By the treaty at Fort Stanwix the Six Nations sold this land to the proprietaries, and this Christian band were compelled to vacate. Although the proprietaries had forbidden that any surveys should be made near them, the disturbance consequent upon the Connecticut claim intervened, and having been invited by the Delawares on the Ohio to come and settle among them, they made preparations and departed in 1772.

Early in the month of June the party, comprising two hundred and forty persons, young and old, with their cattle, horses, and other effects, took up their journey through Indian roads and over the Allegheny Mountains, by way of the Bald Eagle, for the Ohio. They were divided into two bodies, one pursuing the journey in boats up the West Branch under charge of John Roth, and the other by land under John Ettwein. The party in boats carried their church bell in advance of the fleet, and proceeded in this manner as far as the island, where they were soon after joined by those on the land route. From

this point the boats were abandoned, and all proceeded together by land. When they reached the mountains the greatest difficulty was experienced in crossing them, as they had not sufficient horses to transport all their personal effects, and were, consequently, obliged to carry the balance on their backs. To add to the inconvenience of this task they were seriously troubled by rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, and lost several of their horses by being bitten by them.

They complained further of being greatly annoyed by an insect known to the Indians as "punks," or "punkeys," which were so exceedingly small as to be almost invisible to the eye, but whose bites were painful as red-hot ashes. Some persons died during the journey, among them a crippled child, ten or eleven years of age, who was carried by the mother in a basket on her back. In the "Sketches of the Snow-shoe Region," by James Gilliland, he says: "One of the party was buried at Moravian Run, where the Indian path crosses, about a mile west of Big Moshannon Creek, and from this the name was given to the run." The original journal has this entry: "July 14, 1772, we came to Clearfield Creek, so called by the Indians, because on its banks there are acres of lands that resemble clearings, buffalo that resort thither having destroyed every vestige of undergrowth, and left the face of the country as bare as though it had been cleared by the grub-axe of the pioneer."

The run, which since that time has been called Moravian Run, is now partly in Graham and Bradford townships. Graham was originally a part of Bradford.

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The reader will understand that up to this time there had been no permanent settlements made by the pioneers in this vicinity; that the country for many miles around was an unbroken and dense forest, with only an occasional opening along the river and its tributaries. On the site of the present borough of Clearfield was the Indian village of "Chincklacamoose," frequently mentioned in the foregoing chapters. This name has been spelled in so many ways that we shall not attempt to say which is correct, but adopt that most frequently used by past authorities.

After the conclusion of Colonel Boquet's campaign and the treaty of peace at Fort Stanwix, and after the transgressions of the whites had been forgiven under that treaty, there occurred another outbreak in 1774, which, it must be acknowledged, was occasioned by the whites themselves. Several murders were committed upon the Indians in various localities on the head waters of the Susquehanna, Ohio, Monongahela, and Cheat Rivers. The Senecas made frequent complaints against the depredations of the whites upon some of their people. Logan, the celebrated chief, was one of those selected by the whites as an object of their vengeance. Bald Eagle was another against whom a special attack was made, and who was murdered by them. However, through the mediating influences of Sir William Johnson, no serious outbreak occurred.

He did his best to redress their grievances, and sought to have them withdraw to their villages and away from those isolated localities, where he could have them more completely under his protection.

The Indians remaining were not content with an arrangement which protected only the Senecas, nor were they willing to abandon their old and favorite haunts to which they had perfect right. Instead of growing less, the atrocities of the white bordermen became more frequent and more bold, and in 1774, another destructive war broke out, which threw the whole frontier into a state of tumultuous excitement. A false rumor, to give color of excuse to their acts, was set afloat by the whites that the Indians had stolen a number of horses from exploring parties on the Ohio and Kenhawa Rivers, and for the purpose of obtaining a position of defense against an expected attack by the Indians, the land-jobbers collected a force and stationed themselves at Wheeling, then commanded by Captain Cresap. Soon after this, Captain Cresap, with a party, intercepted two Indians and cruelly murdered them. The affair at Captina Creek, by Daniel Greathouse and his command, and only a short time after at Yellow Creek, by the same party, only served to increase the fury of the outraged natives. By these two assaults, the whole of Logan's family were murdered. Suddenly, a consternation pervaded the whole frontier. A foe, always quick to resent, and ever eager to shed the blood of the white man, was roused to a feeling of revenge which he would not be long in obtaining. The frontier was changed into a scene of war, the fields of the husbandman were destroyed, the cabins of the villagers were burned and his property destroyed, incautious settlers were overtaken and killed. Messengers were dispatched to the military posts calling for aid, and General Lewis and Lord Dunmore were sent to relieve the whites. General Lewis reached Point Pleasant after a tedious march of nineteen days, but Lord Dunmore had not yet appeared. On the morning of the next day the Indians made a furious attack against the white force, which, with varying results, was kept up till night, when the savages withdrew across the Ohio. The loss to the whites was reported as seventy-five killed and one hundred and forty wounded, while the Indians suffered a greater loss. The latter were commanded by the celebrated Shawnee chief, Cornstalk.

After the battle the Indians called a council and made peace with the white commander. Meanwhile, Lord Dunmore was approaching, when he received other messengers from the Indians asking for peace, which was granted. It was on this occasion that the celebrated chief, Logan, made a speech to Lord Dunmore which made him famous. He said: "I appeal to any white man to say, if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him no meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was his love for the whites, that his countrymen

pointed as they passed, and said: 'Logan is the friend of the white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace, but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

It will be remembered that Logan was a Six Nations chief, whose father, Shikelimo, was a resident chief sent by the Six Nations to live among the Delawares. He named his son Logan, after James Logan, a conspicuous personage in the province. During the French and Indian war, Logan acted only as peacemaker. After the close of the Cresap war he became morose and drank heavily. He made a mistake in saying that Cresap murdered his family; the party under Greathouse committed that offense. While on a journey from Detroit to Miami, several years after this, Logan was murdered.

CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The Revolutionary War — Action of the Crown — The Colonies Determined — The Outbreak — The Indians Hostile — Six Nations Divided — Depredations — Defenses — Struggles — Close of the War.

THE active part taken by the English government in bringing into subjection the disturbing factions among the struggling American colonies during and subsequent to the French and Indian war, had involved the mother country in a debt of considerable magnitude, and in order to somewhat lighten the burden, she looked toward the country in whose interest she had so zealously contributed both of men and means.

The first move toward the accomplishment of this purpose, was the passage of an act of parliament in the year 1767, which laid a duty on specified commodities imported into the colonies. This, with other acts oppressive in their nature, found serious opposition on this side of the broad Atlantic, and an organized and determined resistance was resolved upon. The British ministry were soon made conscious of their error and offered a reduction of five-sixths of the duty imposed by the act of 1767, hoping, by this move, to restore tran-

quillity among the colonies, and in 1770 all duties were removed except one of three pence per pound on teas. Even this had not the desired effect, and the opposition to importations was as determined as ever. The Philadelphia merchants, as well as those of Boston and other ports, all signed the non-importation resolutions, and refused to receive this commodity into their store-houses, which act of refusal was looked upon as treasonable, and the king was requested to cause all offenders to be arrested and brought to England for trial and punishment.

So strictly indeed, had the resolutions of the colonial merchants been adhered to, that in 1773 over fifteen millions of pounds of tea were accumulated on the hands of the East India Tea Company. As a special relief measure, parliament then offered to allow this article to be shipped to any part of the world, duty free. Feeling that this action would pass their teas into the proper channels in America, the company immediately freighted several ships for the various ports of the colonies, but the people had interdicted and resolved against it.

At Philadelphia the pilots refused to conduct the vessels into port, whereat the owners deemed it unsafe to discharge their cargoes, but had them returned to England. At the port of New York a like result was had. At Boston, as soon as the ships entered the harbor, the colonists, disguised as Indians, rushed on board and dumped the cargoes into the bay. This led to further complications. Parliament commanded and the colonies refused. The crown withdrew the civil authority vested in the several provinces, and the inhabitants organized to suit themselves, independent of Great Britain. The leading citizens of the province of Pennsylvania were called together to consult upon the situation, and resolved to endeavor to establish harmony *on a constitutional foundation*.

Pursuant to an agreement of the several provinces, a colonial congress met at Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of discussing the events of the day, and fixing upon future policy.

The declaration of rights was first agreed upon, and then followed a recital of the wrongs perpetrated by the crown upon the colonists. Upon receiving the news of this convention, both houses of parliament declared to the king "that they find that a rebellion actually exists in the province of Massachusetts," whereupon that province was excluded from foreign trade, and forbidden the usual fishery privileges. The same prohibition was soon after extended to five other of the provinces and the counties on the Delaware. A conciliatory course was then pursued by Great Britain, but without avail. In January, 1775, a provincial convention was held at Philadelphia, and continued in session for six days. During the progress of the convention the crisis had arrived. The arbitrary and oppressive acts of parliament were sought to be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

On the 30th day of June, 1775, the committee of safety was appointed. The British and Americans, who had been in the closest friendship, and who, under the same banners had passed along the frontier in every part of the province, were now destined to seek each other's lives on the blood-stained battle-fields of the Revolution, in the great war for American independence, for American liberty.

As dangers and hostilities increased, the Johnsons showed themselves clearly in favor of the king. Sir William was greatly disturbed by the gathering storm of war, but would undoubtedly use his power in behalf of his royal master. He died suddenly in 1774. Much of his influence over the Six Nations descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his nephew, Colonel Guy Johnson, the latter becoming superintendent of Indian affairs. Through his influence with the Indians, the powerful Iroquois confederacy was broken, and the Six Nations tribes, except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, served under the banners of the king; but it was nearly two years before they committed serious acts of hostility. The Senecas held off for a while, but the prospect of blood and British gold was too much for them to withstand, and in 1777 they, in common with the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Mohawks, made a treaty with the British at Oswego, agreeing to serve the king throughout the war. Mary Jemison, the white woman, then living among the Senecas, declared that after presents had been distributed among the Indians, the British agents promised a bounty on every scalp that should be brought in. The Oneidas remained neutral throughout the war.

The most active of the Iroquois chiefs during the Revolution was Joseph Brant, or Thayendenegea, of the Mohawks. The leading chiefs of the Senecas were "Farmer's Brother," "Cornplanter," and "Governor Blacksnake." They were of equal rank, and received their orders direct from the British officers. At the massacre at Wyoming, in 1778, the leader of the Senecas, who formed the main Indian force on that occasion, was Guingwahto, supposed to be the same as Guiyahwahdoh, "the smoke-bearer." That was the official title of the Seneca, afterward known as "Young King." He was too young to have been at Wyoming, but his predecessor in office (his maternal uncle), might have been there. Brant was certainly not present.

The Shawnese, during the first years of war, remained friendly, as well as many of the Delawares, but the tribes in general were influenced by the emissaries of the Six Nation Indians on the frontier, and the still more potent factor—gold. The recognized leader among the Shawnese was Chief Cornstalk. He used his eloquence to induce the northern Indians to side with the colonists, but in vain. The inducements held out by the agents of the king were too strong, and the council decided to fight with the British.

In 1777, Cornstalk, in company with a friendly Delaware chief, named Red Hawk, came to Mount Pleasant and informed the garrison of the determi-

nation of the council. Captain Arbuckle thought prudent that both should be detained within the fort, which was done. Soon after, Ellinipsico, a son of Cornstalk, came to the place in search of his father. While the three were there, two soldiers who were hunting in the woods near the fort, were killed by Indian prowlers, whereupon the enraged whites murdered the three hostages and the interpreter. Thus died Cornstalk, Ellinipisco and Red Hawk at the hands of the people they had wished to serve.

This unprovoked and willful murder of the chiefs was afterward fearfully avenged by the blood of the whites. From this time forward the Shawnese became the most deadly enemy to the pioneers along the border.

Early in the spring of 1778, General McIntosh was directed to defend the western frontier. He strengthened Fort Pitt, and subsequently built Forts McIntosh and Laurens. While General McIntosh protected this part of the border from serious depredations, he could not, by any means, so distribute his forces as to protect the northern and northwestern boundaries of the province. An attack was hardly looked for from that quarter, and the scattered sections along the Susquehanna were wholly unprotected. In July of that same year, a large body of Senecas, Tories, and a detachment of regulars descended the Susquehanna and attacked the village settlements at Wyoming. The attacking party numbered about two hundred British provincials, under command of Major Butler; about two hundred Tories under Sir John Johnson, and five hundred Indians, chiefly Senecas, led by the famous Guiengwahtoh. When they reached the mouth of Bowman's Creek, they waited the coming of another party that had been sent to devastate the West Branch valley, from the mouth of the Sinnamahoning. After the arrival of the second party, the whole force of invaders reached nearly twelve hundred. They passed down the Susquehanna in boats until about fifteen miles from Wyoming, when they traveled the remaining distance by land.

The force in defense of the settlement, numbering about three hundred, were gathered in Fort Forty, as the most available for the occasion. Colonel Zebulon Butler, with the assistance of Major Garrett and Colonel Dennison, commanded the defensive force. On the 3d of July they marched out to meet the enemy, and after a fierce battle of several hours' duration, the brave defenders were overpowered and cut to pieces without mercy by the infuriated Senecas. About two-thirds of those who went into the fight were slain. The survivors mainly found refuge in Wilkes-Barre Fort, and a few in Fort Forty. Terms of capitulation were then agreed upon, that the lives of the survivors and the women and children should be spared, and no property destroyed. In disregard of the latter part, the Indians destroyed the crops, plundered the dwellings and burned them.

At Cherry Valley, the same year, the Senecas were present in force, together with a body of Mohawks under Brant, and of Tories under Captain

Walter Butler, son of Colonel John Butler, and there was another battle similar to Wyoming.

These events, and others on a smaller scale, induced Congress and General Washington to set on foot an expedition in the spring of 1779. We refer to the celebrated expedition of General Sullivan against the Senecas and other marauding Indians in the vicinity in which these disasters occurred. Sullivan marched up the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where he was joined by a brigade under General James Clinton (father of DeWitt Clinton). Sullivan, with a total force of some four thousand men, moved up the Chemung to Newtown (Elmira). There Colonel Butler, with a strong force of Indians and Tories, estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, had thrown up intrenchments, and a battle was fought. Butler was speedily defeated, retired with considerable loss, and made no further opposition. Sullivan advanced and destroyed all the Indian villages on the Genesee, burning wigwams and cabins, cutting down growing corn, and utterly devastating their whole country. The Senecas fled in dismay to Fort Niagara. The Onondaga villages had in the mean time been destroyed by another force, but it is plain that the Senecas were the ones who were chiefly feared, and against whom the vengeance of the Americans was chiefly directed. After thoroughly laying waste the whole Indian country, the Americans returned to the east.

Sullivan's expedition substantially destroyed the league which bound the Six Nations together. Its form remained, but it had lost its binding power. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras were encouraged to increase their separation from the other confederates. Those tribes whose possessions had been destroyed were thrown into more complete subservience to the British power, thereby weakening their inter-tribal relations, and the spirits of the Senecas, the most powerful and warlike of them all, were much broken by this disaster.

It was a much more serious matter than had been the destruction of their villages in earlier times, as they had adopted a more substantial mode of existence. They had learned to depend more on agriculture and less on the chase, and possessed not only corn-fields, but gardens, orchards, and sometimes comfortable houses. In fact they had adopted many of the customs of civilized life, though without relinquishing their primitive pleasures, such as tomahawking and scalping prisoners. They fled *en masse* to Fort Niagara, and during the winter of 1779-80, which was of unusual severity, were scantily sustained by rations which the British authorities with difficulty procured. As spring approached, the English made every effort to reduce the expense by persuading the Indians to make new settlements and plant crops. The red men were naturally anxious to keep as far as possible from the dreaded foe who had inflicted such terrible punishment upon them the year before, and were unwilling to risk their families again at their ancient seats.

Having now disposed of the most dangerous foes of the north and north-

west frontiers of the province, let us look back and observe what, in the mean time, was transpiring elsewhere among the savages.

In the fore part of the year 1778 a plan was organized to concentrate a large force of Indians and Tories at Kittanning, then cross the mountain by Indian paths and at Burgoon's Gap divide; one party to march through the Cove and Conococheague Valleys, the other to follow the Juniata Valley and form a junction at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. Although this offensive plan was partially carried out, it failed in the main purpose. Dissensions arose, and a leader of the Tories was killed by an Indian. The country became aroused, and the people flocked to arms. Some of the invaders were shot, others captured, and the balance driven out of the country.

To guard against like incursions in future, numerous small parties were stationed at convenient points along the frontier. Soon after Colonel Brodhead, with a considerable force under his command, swept the country on the Allegheny and upper West Branch and thoroughly cleared the borders of all plundering and murdering savages. The presence of his command had a salutary effect upon the Indians, and the inhabitants of the West Branch and Penn's Valley returned to their homes and gathered such of their crops as were not destroyed.

The great achievement of General Wayne at Stony Point, turned the tide of the Revolution in favor of the Americans. Their drooping hopes were revived, while the British and Tories were correspondingly disheartened. From that time forward the life of British supremacy in America hung upon a hair, and that slender cord was broken by the surrender of Cornwallis in the month of October, 1781.

In the fall of 1783 peace was formally declared between Great Britain and the revolted colonies, and, by that declaration, those colonies were henceforth to be acknowledged by all men as the United States of America, a free and independent nation.

In the articles of peace agreed upon between the British and American authorities, no provision whatever was made for the Indian allies who had so faithfully served their master. The English authorities afterward offered them land in Canada, but all, except the Mohawks, preferred their accustomed localities.

The United States, however, treated them with great moderation, and although the Iroquois had twice broken their pledges, and had plunged into war against the colonies, they were readily admitted to the benefits of peace, and were even acknowledged as having some rights to the territory not already sold to the provinces by virtue of the several treaties previously made.

In the month of October, 1784, a treaty was made between three commissioners of the United States, and the sachems of the Six Nations.

The several treaties made with the Indians for the extinguishment of their titles to lands in Pennsylvania, we shall discuss at length in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY LAND OPERATIONS.

Land Titles — Penn's Charter — Naming the Province — Treaties with Indians — Acquisition of Lands to the Proprietaries — Boundaries — The Divesting Act — Surveys — Owners — The Holland Land Company.

THE lands in the province of Pennsylvania were granted to William Penn by royal charter from Charles II, king of Great Britain, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1681. Admiral William Penn, father of the grantee, died having a claim against the English government of sixteen thousand pounds, on account of money loaned and arrearages of pay. His son, William, presented a petition to the crown that, in lieu of such indebtedness, he would be content with a grant of a tract of land in America, which tract he fully described in his petition. After having consulted with the proprietaries of other provinces adjoining the lands applied for, the king ordered the charter, and the territory embraced by it was called Pennsylvania.

It has been commonly supposed that Pennsylvania was so named by the proprietary in honor of himself, but such is not the case, as the following extract from a letter addressed by William Penn to Robert Turner, will fully show: "I choze New Wales, being, as this is, a pretty hilly country; but Penn, being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire, in Wales, and Penrith, in Cumberland, and Penn, in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodlands; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added Penn to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was passed, and would not take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under secretary to vary the name, for I feared lest it should be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king, as it truly was, to my Father, whom he often mentioned with praise."

The charter in its terms vested full and absolute ownership, and possession of the province in William Penn, and empowered and authorized him to govern the same, make such laws and regulations for the conduct of its affairs and people, as should be just, and not inconsistent with the laws of Great Britain.

After coming into possession of this vast estate Penn sold large tracts to persons in London, Liverpool, and Bristol. He appointed William Markham as deputy governor, and sent him to the province with commissioners to treat with the Indians, arrange a peace with them, and purchase their title to the lands.

Markham arrived in the province in the summer of 1681, in one of three

ships arriving at that time with passengers and commodities. On the second day of April following the charter, the king issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the province, informing them of the grant, and of the powers and authority vested in Penn, and calling upon them to obey any and all such laws and regulations as the proprietary should order.

So far from being a source of great profit to Penn the management of the affairs of the province soon involved him in a large indebtedness, and he was compelled to borrow six thousand six hundred pounds, and encumber the lands as security for its payment. At a later period he negotiated a sale of the entire province to Queen Anne, for the sum of twelve thousand pounds, and a part of the purchase price was paid, but for some reason the transfer was never made.

The first step on the part of the proprietary, or his deputies, on coming into actual possession of the province, was to negotiate with the Indians for the release of their claim to the lands. This was done by numerous treaties and conferences, from time to time, the larger tracts being acquired usually after some dissension or war, but this assertion relates only to the larger purchases or the time of their consummation. In stating the facts concerning these transactions with the Indians, only the occasions on which sales of considerable magnitude were made will be noticed, lesser ones being of no great moment, and not necessary in this chapter.

The first purchase from the Indians was made by Deputy William Markham and the commissioners, by a deed executed by the chiefs, or shackmakers, of the several tribes having or claiming an interest in the lands lying in what is now Bucks county, in the extreme east part of the province. Authorities so materially differ in spelling the names of the shackmakers who executed this instrument, that they are omitted. The consideration paid for the land was mainly in goods and merchandise, as follows: "Three hundred and fifty fathoms of wampum, twenty white blankets, twenty fathoms of strawd waters, sixty fathoms of Duffields, twenty kettles, whereof four are large, twenty guns, twenty coats, forty shirts, forty pairs of stockings, forty hoes, forty axes, two barrels of powder, two hundred bars of lead, two hundred knives, two hundred small glasses, twelve pairs of shoes, forty copper boxes, forty tobacco tongs, two small barrels of pipes, forty pairs of scissors, forty combs, twenty-four pounds of red lead, one hundred awls, two handfulls of fish-hooks, two handfulls of needles, forty pounds of shot, ten bundles of beads, ten small saws, twelve drawing-knives, four anchors of tobacco, two anchors of rum, two anchors of cider, two anchors of beer, and three hundred gilders (money)."

From this time to the treaty and sale made in 1736, there were numerous sales of smaller tracts made at different times and by different Indian chiefs; but at the conference made in this year (1736), October 11, the Five Nations chiefs seem to have been called upon to settle certain questions disputed by

the resident chiefs. It will be remembered that the Five Nations conquered the tribes, descendants of the Lenni Lenapes, in this region, and by virtue of that conquest claimed the ownership of the whole territory. When called in the matter they seriously upbraided the resident Indians for presuming to sell the lands at all, and when they had done so they should have stood by the sale. The conveyance made at this time was executed by the Five Nations chiefs, and they confirmed the sales previously made. The territory embraced by it included the lands within the present counties of Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks, Cumberland, and parts of Franklin, Dauphin, and Lebanon.

The next considerable purchase was made in the year 1749. In the estimation of the Six Nations (for now the Tuscaroras were added), there were questions of great import to be discussed on the consummation of this sale, for word had reached them that white settlers were trespassing on unsold lands, and that proper representatives might be sent to the conference at Philadelphia, a council of the Six Nations was held at Onondaga, at which time the delegates were chosen. The Senecas arrived first, and having made a stop at Wyoming to inquire as to the trespassing, were fully informed concerning them. In addition to the Six Nations, the Delawares, Shawnese, and Shamokin Indians joined in the deed. The lands embraced by the sale include the present counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and parts of Dauphin, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Pike.

To convey a fair understanding of the facts regarding the treaties of 1753 and 1754, and the subsequent compromise agreed upon in 1758, it will be necessary to explain at some length. Some mention was made concerning this in an earlier chapter, and a full narration of the facts are here given.

In 1753, Canassatego and several others of the leading chiefs attached to the British interests, were dead, and the sachem at the head of the council of the Six Nations was known to be in the French interest, and the affections of that people appeared to be much shaken. Those who adhered to the colonists were threatened by the French, and Indian affairs looked serious. At this time the friendly Indians were unwilling to do anything that might give rise to suspicion regarding their fidelity. They remonstrated, but they did so without threats. They desired that our people would forbear settling on Indian lands over the Allegheny hills, and advised the government to call back the intruders; that none should settle on the Juniata lands till matters were settled between them and the French. The treaty at Albany in 1764, with the Six Nations, was held by order of the king. The lords of trade and planters had recommended this, that all the provinces might be comprised in one general treaty to be made in his majesty's name, as the practice of each province making a separate treaty for itself, in its own name, was considered to be improper. The Indian deed was executed at Albany July 6th, 1754. Many

of the Indian tribes (not referring to the Six Nations), seeing their lands gone, joined the French, and according to the address of Governor Morris, "it seemed clear from the different accounts he had received, that the French had gained to their interest the Delaware and Shawnese Indians, under the ensnaring pretense of restoring them to their country."

The lands embraced within the terms of the treaty included the hunting grounds of the Delawares, the Nanticokes, the Tuteloes, and the home lands of the Shawnese and Ohio Indians. Reference was made to the boundary line in the foregoing chapter (Chapter III). The controversy was finally settled by the compromise deed executed October 23, 1757, limiting the extent of the purchases of 1753-4, to the territory included within the boundaries of the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and parts of Centre, Union, Snyder, and Cumberland.

The next considerable purchase was made at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., November 5, 1768, and this was the last sale of lands by them to the proprietaries. The consideration of this sale was ten thousand pounds. The tract of land embraced by this purchase was a strip of land extending from the northeast to the southwest corners of the province. The north boundary line extended through Clearfield county, following the courses of the West Branch on the south side thereof. This purchase embraced, in whole or in part, the present counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Lackawanna, Pike, Wyoming, Luzerne, Sullivan, Lycoming, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, and Westmoreland.

In October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix between three commissioners of the United States and the sachems of the Six Nations, by which treaty a large tract of land was conveyed, not only in Pennsylvania but in New York. This sale included all the remaining territory in the State, not previously disposed of by the Indians. At the council the Marquis de La Fayette was present and made a speech, though not one of the commissioners. The chief, Red Jacket, was also there, but took no part in the council. Cornplanter spoke on behalf of the Senecas, but "Old King" was the recognized sachem of that tribe at the council. The purchase there made included in this State the territory embraced, in whole or in part, by the present counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Clearfield, Indiana, Jefferson, Forest, Warren, Armstrong, Clarion, Butler, Venango, Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie.

The above treaty at Fort Stanwix was, in January, 1785, ratified and confirmed by a deed executed by the Wyandot and Delaware Indians at Fort McIntosh, which deed conveyed the same lands as mentioned in the conveyance of 1784.

The title to the small triangular tract in the extreme northwest corner of

the State was acquired on the 4th day of September, 1788, by act of Congress, declaring "that the United States do relinquish and transfer to Pennsylvania all their right, title and claim to the government and jurisdiction of said land forever."

By the act of October 2, 1788, the sum of twelve hundred pounds was appropriated to purchase the Indian title to the tract. The deed from the United States of the above tract, was dated March 3, 1792.

The proprietaries professed not to sell any lands beyond the boundaries of the purchases made from time to time. If surveys were made over them without their consent, they were illegal and void. To have departed from this principle would have occasioned wars with the Indians and resulted most fatally to the interests of the province; and would have been a gross violation of the sacred rights of the natives and of the promises made them.

This provision was so strictly adhered to by the proprietaries that acts were passed by the provincial government positively forbidding such unlawful surveys, and providing a penalty for a disobedience of them.

By this it will be seen that if surveys were made on the north side of the West Branch, or the west side within the present boundaries of Clearfield county, prior to the treaty at Fort Stanwix, October, 1784, no title would have passed, nor could it be acquired by such survey; it would have been void. In relation to the lands on the south or east side, within the same limits, the same rule would apply had any such survey been made prior to 1768, unless made under the assumption that the purchase of 1754 was a valid one, and in fact included the lands as far north as the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

William Penn died in the year 1718. By the terms of this will, which was dated in 1712, his lands, rents, etc., in the provinces, were devised to his wife, Hannah Penn, in trust to sell or dispose of so much of his estate as was necessary to pay his indebtedness, and then convey to his son by a former wife, forty thousand acres of land, and all the residue of his estate in lands in the provinces to his children by his second wife.

After Penn had made his will he had agreed to sell his whole estate in the province to the crown for twelve thousand pounds, and had in fact received a part of the purchase money therefor, and, although the sale was never completed by actual transfer, the serious question arose on the construction of the will, whether his interest in the estate was real or personal property—if personal, it went to his widow—if real, to his children. This question was a subject of many years of litigation in chancery, but was finally compromised, and the government of the province became vested in his sons by his second marriage, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn.

In the year 1732 Thomas Penn came to this country and took charge of the affairs of the province, acting for himself and his brothers, John and Richard Penn.

In the year 1779 the title of the Penns as proprietaries of the province was transferred to the Commonwealth under what is known as the "Divesting Act." The Legislature, on the 28th day of June, passed an act by which all the private estates, manors, and quit-rents throughout were reserved to the proprietaries; their other estates in land became the property of the Commonwealth, and the State agreed to pay the proprietaries the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, after the close of the Revolutionary War.

In the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Clearfield county there were numerous surveys made at an early day, some of them prior to the Revolutionary War; but any extensive movement in this direction was attended with considerable danger. The Indians were not friendly, and the prospect of seeing their favorite hunting and fishing grounds occupied by the adventurous whites was exceeding unpleasant to them. Judge Smith, an old surveyor, ran off a considerable tract in this vicinity as early as 1769, and soon after the treaty at Albany, but not until after the treaty at Fort Stanwix did the rush begin. James Harris and a party made extensive surveys in the easterly and southerly part of the county. Some extracts are given from Harris's diary or journal, made on that occasion, October, 1884. The party were as follows: "William Brown, James Harris, G. Meek, David Milligan, Andrew Small, Daniel Beats, and Thomas Pierce. They were subsequently joined by John Reed, D. Alexander, and R. Alexander. On the 23d they left Warrior Marks and crossed over to Moshannon and encamped for the night. On the 25th made a survey for Mr. Brown of twenty-one hundred and fifty acres in pursuance of five warrants. On the 27th left the forks of Moshannon and proceeded a nearly due west course about eight miles to Clearfield creek, just at the head of the narrows. Here they were met by Mr. Miller and two young men named Mitchell. The land here is described as an extensive rich bottom, a creek about thirty or forty yards wide, the upland not rich, but well timbered in places. On the 28th they met five men named Rickerts, who came to the camp and claimed by improvement a great deal of the land up the creek, and say they will not allow it to be surveyed. Mr. Canan made two surveys on the south side of the creek for Reed, Alexander & Co., the second including the mouth of a large run, and extending up the same about a mile. James Alexander's including the mouth of this run, is in John Gill's name.

"N. B.—On the 28th George Meek killed one large buck, pretty fat, not unwelcome news to the company."

The next day, the 29th, Mr. Canan began a survey on the northwest side of Clearfield Creek, above the narrows, but was compelled to quit on account of rains. On the 30th he surveyed on the west side of the creek and extended the line up as far as Rickerts's land. On the 31st Mr. Canan, John Reed, and William Miller were left to perform their surveys, and the balance of the party

moved up to the forks of Beaver and Clearfield Creeks. They encountered great difficulties here on account of fallen trees. The 2d and 3d of November were spent in surveying in the vicinity, but were obliged to stop on the 4th on account of heavy rains. On the 14th they depart and reached Chest Creek in search of lands warranted, which were located in June prior. After searching and surveying several days through snow and rain the party returned to Juniata.

The Canans made numerous surveys along the various streams of the county, some of them being made as late as 1802. In this year they came to the lands bordering on Chest Creek, to run a dividing line between Fisher's and McConnell's claims, and settle interferences. They started at the "Scotch Cabins," in (now) Cambria county, at the point where the Indian road from Kittanning to Carlisle crosses Chest Creek, and followed the courses and distances of that creek for over thirty miles. They then came down to the West Branch, and thence down that stream. In the Canan party was the redoubtable Samuel Fulton, concerning whom further mention will be made.

Among the many other surveyors who, from time to time made surveys in this neighborhood, appear the names of Samuel Brady, the renowned hunter and Indian fighter, Daniel Turner, who was interested in surveyed lands from the Susquehanna to Milesburg, a large part of which were in this county. Turner first visited the county in 1794. William Anderson, for whom the creek of that name was called, was also one who became largely interested in land speculations here.

There were many persons never residents, but speculators, who bought warrants and land claims in the county, many of whom held exceedingly large tracts. Of these there may be prominently mentioned the Holland Land Company, Nicklin, Griffith & Boon, James Hopkins, McConnel & Reynolds, James Yard, Gramer & Bates, John Keating, whose lands included nearly the entire township of Karthaus; the Keating lands, which bordered on the West Branch for many miles; the Mead tracts, Thomas Kitland, Jeremiah Parker, James Wilson, Samuel M. Fox, the Drinker lands, George Roberts, on Chest Creek, Joseph P. Morris, John Hallowell, Robert Morris, Walter Stewart, Rev. Smith, Archibald Woodside, jr., William Griffiths, of Burlington, N. J.; Wilhelm Willink and others, Henry Drinker, Archibald McCall, James and William Miller, Abraham Witmer, Peters, Rawle & Morgan, Phillips & Co., James C. Fisher, William Scott, of Trenton, N. J., and many others who owned and controlled tracts of various sizes and localities.

Of the foregoing mentioned land operators, there are none that have been more prominently before the people and the courts of the State than the "Holland Land Company," and "Wilhelm Willink, and others." The "Holland Land Company" and "Wilhelm Willink and others," are synonymous names.

Legally, there never was any such thing as the Holland Land Company, or the Holland Company, as they were usually called.

The company, consisting of Wilhelm Willink and eleven associates, merchants and capitalists of the city of Amsterdam, placed funds in the hands of friends who were citizens of America, to purchase several tracts of land in the United States, which, being aliens, the Hollanders could not hold in their names at that time; and in pursuance of the trust created, there were purchased, both in New York and Pennsylvania, immense tracts of land, all managed by the same general agent at Philadelphia.

The names of the several persons interested in these purchases, and who composed the Holland Land Company, so called, were as follows: Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck. Two years later the five proprietors transferred a tract of about one million acres, so that the title vested in the original five, and also in Wilhelm Willink, jr., Jan Willink, jr., Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Rœlif Van Staphorst, jr., Cornelius Volienhoven, and Hendrick Seye. Pieter Stadnitzki was also made a partner, though in an unknown manner. The title to the three hundred thousand acres of the entire tract was conveyed to Wilhelm Willink, Wilhelm Willink, jr., Jan Willink, and Jan Willink, jr., but the tract was not in this locality.

The title to the vast extent of lands of this company, held as joint tenants, not tenants in common, but to the survivors, became the subject of long and serious litigation, but was finally determined in the United States Supreme Court in favor of the company. The lands of the company in this county lay mainly on the west and north side of the West Branch, in Chincleclamoose township.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Early Settlements—Territory Divided—The First Settlers—Difference of Opinion—The First Mill—First Marriage—First Child Born—The Christening—Other Settlements—Settlement Down to 1810.

THE reader must bear in mind the fact that at the time the first settlements were made in this vicinity, there was no such thing as Clearfield county; and the settlers who came here prior to the year 1804, were locating either in Lycoming or Huntingdon county. The West Branch of the Susquehanna divided the counties, and every pioneer on the north or west side of that river was located in Lycoming county, while those on the south and east of the stream were citizens of Huntingdon county.

The question as to who was the first settler in the county, is now, and for many years past, has been in dispute. On this point the records of past writers differ materially. Those whose interests and associations are identical with the western territory of the county, claim that James Woodside was the original pioneer of the county, and that his settlement was made in the vicinity afterward known as Brady township, in the year 1785; while the residents in the eastern and central parts have always understood and maintained that Daniel Ogden was the first settler of the county, and that his settlement was made near and just south of the present county seat on the bank of the Susquehanna, in the year 1797, or twelve years later than the date of James Woodside's settlement. This question cannot be settled at this time, nor will any attempt be made to do so. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Woodside could have been in the western part in 1785, and the fact not known to the Ogdens. Between the points of location was then a dense forest, never touched by the woodman's ax; high hills also intervened, and the distance between the localities exceeded twenty miles. Another question arises: What constituted, at that time, a settlement? If occupancy, improvement, and cultivation with intention of remaining created a settlement, perhaps James Woodside, of 1785, and Daniel Ogden, of 1797, both, will have to yield this honor in favor of Captain Edward Rickerts, basing the assumption of his settlement upon the journal of James Harris, surveyor: The party on the 28th day of October, 1784, were surveying on Clearfield Creek, and on that day, says the journal, "five men by the name of Rickerts came to our camp, said they claimed by improvement a great deal of land up this creek, say they will not suffer it to be surveyed." Again, "on the 30th, Mr. Canan performed one of the surveys on the west side of Clearfield, extending it as high up as Rickerts claim." The reader will understand that we do not intend to assert, as a fact, that Captain Rickerts was the first settler of the county, but only to lay the fact before the public as bearing upon the question.

Captain Edward Rickerts was a native of Maryland, and while a boy emigrated with his father's family to Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen Edward entered the service as an Indian fighter, and was considered one of the most experienced frontiersmen in the whole country. During the Revolution his services to the province were so valuable that he was given a captain's commission.

Having made the improvement referred to, and built a cabin, Captain Rickerts went for his wife and household goods, and returned with them in the year 1801. Upon his return he found the cabin occupied by Joseph Leonard and family. The two families lived there together during the winter following, but Rickerts having no claim to the land except by improvement, was afterwards compelled to vacate and settle elsewhere. Captain Rickerts died in the year 1813. The lands improved by him, above referred to, lay on Clearfield

Creek, above the narrows, between places afterward known as Glen Hope and Coalport.

James Woodside first came to this county, or rather to Lycoming county, in the month of July, 1785, with a surveying party from Chester county. Several tracts were located by them, one of which, under warrant number five hundred and seventy, belonged to Woodside, and his land was located on the stream known as Stump Creek. James Woodside lived here many years, the only white resident among the few remaining Indians, who were quite friendly. He is described as a man of decidedly peculiar habits, having no family, and content to live alone in his forest home. A monument has recently been erected by the enterprising citizens of Du Bois, known as the "Woodside Monument," in honor of the memory of this venerable pioneer, now dead and gone, to which reference will be made in the chapters relating to that portion of the county.

Daniel Ogden, prior to his coming to this locality, was a resident of Cherry Valley, New York State. During the war that place was the scene of a massacre almost equal to Wyoming. All his property was destroyed, and one of his sons, David, was killed by the Indians. His wife, with the remaining children, were compelled to flee to the woods for safety, and remained there during the entire night. In the year 1797 Mr. Ogden, with three of his sons, came to this place, ascending the West Branch in canoes. In this work they met with great difficulty. The channel in places was narrow and filled with rocks, rifts, and water-soaked trees, and they were obliged frequently to unload and drag their empty canoes over these places, which hindered their progress considerably. They passed above the old Indian town, and made a landing on the site now occupied by Matthew S. Ogden, about half a mile south of Clearfield court-house. There was but one break in the vast wilderness, the far-famed clear fields near the site of the Indian village of Chincleclamoose. These fields bore evidence of recent cultivation upon the arrival of the pioneer. After having made a clearing and erected a log house, which was done with some assistance rendered by the few Indians then here, Mr. Ogden returned to Cherry Valley and brought his family here. Of his eight children, none were born here. They were Abner, Jonathan, David, who was captured and slain by the Indians at Cherry Valley; Daniel, jr., Joab, Jehu, Matthew, and Margaret.

The Indians above mentioned were always referred to as the Cornplanter tribe. In fact there was no such tribe of Indians. Cornplanter was a war-chief of the Seneca tribe, and had two wives and many children, but they all belonged to the Senecas. The family, and perhaps the chief himself, may have resorted hither, but this is unlikely, as the Allegheny was nearer and larger. A special reservation was made for the children and descendants of Cornplanter on the banks of the Allegheny, in Warren county, where about eighty

of the Cornplanter descendants still reside, and where the "Cornplanter Monument" is erected.

Daniel Ogden, the father, was a strong, muscular man, a great hunter, and quite fond of joking. There was no grist-mill nearer than Lock Haven, and when meal was low, he used an old jointer-plane turned bottom up, and by drawing an ear of corn along the surface, managed to manufacture a sufficient quantity of meal to supply the family demand. His son, Matthew, being of an ingenious turn of mind, built a grist-mill in 1804, on Chincleclamoose Creek. The greatest novelty, in construction, that ever was erected in the country, was Mat. Ogden's mill. There was but one piece of iron in the whole structure, a spike used for a spindle. The bolter was made of cap-cloth, and geared to the water-wheel with a strap, but notwithstanding its rude construction, the mill supplied the grist for the neighborhood for some time, and until Robert Maxwell built the second mill on Anderson Creek some years later. Matthew Ogden married Elizabeth Bloom, daughter of William Bloom, in the year 1802. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in the county. "Squire" Arthur Bell officiated.

Daniel Ogden died in 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1835, aged ninety-eight years. Several of the children returned to New York State. Daniel, jr., moved over to the Allegheny River. Joab went West, but returned and settled near James Woodside, in Brady township in 1804, and was the second white settler in that locality. He died there.

Arthur Bell came up the river from Big Island, in the same year, and soon after Daniel Ogden. He remained a few days with Ogden and helped put up his house, after which he went farther up the river, and commenced an improvement. Bell, who in after years was known as Squire Bell, came from Path Valley, Centre county. He, and his brother John, who also came about the same time, were veterans of the Revolution, having served on a privateer. Arthur was made justice of the peace in 1802. He was a great "fiddler," and exceedingly popular among the settlers. He was a tall, muscular man, of determined spirit, kind, and obliging, and the recognized leader in the settlement. Grier Bell, his son, was the first white child born in the county. He was so named after Rev. Grier, of Williamsport, who came to baptize him. Squire Bell used an old coffee-mill for grinding corn until Mat. Ogden's mill was done. He raised a family of several sons and daughters. Of his children William married a Miss Henry, and died, leaving a large family. His widow afterward married John P. Dale. Greenwood was a rheumatic, and suffered severely from that complaint. Grier, the first child born in the county. Letitia, who married James Young, and three other daughters who married respectively William, Thomas, and James McCracken, sons of James McCracken, sr.

John Bell, perhaps better known as "Little John," and "Demi-John,"

made a clearing on the north side of the river, on the farm now owned by Samuel Snyder. Whatever John lacked in industry and thrift, he made up in popularity. No "frolic" was complete without him, and hardly any joke was perpetrated without John being in some way connected with it.

Soon after the Bell family, came Casper Hockenberry and James McCracken with their families, and settled in the neighborhood. Their wives were sisters of Squire Bell's wife, and through the Squire's influence they were induced to make their settlement.

Thomas McClure, afterward known as "Squire" McClure, came to the county from Cumberland in 1799. He made an improvement, but did not bring his family until 1800. Squire McClure was one of the county commissioners at the time the contract for erecting the county buildings was made. In his family were two sons and four daughters.

About the year 1800 the people of the settlement discovered the old Indian path leading from Chincleclamoose to Milesburg, and this afterward was made the route for transporting goods to the place.

Along this path there came one day a stranger into the settlement, who took up her abode in the lower part of the borough, about on the spot where A. F. Boynton's barn stands. This person proved to be the Widow Lewis, who became familiarly known as "Granny Lathers." She located here and started a distillery, but about the time the War of 1812 broke out, Granny departed and was known no more, except through the exploits of her son David. This son was a wayward youth, and his success in minor offenses led him to attempt greater ones. He and two comrades, named Connelly and McQuire, were in the habit of stopping and robbing the wagons of Bellefonte merchants, till at last a vigilance committee of Centre county citizens, and one or two from this locality hunted them down. David was shot through the arm and captured. He refused to have the injured member taken off, so he died from the effects of the wound.

In the year 1801 settlement became more rapid, and this and the three years following witnessed the advent of several families whose names, through their own, or descendant's efforts, have become prominent in the affairs of the county.

Martin Hoover settled on the river, in what is now Lawrence township, in 1801. He came from York county. Hoover was a thrifty, energetic, and prosperous man. In 1814 he was sent to the Legislature; at another time he was county treasurer. He died in 1841, having raised a large family. His brother George was an early settler in the county, but did not come until some years later. He had a large family also.

Next to Hoover's on the river settled about this time Frederick Hennich, or Haney, as he was more commonly known. He built a grist-mill near the mouth of Montgomery Creek. Haney also built the first "coal ark" used on the river, but its life was short, as it "staved" on the river at "Rocky Bend."

Abraham Hess came from York county about 1803, and settled on Clearfield Creek, where he died. Hess was twice married, and had thirteen children. *A propos* the settlement of Haney and Hess, a good story is told on the latter. Rev. Samuel Stewart came to Hess's place to baptize some children, and in preparing the family for the solemnities of the ceremony, took a Bible from the table and began to catechise the head of the family. "Who built the first ark?" "Fred Haney!" innocently replied Mr. Hess, and the ceremony proceeded without further questioning.

Paul Clover made a settlement at the mouth of Anderson's Creek, about 1801. He remained here several years, keeping a "public house" or tavern, and did some work as blacksmith. Clover died of a cancer, after which his widow and children moved to Clarion.

Robert Askey came in and settled about this time a short distance below Clover's place, on the river near the fording place. He often helped people in crossing the river, and is remembered as a kind and obliging person. Askey took up some land about a mile and a half back from the river, and made the first clearings on the ridges. He served in the war under General Wagner. At the time of his death he had a large family, who have become numerous in the county.

Joseph Leonard, it will be remembered, occupied the cabin of Captain Rickerts in 1801, while the latter was away after his family. Leonard was of Irish descent, and came here from Huntingdon county. Soon after his coming, his sons, Isaac and Thomas, came. They had commenced an improvement below the Ox-bow on Clearfield Creek before Rickerts returned. Thomas remained here but a short time.

David Litz came from Centre county and settled on the river near the place where the old bridge was afterwards built. Here he made a good farm, and raised a large family. Litz run the first raft of logs down the river, in the year 1805. This was the first rafting done in the county.

Abraham Leonard was born in Ireland, and emigrated from there before the present century, and took up his residence in Huntingdon county. In 1801 he came to this place and located near the old toll-gate, on the Snowshoe and Packersville turnpike, about two miles east of the borough. He made his clearing and house, and brought his family here in March, 1804. His family then consisted of his wife and three children—James T., Thomas, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married John Spackman. The children born Abraham after coming here were Rachel, who married Jonathan Hartshorn; Zenas, Hannah, who married William L. Moore; Robert, Agnes, who married Abraham Pierce, and Andrew.

John Owens and Robert Graham were neighbors of Leonard in Huntingdon, and came here about the time he came, but settled on the opposite side of the creek. The Owens became a numerous family in the county in after

years. Graham had nine children, five of whom were born here. In 1813 Graham left the creek and settled near Plum Island.

Abraham Passmore came from Chester to Centre county, and was there some time before coming to this locality. He moved here and settled on the river in 1802. Passmore was a good blacksmith, and his coming was a great blessing to the residents here. He did the work for the whole surrounding country. In 1806 he left the river settlement and moved upon the ridge, north of the West Branch, where he opened and commenced a good farm. A number of his descendants are still living in the county.

On the site now occupied by the brewery, north of the railroad depot, in the year 1801 or '2, came Henry Irwin, a native of Ireland, with his wife and three children, John, Mary, and Joseph. Mary married Richard Shaw. The children of Henry Irwin born after his settlement here, were William, Henry, Margaret, who married Zacheus Mead; Jane Ann, who became the wife of John Spackman; James, and Nancy, who married Asahel Swan. The family moved here in a rudely constructed vehicle, something like a car, which was drawn by a steer over a road cut by Daniel Ogden. Henry Irwin became bondsman for a fellow-countryman named Connor, and as the latter did not appear when required, Irwin was compelled to sacrifice his property to meet the bond. He afterwards located about three miles down the river, near and below Wolf Run.

About this time Thomas Mapes came and located nearly opposite where Irwin first lived. Mapes came from the East. He married Elizabeth Ogden, and after several years moved to Ohio. Several of the descendants of the Mapes family still live in Lawrence township.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, Daniel Turner resided in Westmoreland county. He became largely interested in lands in this county, and frequently visited the locality before making a residence here. The first visit of Turner to these parts was in the year 1794, after which time many surveys were made in his name, and his wife's also. In 1802 Turner settled near the head of Clearfield Creek, and made a farm there. Before he came here he had many conflicts with the Indians, but he was a bold, daring, and powerful man. One day in the year 1813, while hunting near John Ferguson's, he had a "rough and tumble" conflict with a panther, but succeeded in getting the animal by its hind legs and holding it in such a manner that it could not bite or claw him, until Joseph Turner came and dispatched this dangerous foe with a tomahawk. At another time he wounded a panther, and the animal retreated to a cave-like place between two large rocks. Turner followed, and by attaching a sword-like bayonet to the muzzle of his gun, stabbed the panther to death. Few men would care to tackle a wounded panther in a place like that. Turner resided in Bellefonte before he came here and after he left Westmoreland county. While in the former place he was an extensive operator,

but misfortunes came and swept away his property, and he was induced to move to this country.

About the time that these settlements were being made in the central part of this county, there were attempts being made still further down the river, near the Centre county line.

In 1801 Jacob Wise, sr., a native of Berks county, but of late a resident of Penn's Valley, commenced an improvement on the Moshannon.

During the same year Robert Anderson, an Irishman, and a man named Potter also settled in the vicinity. The place occupied by Anderson was afterward known as the Hawkins property. Potter settled on the old State road a few miles north of the creek. None of these three remained long, but left for the Bald Eagle Valley. Potter sold his right to Nicholas Kline, and it was afterwards disposed of to one Shimmel, a Hessian, who served under the British during the war. Shimmel made a clearing and built a distillery on the land.

John Kline came to the county as early as 1802, and made an improvement on lands owned by Montgomery, a Philadelphian, not knowing whose they were. Montgomery came soon after to see the settlers along the creek, (Montgomery) and found Kline on his land, but would not compel him to move on account of the improvement he had made. He sold the land to Kline at a reasonable price. Kline bought another tract from a German named Jacob Anspach, a bachelor, in the year 1805. This was afterward occupied by George Philip Guelich.

Hugh Frazier, a Scotchman, lived near the mouth of Wolf Run as early as 1802. Frazier had served in the Indian war. He died during the dysentery epidemic in 1824, leaving four children—two sons and two daughters.

John Carothers came here with his wife from Centre county, about this time. He was a weaver, shoemaker, and hunter. His wife was equal to him in hunting, and was often seen dressed in a hunting skirt, felt hat and moccasins, with gun and ammunition, out in the woods after game. Carothers settled down the river about three or four miles, near the place called for him, Carothers's Bend. They moved from here to Sunbury, where John Carothers was afterward found frozen to death with a jug of whisky near him.

Alexander Read was born in Maryland and came to Center county in 1794. In the year 1802 he came to Clearfield and occupied the land on the ridge in Lawrence township where the stone house now stands, the property of James Mitchell. There were two families of this name, but spelled differently. The Reeds did not come here until 1811. The heads of these families bore the same christian name, *i. e.*, "Alexander," and to distinguish them in conversation, they were known as "Red Alex." and "Black Alex."—the former applying to "Read," and the latter to "Reed." These appellations were given them on account of the color of their hair. The children of Alexander

Read were, Sally, who married William Dunlap; Alexander, jr., Thomas, Rachel, who married Alexander B. Reed; John R., James A., and Amos. Marriage alliances were frequent between these families for several generations, and they were often mistaken for one family, but such was not the case. Alexander Read was commissioned by Postmaster-General Gideon Granger as postmaster at "Reedsboro," the place on the ridge above referred to, and he was the first postmaster in the county. The office was kept there until about 1819.

In 1803 Squire Arthur Bell sold the upper part of his farm to Benjamin Fenton, a resident of Half Moon Valley, Centre county. That year Fenton cleared three acres, put in seed for vegetables and wheat, built a cabin, and then returned to the valley for his family. During the winter he brought part of his goods, and in April following the family came. With them also came a Scotchman named Alexander McNattin. Elisha, Thomas, George, and Mary Fenton were children of Daniel Fenton.

William Bloom was born in Germany, and came to this country during the latter part of the last century. He first located in New Jersey, but soon came to Centre county, and in the part thereof known as Penn's Valley. In the year 1803 he moved with his family to this county, and located in what is now Pike township, about three-fourths of a mile above the mouth of Anderson's Creek. Here he and his sons cleared one hundred acres of land. The children of William Bloom were Anna, who married Thomas Price; Isaac William, Elizabeth, who married Matthew Ogden; John, Peter, Benjamin, Mary, who became the wife of Matthew Caldwell; Abraham, Sarah or Sally, who married Richard Rowles, and James. The Blooms have been the most prolific of any of the families in the county, and among them have been numbered some of the foremost men of the county; and although they have never sought social or political preferment, there has been hardly a year during the last three-quarters of a century that some member or descendant of the original stock has not been prominently before the public, either in county or township affairs.

A short distance above the place where William Bloom settled, and at the point called the "pee wee's nest," there lived the family of Robert Cresswell. They were poor, and had a large number of children. Cresswell died after a few years, and the balance of the family moved to Huntingdon. Robert Cresswell's funeral was the first that occurred in the county.

A little further down, below Robert Askey's place, lived Benjamin Jordon, about opposite Wright's nursery. Jordon was a Marylander by birth, and had served in the Revolutionary War. He came from Centre county, and there became related by marriage to General Potter. Jordon, by his large and powerful figure and military bearing, became quite a dignitary in the settlement. The greatest day in those times was "general training," and these were held

at Jordon's place. He had five children. His three daughters married, respectively, Thomas, Alexander, and James Read.

Benjamin Jordon had a brother Hugh, who came here about the same time, 1803, and settled on the ridge near the place afterward known as the "Irish-town Settlement." Hugh Jordon was made associate judge of the county, and Jordon township was named in his honor.

Opposite Benjamin Jordon's place lived George and John Welch. George Welch had a family but John had not. In crossing the Alleghenys John Welch was frozen to death. William C. Welch, who became prothonotary, and died while holding that office, in 1850, was a son of George Welch.

John Ferguson was born in Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1775. He enlisted in the Revolutionary service, and served under General Sullivan. He was at Freeland Fort when captured by the Indian and British forces under Captain Butler. He was also engaged on the frontier, guarding against Indian depredations. Ferguson settled on the north side of the river, just below the site of Lumber City, in the year 1803, but did not bring his family here until the next year. On this place John Ferguson lived and died. He was the father of thirteen children, and many of his descendants still live in the county.

About this time Samuel Ewing located about one and one-half miles below the mouth of Muddy Run, near the place known as "Ewing's Bottom," but he made no farm there.

William Brannian located about this time on the south side of the creek, near the Ox-bow, and shortly after Major Evans located in the vicinity. The latter made some improvement and built a house about two miles above Turner's place, but did not bring his family here. Hugh Gallagher came in about then, occupied the house, and made a good farm there.

Lands were cleared on the river near "Ardery's Dead-water," and a settlement made about 1803 by Peter, or, as he was more familiarly known, "Pete" Young. Young kept a "tavern" on his farm, and operated a distillery. He built the greater part of the Milesburg and Le Boeuf road, east of Chest Creek. His brother William also made a clearing on the river, but sold to George Wilson in 1805.

In the same year another settlement was made in the Moshannon neighborhood by Conrad Kyler. He was a weaver by trade. Conrad Kyler died in 1816, leaving a family. They remained and built up a considerable estate. Many descendants of the family are still living in the east part of the county.

Leonard Kyler commenced a clearing in the Hard Scrabble locality, but not until a couple of years after Conrad came there. He soon sold out, however, to his brother John, and went to Bald Eagle Valley. The hamlet of Kylertown was named for these families.

Peter Erhard, a German, made a settlement on the creek, near where New

Millport is now located, in 1803. He cleared land and erected a distillery. Peter was drowned in 1827. His sons built mills here at an early day, and from that fact the place was afterward named New Millport.

Nicholas Straw made an improvement on the river in 1803.

Samuel Fulton first visited this locality in or about the year 1797, with a party of surveyors. From that time to the date of his settlement he was a frequent visitor, and became fully acquainted, not only with the country, but the inhabitants as well. Fulton was an Irishman, and immigrated to this country with his mother in 1794. On one of his visits here in 1805, he purchased lands about three miles down the river; the next year he married, and in 1807 he became a resident of the county. Fulton was one of the characters of the settlement. He was short, stout, full of life and activity, and always ready to crack a joke; yet, withal, he was one of the leading men of the county. He was made the first prothonotary of the county; was afterward deputy sheriff, county treasurer, commissioner, and clerk of the commissioners. Fulton had four sons, James, Moses, Washington P., and Thomas, and five daughters, who married respectively, Archibald Shaw, Joseph Shaw, Richard Shaw, William Fullerton, and Thompson Reed. During the early civil history of Clearfield county, no person occupied a more prominent position than Samuel Fulton.

In 1804 George Hunter, an Irishman, came from Huntingdon county, and built a cabin on the farm afterward occupied by John J. Reed. Hunter is remembered as an exceedingly whimsical fellow, odd in his habits and conversation. He died on the place he had improved.

At or about the time of the organization of Clearfield as a county, March, 1804, families came and settled much more rapidly than before the erection was made.

Among the many who then found homes by purchase, or grant, was the family of Thomas Forcey, a former resident of New Jersey. Forcey settled at "Polk's Bottom," now on the site of Reedsville. His children were Jane, who married Peter Owens; Catharine, who married George Connelly; Tamer, who married Samuel Tate; Nancy, who became the wife of Seth Maines; Matthew, and Thomas who died during infancy. Matthew Forcey married Margaret Murray, who bore him seventeen children.

Joseph Patterson came from Penn's Valley about 1805, accompanied by his son Robert. Patterson made spinning-wheels, and Robert taught school.

John Moore was a relative of the Pattersons and arrived here about the same time. He occupied a place adjoining Patterson's. He died in 1821.

William Tate came up from Huntingdon county in 1804. His log house stood near where the Catholic Church stands. In 1808 Tate's house was burned, and his family barely escaped with their lives. The Tates became a prominent family in after years. The children were Dinah, Samuel, Lydia, Joshua, Martha, George, William, Levi, and Jesse.

Daniel Ogden, Frederick Haney, and Matthew Ogden had each built mills prior to 1805. Daniel Turner soon after built one on Clearfield Creek; and in 1808 Robert Maxwell erected a mill near Curwensville, and William Kersey had a saw and grist-mill at Kersey's settlement about the same time. James and Samuel Ardery built a mill near where the old Clearfield bridge afterward stood in 1808. Benjamin Hartshorn built a tannery on the place where he settled in 1806. This is now Pike township, not far from Curwensville. This was the first tannery built in the county.

From this time, 1805, until 1812, the influx of families became so rapid that their settlement cannot be accurately fixed, nor can the names of all be recalled.

Benjamin Hartshorn came in 1806, bringing his wife and six children. He crossed the river near Jordon's, and cut his way to his forest home with an ax, making a road sufficient to allow the passage of a wagon. After he had made a clearing and built a cabin, the tannery above mentioned was built. At the time of his death in 1821, Mr. Hartshorn had a family of eight children, viz.: Margaret, Anne, Jonathan, William, Benjamin, Nancy, Eliza, and Mary Ann.

So far as its settlement is concerned, that part of the county known as the "Grampian Hills," can be divided into districts — one part lying toward the river, and that still further back on the hills. Here the land was taken up by John Bennett, Nun England, William Hepburn, Joseph Spencer, Francis Stephens, Samuel Cochran, and other. From 1805 to 1808 this was claimed by Charles Smith, but he never made his claim successful.

Samuel Cochran was an escaped slave, and came here from Lycoming county in 1804. He first settled near the Fergusons, where he built a cabin and made an improvement. Later he took up about three hundred acres on the "hills," made good buildings, and cleared up the farm. His house was frequented by the teamsters on the Kittanning road.

James Gallagher made a settlement and cleared the land for a farm a short distance above where Glen Hope now stands. And about the same time, 1806, Hugh Carson made a clearing near the place afterward known as "Beccaria Mills."

The family of James Moore located on the "hills" at an early day, near where Pennville now stands. Religious meetings were held at Moore's house by Rev. Daniel Stansbury, a Methodist minister, in 1806. These indulged meetings, as they were called among the Quaker element, were about the first religious services held in the county.

Soon after the Moores, came other families, among them the Johnsons, David Wall, Caleb Davis, Gideon Widmire, Jonathan Wain. Samuel Johnson afterward moved to Ohio, leaving part of his family here. David Wall moved over into Brady township.

James Moore, jr., became wealthy and was one of the most highly re-

spected men in the county. Through his instrumentality religious services were held by Rev. Linn, of Bellefonte. These services were usually held in Squire McClure's barn. James Moore, jr., acted as agent for Fox & Roberts, who owned a large tract of land in the northwest part of the county. Besides James, jr., were two other sons of James Moore, sr., Jeremiah and Andrew. The three brothers built and operated both saw and grist-mills.

The locality to which frequent reference has been made, known as the "Grampian Hills," was so named by Dr. Samuel Coleman, concerning whom, prior to his coming here, but little is known. He never spoke of his parentage, birth, or early life. He was supposed by many persons to have been of noble birth. He named the place "Grampian Hills," from a resemblance it bore to the Grampian Hills in the old country. The firm of Hopkins, Griffiths & Boone had a large tract of land in that vicinity, and they gave Dr. Coleman three hundred acres to induce him to settle there. Not liking the profession for which he was educated, Coleman accepted the offer and took up the land, came here and made his first clearing in 1808. As understood, Dr. Coleman named his farm the "Grampian Hills," and that the whole vicinity has ever since been so designated. Dr. Coleman had one slave with him.

About the time that Dr. Coleman settled on the "hills," Joseph Boone came. The latter was a friend of Coleman, but the circumstances of his coming here were quite different. He had been sheriff at Washington, and while acting in that capacity, a prisoner, named John Nicholson, was given him in custody. Having the liberties of the jail yard, Nicholson managed to escape. This made Boone and his bondsmen liable, and to meet that liability his property was sold. Boone then came to Williamsport, and from there went to Philadelphia. At the last named place he found Nicholson. In order to make Boone some reparation for the loss he and his sureties had sustained, Nicholson transferred to them a number of warrants, which were afterward surveyed for Hopkins, Griffiths & Boone, upon lands in this county. In the early part of the summer, in the year 1809, Boone and his family arrived at "Squire" McClure's, having come by boat from Williamsport. From the Squire's place they proceeded to their future home on the hills. Boone commenced the erection of a mill on Bell's Run, but never completed it. He was chosen prothonotary and recorder of the county while living here. He returned after several years to Philadelphia, and practiced law.

Abraham Goss, an old Revolutionary veteran, came and made a settlement about 1806 at the place known as "Goss Settlement," in (now) Decatur township.

Among the many names of old settlers in the county, not before mentioned, were those of Nicholas and Henry Kephart, Valentine and David Flegal, Absalom Pierce, John Gearhart, Benjamin and Nicholas Smeal, and others probably forgotten.

James Rhea made an improvement in the Erhard neighborhood in 1806, but remained here only a few years.

In 1808, Thomas Jordon, brother of Benjamin, came and made a farm. James McNeil came during the same year, and located near "Fruit Hill." McNeil was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Shultz, and held the office until justices were made an elective office.

About this time came the McKees, the Dunlaps, the Cathcarts, the Anns, the Feltwells, and others.

The Scotch-Irish settlement, so called, was near Fruit Hill, but the people who first settled there were not Scotch-Irish, as the name would seem to imply. There were the Thompsons, Johnstons, Currys, Blooms, Pattersons, Jordans, Williamses, Wises, and Swans.

Robert Collins, whose name became popular in the county, came here in 1805, about the time the county buildings were erected. Collins died in 1855, leaving a large family of descendants.

Jacob Spencer, sr., with his family, came to the county in 1808. He purchased land from Benjamin Jordon between Pennville and the river.

William Feltwell came to the county in 1806, as agent for a large tract of land known as the Morgan tract, in what is now known as Jordon township.

In 1809 a settlement was made at the mouth of Muddy Run, by the family of William Alexander.

In the vicinity of Mount Pleasant settlements were made prior to 1810 by the Smileys, Dillons, Goons, and the Feltwells.

Robert and Samuel Hagerty purchased and improved lands at the mouth of Muddy Run, as early as 1809, but did not bring their families here until some years later, about 1813.

Ignatius Thompson made an improvement and came to reside on the ridges in 1810. He was of Irish parentage, and moved here from Huntingdon county.

Moses Norris also came in the same year and settled on the Ridge. He made a fine farm.

About the same time John Rowles, the progenitor of a large family, located on the ridge. His sons were great hunters and woodsmen.

Archibald and Robert Shaw, brothers, of Scotch-Irish descent, took up lands on the west side of the river, about one and a half miles below the county seat, in the year 1810. From Archie have descended some of the most enterprising citizens of the county. His children were John, Richard, Robert, Archibald, jr., Margaret, who married William Daniel; Barbara, who became the wife of William Leonard; Mary, who married James Fulton; and Jane, who became the wife of Andrew Welch.

Robert Shaw, the pioneer, remained here but a short time. His children were James and John, by his first wife; and by his second wife, Robert, jr., Archie and Adam.

David Hanna and one of his sons came to the county early in the present century, and was soon after followed by the rest of the family. In the family were thirteen children. David, the eldest son, was a surveyor, and at one time justice of the peace.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Erection of the County — Boundaries — An Error — Jurisdiction of Centre County Officers Extended Over this County — The Governor's Order — Proceedings of the Commissioners — County Seat Fixed at Clearfield — Election Districts — Return of Taxables — The First Townships — Population — Act of 1812 — The Civil Organization Completed — Subsequent Townships — Erection of Elk County — Townships taken from Clearfield County.

CLEARFIELD county was erected by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 26th day of March, 1804. At the same time, and by the same act, five other counties were created, viz.: Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, and Cambria. That portion of the act relating to the erection and boundaries of Clearfield county is as follows:

"Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the county of Lycoming, included in the following boundaries, *to wit*: Beginning where the line dividing Cannon's and Brodhead's district strikes the west branch of the Susquehanna River; thence north along the said district line until a due west course from thence will strike the southeast corner of McKean county; thence west along the southern boundary of McKean county to the line of Jefferson county; thence southwesterly along the line of Jefferson county to where Hunters district line crosses Sandy Lick Creek; thence south along the district line to the Canoe Place on Susquehanna River; thence an easterly course to the southwesterly corner of Centre county, on the heads of Mushanon Creek; thence down the Mushanon Creek, the several courses thereof to its mouth; thence down the west branch of Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Clearfield county, and the place of holding the courts of justice in and for the said county, shall be fixed by the Legislature at any place which may be most beneficial and convenient for the said county."

There is an undoubted error in the section above quoted, wherein it states that only "so much of the county of Lycoming, etc.," shall be erected into a separate county. Lycoming county embraced the territory that lay north and west of the West Branch, while the lands between the Mushanon and the West Branch were, at the time of the enactment, in Huntingdon county.

To have been correct, the section should have read, "That so much of the counties of Lycoming and Huntingdon included without the following boundaries, *to wit*, etc."

Under section seven of the same act provision was made for the appointment of three commissioners by the governor, to run the line and mark the boundaries of the county.

By section eight, "That as soon as it shall appear by an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within the counties thus created, that any of them according to the rates which shall then be established for apportioning the representation among the several counties of the Commonwealth, shall be entitled to a separate representation, provision shall be made by law for apportioning the said representation, and enabling such county to be represented separately, and to hold the courts of justice at such place in said county as is, or hereafter may be, fixed for holding the same by the Legislature, and to choose their county officers in like manner as the other counties of this Commonwealth."

The next section provided that the governor be required to appoint three suitable persons for trustees, who shall receive proposals in writing for the grant or conveyance of any lands within the county, or the transfer of any other property, or the payment of any money for the use of said county, for fixing the place of holding courts of justice in the county.

Section eleven provides, "That for the present convenience of the inhabitants of said counties of Clearfield and McKean, and until an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the said counties shall be made, and it shall be otherwise directed by law, the said counties of Clearfield and McKean shall be, and the same are hereby annexed to the county of Centre, and the jurisdiction of the several courts of the county of Centre, and the authority of the judges thereof shall extend over, and shall operate and be effectual within said counties of Clearfield and McKean."

The above quotations from the acts of the Legislature are made for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression that has existed in the minds of many persons that this county was formerly a part of Centre county; and for the further purpose of making known just how far and in what manner the interests of this county were identical with those of Centre. A question arose, however, as to whether the jurisdiction of justices of the peace of Centre county were, by the act, intended to extend over Clearfield county. This question was settled by a further act passed March 25, 1805, which declared that the jurisdiction of justices of the peace did not extend over this county in cases of debts or demands.

An act supplemental to the act of March 26, 1804, was passed on the 14th day of March, 1805, whereby it was provided that the power and authority of the commissioners and other county officers of Centre county, should extend over and be as full and effectual in this county, as if it were a component part

of Centre county; and that the inhabitants of this county were entitled to exercise and enjoy the same rights and privileges, and to be subject to the same regulations as if this were in fact a part of Centre county. And further, that the commissioners, treasurer, and recorder of deeds of Centre county, should keep separate books of the affairs of this county.

Section four of the act provides, "That the county of Clearfield shall be an election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house of Benjamin Jordon, in the said district, and shall be entitled to vote for members of the Federal and State Legislatures, sheriffs, commissioners, and other county officers for Centre county." This election district, comprising the whole county, was known as "Chincleclamousche." In pursuance of the authority vested in him by the act of April 4, 1805, the governor issued to the commissioners the following order:

"Pennsylvania, ss.

"Thomas McKean.

{ Place of the }
{ Great Seal. }

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Thomas McKean, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

"To Roland Curtin, of the County of Centre, John Fleming, of the County of Lycoming, and James Smith, of the County of

"GENTLEMEN:—

"Sends Greeting.

"Whereas, In and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, dated the 4th day of April, instant, it is amongst other things provided, that the Governor shall be authorized and empowered to appoint three disinterested Commissioners, who do not reside or own any land in the County of Clearfield; which Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Benjamin Patton in the town of Bellefonte, on the twentieth day of May next, and from thence proceed to view and determine on the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of Justice and public buildings for the County of Clearfield.

"Now Know Ye, That having full confidence in your integrity, judgment and abilities, I have appointed, and by these Presents I do appoint you the said Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid; Hereby requiring you and each of you, with all convenient dispatch to proceed in the execution of the trust in you reposed as aforesaid, and to make a full and accurate report in writing, into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the first Monday of December next.

"Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Lancaster, this Sixth day of April, Anno Domini, 1805, and of the Commonwealth the twentieth.

"By the Governor.

T. M. THOMPSON,

"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

By virtue of the authority vested in them, the commissioners met at the house of Benjamin Patton, in Bellefonte, on the 20th day of May, 1805, and received several proposals for the purpose intended. They then visited the county and proceeded to view the several localities before finally determining the place of locating the county buildings. They visited the lands of Paul Clover, near the present borough of Curwensville, and those at the junction of Clearfield Creek and the West Branch. The latter were in dispute, being claimed by one Samuel Boyd, a colored man. They also viewed the lands of Martin Hoover, between Chincleclamousche and Curwensville, about where Wright's nursery is now located; but Hoover thought the lands were more valuable for farming purposes, and would not part with them. The site was finally fixed upon lands of Abraham Witmer, a resident of Lancaster, on the place where the borough of Clearfield now stands, and on which the Indian town of Chincleclamousche formerly stood. For the proposed erection Abraham Witmer donated one town lot for the court-house, one for the jail, one for a market lot, and three for an academy. He also contributed three thousand dollars, one-half of which was to be used in the erection of the public buildings, and the other half for the academy or public school in said town.

For the performance of the above covenant or donation, Witmer made and executed a bond as follows: "Know all men by these presents, That I, Abraham Witmer, of Lancaster township, in the county of Lancaster, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, am held and firmly bound unto Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith in the sum of Ten Thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, or either of them, their or either of their attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. To which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal, dated the Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five. Whereas, Thomas W. McKean, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania, by Letters under the Great Seal of this Commonwealth, dated at Lancaster the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, appointed Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, or a majority of them, Commissioners for the purpose of viewing and determining on the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings in and for the county of Clearfield.

"And Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, dated the fourth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, it is made the duty of the Commissioners so to be appointed, to take assurances by deed, bond or otherwise, of any lands, lots, monies or other property which hath been or may be offered for the use and benefit of the said county, either for the purpose of erecting public buildings, the support of an academy or other public use. And Whereas, the aforesaid Commissioners in

pursuance of the power given them for that purpose, have determined and fixed on for the purpose aforesaid, a certain tract or parcel of land, the property of the said Abraham Witmer. And whereas the said Abraham Witmer hath agreed to sell and convey in such a manner and to such person or persons as may be hereafter legally appointed for that purpose, one lot in said town for the purpose of having a court-house erected thereon, one for a jail, one for a market house, three for an academy and two pieces of ground for the public.

"And the said Abraham Witmer further agrees and engages to give his bond or other security as may be required to such person as may be authorized to receive the same for the payment of Three Thousand dollars on the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, one-half thereof to be applied for the use of an academy or public school in said town and one-half for the purpose of erecting public buildings in said town.

"Now the condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that if the before bounden Abraham Witmer, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall from time to time, and at all times do keep and perform the aforesaid undertakings and agreements on his part, then and in such case the above obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

"ABRAHAM WITMER. [Seal.]

"Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of us,

"BENJN. PATTON.

"ROBT. T. STEWART."

The report of the commissioners was duly made to the governor as soon as the location was fixed. The original report that should be among the old records at Harrisburg has been reported as lost, but fortunately, a certified copy was found at Clearfield among the papers of one of the attorneys of the place. It is as follows: "Sir,—By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, 'An act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to fix upon a proper site for the seat of justice in Clearfield county.'

"We, the subscribers, appointed by his excellency the Governor, agreeable to the provisions of the above mentioned act, passed on the tenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five,—Report, That agreeable to the provisions of the above mentioned act, we met at the house of Benjamin Patton in the town of Bellefonte, on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and five, and after receiving the different proposals made by several persons, proceeded to view and determine on the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings for the said county of Clearfield, and do find that the old town of Chincleclamouse in the said county (the property of Abraham Witmer of the township

of Lancaster in the county of Lancaster and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania) situated on the south side of the west branch of the Susquehanna river in the county aforesaid, is the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings in the said county; and that we have laid out the said town; (a plan of which is attached to the report); and we also further report that we have received from the said Abraham Witmer, his bond, which is hereto annexed for the conveyance of certain lots and the payment of certain sums of money at the time and for the purpose therein mentioned.

"We are with respect your humble servants,

"ROLAND CURTIN,

"JNO. FLEMING,

"JAS. SMITH.

"To THOMAS MCKEAN,

"THOMPSON ESQ. Secy."

The proceedings of the General Assembly, following and relating to the report of the above commissioners, confirmed their report, as follows: The commissioners appointed by this act fixed the place of holding the courts, etc., on lands of Abraham Witmer, at Chingleglamouch, old town, on the west branch of Susquehanna, and the new county town is now laid out and called *Clearfield*.

The entire territory embraced by the boundaries of the county was, by an order of the Quarter Sessions of Centre county, in August, 1804, formed into an election district known as Chincleclamousche, and the elections were appointed by the Legislature to be held at the house of Benjamin Jordon, familiarly known as "Grand-dad Jordon."

The first enumeration of taxable inhabitants in the county, made after its organization, showed a total of one hundred and four, of which number sixteen were single freemen. There were returned for taxation twenty-one thousand seven hundred and sixteen acres of land, seventy horses, one hundred and twenty cows, thirty-seven oxen, two grist-mills and two saw-mills. The counties of Lycoming, Centre, Clearfield, McKean, Tioga, and Potter, were found to have an aggregate of four thousand five hundred taxables, and were thereby entitled to one member of the State Senate. Centre, Clearfield, and McKean counties were, on the number of taxables returned, entitled to one member of the House of Representatives.

In December, 1806, the commissioners of Centre county, having jurisdiction by law over the county of Clearfield, by their warrant under their hands commanded Alexander Read, assessor of the township of Chincleclamousche, to take an account of all the freemen and the personal property made taxable by law, together with a just valuation of the same, and also a valuation of all trades and occupations subject to taxation, and to return the same to the said commissioners at Bellefonte on or before the 28th day of January, 1807.

The following list will show the names of the taxable inhabitants of Chincleclamousche township, made in compliance with the above warrant: Robert Anderson, Robert Askey, David Allen, Arthur Bell, Greenwood Bell, John Bell, William Bloom, sr., William Bloom, jr., Isaac Bloom, Thomas Bramen, Samuel Beaty, Samuel Beer, Caleb Bailey, John Cook, Robert Cresswell, Paul Clover, Peter Clover, Nicholas Cline, John Cline, John Crea, Hugh Carson, Samuel Cochran, John Carothers, George Cowhart, Benjamin Carson, Jude Cunningham, John Crowell, John Coulter, Robert Collins, Anne Deal, John Dennis, William Dunlap, Caleb Davis, Alexander Dunlap, Peter Erhard, Nun England, Samuel Ewing, Benjamin Fenton, John Ferguson, Valentine Flegal, David Flegal, Henry Fye, Hugh Frazier, John Final, William W. Feltwell, John Gearhart, Abraham Goss, Robert Graham, James Gallagher, Samuel Green, Martin Hoover, Frederick Haney, John Hall, Abraham Hess, George Hunter, Hugh Hall, Benjamin Hartshorn, William Hanna, William Hepburn, Dewalt Hess, Henry Irwin, Hugh Jordon, John Jordon, Benjamin Jordon, John Hiler, Andrew Kephart, Henry Kephart, Conrad Kyler, Leonard Kyler, Thomas Kirk, David Ligat, David Lewis, Thomas Lewis, Joseph Leonard, David Litz, Jane Lathers (Lewis), Abraham Leonard, William Leonard, James McCracken, Thomas McClure, Thomas McCracken, Joseph McCracken, Robert McCormick, John Moore, Thomas Mapes, James McCracken, jr., Robert Maxwell, Robert McCracken, Thomas McGee, Daniel Ogden, Matthew Ogden, John Owen, Joab Ogden, Joseph Patterson, Absalom Pierce, Abraham Passmore, William Robinson, Isaac Ricketts, Edward Ricketts, Alexander Read, sr., Alexander Read, jr., George Reynolds, Nicholas Straw, Benjamin Smeal, Nicholas Smeal, George Shimmel, John Shirley, Elisha Schofield, Christian Straw, Francis Severns, William Tate, Samuel Turner, William Underwood, George Wilson, John Weld, John Welch, George Welch, Jacob Weiser, John Weiser, Thomas Winters, George Williams, Peter Young.

The following were the single freemen of the county: Joseph McCracken, Robert McCracken, James McCracken, Andrew Beer, jr., Robert Maxwell, Peter Clover, John Kyler, Conrad Kyler, jr., Samuel Jordon, Thomas Kirk, James Kirk, James Carson, Lewis Lewis, James Dunlap, John Welch, James Galloway, Job England, Robert Howey, Andrew Bean, Daniel McCracken, David Flegal, George Haney, David Dunlap, James Dunlap, Solomon Cline, Samuel Jordon, Samuel Boyd, Thomas Kirk, Thomas Read, John Conneway.

In 1807 the township of Chincleclamousche was divided, and that part east and south of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River was formed into two new townships—Bradford and Beccaria. The former was so named in honor of Hon. William Bradford, who was attorney-general of the State from 1780 to 1791, and who was afterward made Supreme Court judge. The township embraced the territory in the county east of Muddy Run to its mouth, and from thence was bounded by Clearfield Creek to its mouth. The West Branch

formed the northern boundary and the Moshannon the eastern boundary. Beccaria was named in honor of an eminent jurist and philanthropist who was instrumental in reforming the criminal law. This township was bounded north by Little Clearfield Creek from its mouth to its source, and a line drawn from thence to the West Branch at the mouth of Chest Creek. The West Branch formed the west boundary; the Cambria county line the south, and Clearfield Creek from the mouth of Little Clearfield to the mouth of Muddy Run, and the latter from its mouth to the Cambria county line formed the east boundary. The remaining territory south and east of that river, north of Little Clearfield and west of Clearfield Creek, together with all the lands in the county north and west of the West Branch, still remained and was known as Chincleclamousche township.

An act of Assembly passed March 28, 1808, provided that the townships of Beccaria and Bradford in the county of Clearfield, and all that part of Half Moon township of Centre county which lay west of the Allegheny Mountains, be erected into a separate election district, and the electors shall hold their general elections at the house occupied by John Gearhart.

The next enumeration of taxables gave Chincleclamousche one hundred and eleven, Bradford thirty-six, and Beccaria twenty-eight; in all a total of one hundred and seventy-five for the county.

The population of the county in the year 1810 was, white males, four hundred and thirty-seven; white females, four hundred and three; negroes, thirty-seven; a total of eight hundred and seventy seven.

The next step toward the complete civil organization of the county, after the act creating it, in the year 1804, was accomplished in the year 1812, when the General Assembly passed a law, January 28th, providing that the electors of the county be authorized to choose commissioners at the ensuing election in October, and that the powers and authority of the commissioners of Centre county over Clearfield county cease and determine, except, however, the provision relating to the selection of jurors, in which case the commissioners of Centre county still retained jurisdiction in this county.

The limited or abridged organization of the county was made full and complete by the law passed and approved January 29th, 1822, by which Clearfield county became entitled to all the rights and privileges of the other counties of the State, and authorizing courts to be held therein, the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and such other courts as by law were authorized. The first term of court was appointed to be held on the third Monday of October, following. All suits theretofore commenced by persons in the county, and then pending, were transferred from Centre to Clearfield county, but until a proper jail was erected, all prisoners were, by the act, to be kept in the jail at Bellefonte.

Power to select jurors was now taken from the Centre county commis-

sioners and vested in those of Clearfield. The act further provided that the county should be attached to the fourth judicial district.

In the year 1813 two other townships were carved out of old Chincleclamousche. Pike and Lawrence were then erected, taking all that remained of the parent township on the south side of the West Branch, and reaching far up into the uninhabited regions on the north side. Pike township was so named in honor of General Zebulon Pike. The first enumeration of taxables made by Samuel Fulton showed an aggregate of seventy-four, of which twelve were single freemen. Lawrence township was named in honor of Commodore Lawrence, a hero of the naval service. Samuel Fulton made the assessment list in this township also, and reported one hundred and six taxables, of which twenty were single freemen.

Covington township was erected in the year 1817, out of Chincleclamoose, and with Gibson, which was created the same year, formed the first townships lying wholly north of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Gibson lay north of Covington, and was so named in honor of John Bannister Gibson, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania. This township was partly taken in the formation of Elk county, and the part not taken was added to the townships adjoining.

Sinnamahoning township was erected by a decree of the court dated January 25, 1821. In the month of April following, the name was changed to Fox. This was the last of the townships formed prior to the full organization of the county. It was named in honor of Mr. Fox, a resident of Philadelphia, who owned extensive tracts of land in the county. In 1868, by an act of the Legislature, a part of this township was added to Snyder township, Jefferson county; another part to Horton township, Elk county, and the remaining part to Huston township, of this county. No further reference in the township department of this work will be made, either to Gibson or Fox townships.

Jay township was formed in 1832, by Commissioners A. B. Reed, Martin Nichols, and George Wilson, from parts of Fox and Gibson townships. A part of it was taken in the erection of Elk county, and the remaining parts were subsequently annexed to Huston and Lawrence townships; so this township, named by the court in honor of Chief Justice Jay, is entirely lost to the future of the county.

In the year 1823 a small addition was made to the county by an act of the Legislature which provided for it, authorizing the deputy surveyor-general of Clearfield county to run a line from the mouth of the second run emptying into the West Branch of the Susquehanna from the north side, below "Buttermilch Falls," at true bearing north thirty-five degrees west, to the (then) present county line.

The act erecting Elk county was passed April 18, 1843. The description, as recorded by the act in taking lands from Clearfield county, is as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Jefferson county, thence due east about nine miles to the northeast corner of lot number 2328; thence due south to Clearfield county; thence east along said line to the east line of Gibson township; thence south so far that a westwardly line to the mouth of Mead's Run shall pass within not less than fifteen miles of the town of Clearfield; thence west to Little Toby's Creek, etc.

This, with the part taken by the act of 1868, heretofore mentioned, comprise the full extent of lands set off from this county for the formation of other counties.

The other townships organized and erected from older ones of the county are as follows: Brady, 1825; Chest, 1826; Decatur, 1828; Burnside, Bell, and Penn were laid out in 1834, and confirmed in 1835; Girard, 1832; Jordon, 1835; Morris in 1836; Boggs in 1838; Ferguson in 1837 or '8, but no record is found of it; Huston, 1839; Karthaus, 1841; Goshen, 1845; Woodward, 1847; Union, 1848; Knox, 1854; Geulich and Graham, 1859; Bloom, 1860; Greenwood, 1875; Sandy, 1878; Bigler, 1883; Cooper, 1884.

Owing to the careless manner in which the early records of the erection of the several townships were kept, it is possible that an error may be found in the foregoing statement, but generally they will be found reliable. A further and more detailed record of the several townships of the county, will be found in the later chapters of this work.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND COURTS.

Plan of the County Seat—Lots Donated for Public Buildings—The Old Log Jail—The Jail Built in 1841-2—The Present Jail—Its Cost—The First Court-House—Description—Important Cases Tried Therein—The New Court-House Built—Courts in the Old Church—Court-House Remodeled and Additions Built—Some Leading Causes Recalled.

WHEN the commissioners appointed by the governor determined to fix the seat of justice of the newly created county upon lands of Abraham Witmer, the latter at once caused a plot of the whole locality to be made, and laid out intersecting streets and alleys and intermediate squares of building lots. Market street, the main east and west thoroughfare was laid upon the old "Milesburg road," and the town extended two squares north and south from that road. Walnut street formed the south, and Pine street the north boundary of the town, the intervening streets being Locust, Market, and Cherry, and alleys having no name. The streets running north and south were named,

commencing at the river, Water street, near the river bank; Front street, afterward called First street; Second street, Third street, and Fourth street. The river formed the west, and Fourth street the east boundary.

The lot donated for the erection of county buildings was located on the northeast corner of Market and Second streets, and was known on the map as number seventy-five; the market-house lot fronts on Market street and is known as number eighty; the jail lot was located on Locust street, and cornered on an alley, and is number ninety-one. On this lot now stands the dwelling house of Mrs. David Sackett. The three lots donated for the erection of an academy lay in the extreme southeast corner of the town, on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, and are numbered one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and seventy-seven, and one hundred and seventy-eight, respectively. These were found to be impracticable for the intended purpose and were exchanged for lots on Front, or First street, between Market and Cherry streets, a much more desirable location.

Although the dedication of the several lots above mentioned was made by Mr. Witmer in the year 1804, the deed for them was not executed until March 8, 1813. The conveyance was made by Abraham Witmer, and Mary, his wife, of the township and county of Lancaster, Pa., to Robert Maxwell, Hugh Jordon, and Samuel Fulton, commissioners of the county of Clearfield, or to their successors in office, in trust for the said county of Clearfield, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon.

The lot donated for the erection of the jail on Locust street was never used for that purpose. The old jail was built on the site now occupied by the residence of Dr. J. P. Burchfield, on Second street, and was torn down at the time the residence was built. Some of the old timbers were used in the construction of the house. The jail was built of hewed logs, with a shingle roof and heavy wooden door. The windows had iron bars across to prevent escape. Although primitive in design and construction, this prison served the purposes of the county until the erection of the more substantial county jail on the site now occupied by the opera house block. For this structure land was purchased of Martin Nichols, sr., at the price of three hundred dollars. The building was of stone, two stories in height.

The front part was tastefully fitted up for the sheriff's apartments, and the rear arranged for jail purposes. It was built by Martin Nichols, sr., and Jonathan M. Nichols, of Clearfield, at a cost of about thirty-five hundred dollars.

The present county jail was built by George Thorn, of Clearfield, in the years 1870-1-2, on lands purchased from Hon. William Bigler, at the lower end of Second street. The material used in construction of the walls, both for the building and yard enclosure, was white and yellow sandstone. The front, on Second street, is occupied by the sheriff as a residence, the place for confinement of prisoners being further back. The main hall is fourteen feet in

width and about seventy feet long. The cells are constructed on both sides of this hall, twelve on each side, six below and six above. The cost of this structure, as per contract, exclusive of the price paid for the land, was sixty-eight thousand dollars. Other work, coming under the head of "extras," brought the entire expense of the structure to a much greater figure. The land cost seven thousand dollars.

The first court-house of the county was built by Robert Collins. It was modeled after the Lycoming county court-house, which was built by Mr. Collins early in the present century. Soon after the organization of this county he was induced to come to Clearfield, and the fact that a court-house would soon be erected here, hastened his determination, although the building was not commenced until some years later. In the year 1814 the work was commenced, and completed in the following year. No data is obtainable showing the precise time of commencement, or completion of this court-house, but the dates given may be considered reasonably correct. Collins was awarded the contract at the agreed price of three thousand dollars. The building was two stories high, built of brick, with rooms for county officers above, and the courtroom below. The roof was made of shingles, and a small cupola rose above the building proper. There was no attempt at ornament in its construction, as the scarcity of money at that time would admit of no unnecessary expenditure.

The first court was held at a term commencing October 21, 1822. From the Quarter Sessions docket some extracts are made. At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, a court of Common Pleas and Orphans Court, began and holden at the town of Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, before Hon. Francis W. Rawle and Moses Boggs, esqs., justices and judges of the said courts.

The acts of Assembly organizing Clearfield county for judicial purposes, being read, and the courts being duly opened, the commissions of the said judges, F. W. Rawle and M. Boggs were presented and read. The commission of Samuel Fulton, prothonotary, of the said Court of Common Pleas, and clerk of the said Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court, were also presented and read, and also the commission of Greenwood Bell, sheriff of the said county of Clearfield, and writ of assistance, were presented and read.

On motion of W. R. Smith, esq., Moses Canan was admitted and sworn as an attorney of the courts, and on the motion of Moses Canan, esq., the following named gentlemen were admitted and sworn or affirmed as attorneys of the same courts, namely, William R. Smith, Daniel Stanard, Joseph M. Fox, John Blanchard, James Hepberton, John Williamson, Hugh H. Brady, Thomas White, William J. Christie, John G. Miles, and Samuel M. Green.

Samuel M. Green was appointed by the attorney-general of the State as deputy attorney-general of this county, and he was now sworn into office.

The returns of the constables were then made; Valentine Flegal repre-

sending Bradford, Hugh Caldwell, for Lawrence, and William Hepburn, for Pike township. William Shepherd also appeared for Gibson township, but made no return.

The first petition presented by sundry inhabitants of the county, praying that a road be laid out from the Cambria county line to intersect, near the house of John H. Turner, in Beccaria township, the road leading from Gallagher's mill to Turner's mill. The court appointed Adam L. Keagy, William Wright, Amasa Smith, James Rea, Thomas Jordon, and Robert Patterson, commissioners to view and report to the court upon the necessity of this road. The road was laid out and report confirmed at the March Sessions in 1883.

Upon the presentation of petitions, licenses to keep tavern were granted to Thomas Hemphill, Robert Collins, and William Philips, all of Clearfield town. This concluded the first day's business, whereupon court adjourned until the following day.

After the adjournment, as the story goes, the newly-made lawyers, with the judges and a party of friends, repaired to a convenient hotel, where they celebrated, in truly royal fashion, this great event. Their great joy led them so far that, with a single exception, every soul of them became overcome by—circumstances—and water from the Susquehanna River. The narrator of this event said there was one person who did not partake of the festivities of the occasion, but was perfectly clear in the statement that he was not that one.

On the morning of the 22d, at the opening of court, Hon. Charles Huston, president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, appeared and took his seat as president judge of the court.

On motion, William Potter was admitted and sworn as an attorney of the courts. William Wilson received the appointment of county auditor in place of Martin Hoover, resigned.

Alexander Caldwell was made deputy-constable of Lawrence, and Isaac Ricketts constable of Beccaria township.

Petitions were received and filed, praying for the laying out of roads, one from Clearfield bridge to Widow Ardery's; one from James Green's to the county line, in Fox township; one from Turner's mill to Karthaus bridge; one from Elijah Meredith's to the Fox Company's mill, in Fox township; and one from the inhabitants of Pike and Beccaria townships, to be laid therein. All, except the last, were subsequently confirmed.

The first term of court at which a grand and traverse juries were called was held in December, 1822, with Hon. Charles Huston, presiding.

The grand jurors summoned on that occasion were Thomas Reed, foreman; Alexander Dunlap, Caleb Davis (absent), John McCracken, John Henry, A. B. Reed, esq., Joseph Irvin, John Stugart, Jacob Hoover, Hugh Hall, esq., Hugh McMullen, Henry Mead, Consider Brockway, Robert Beers, James Iddings, Joseph Mason (absent), John H. Turner, John Bloom, Thomas Lewis, Benjamin Smeal, Joseph Davis, Thomas Haney, Samuel Turner, James McNeil.

After having been in session about three days, they presented "true bills" as follows: The Commonwealth against Alexander Osborne, indicted for keeping a "tippling-house." On payment of costs a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Commonwealth versus Hugh Coleman and Thomas Lewis, supervisors of Gibson township, for nuisance in highway. On motion of Thomas Burnside the indictment was quashed. Commonwealth versus James I. Thorne, blasphemy; bailed for future appearance. Commonwealth versus Isaac Rodden, keeping a tippling-house; *nolle prosequi* ordered. Commonwealth versus Absalom Timms, tippling-house; *nolle prosequi* ordered. Commonwealth versus Jonathan R. Ames, passing counterfeit money; bailed to the United States Circuit Court.

Alexander B. Reed was appointed county treasurer December 19, 1822. The first traverse jurors summoned in the county were for attendance at this court. They were: William Wright, Richard Shaw, John Irvin, Samuel Tate, George Brown, John Fullerton, Thomas Dent, James McKee, Alexander Read, James Rea, James Wright, Matthew Gile, Abraham Ross, William Ross, Anthony Wright, Joseph Turner, Robert Ross, jr., James A. Read, jr., James Wilson, Samuel Ardery, Christian Straw, George B. Dale (absent), Jacob Flegel, Hugh Frazier, Crawford Gallagher, George Ross, Jacob Hoover, John Swan, Lawrence Monahan, Orris Hoyt, James Young, Jonathan Hartshorn, Moses Norris, Jason Kirk, John Moore, Robert Wilson.

It will be unnecessary in this chapter to go further into detail regarding the first court, or the proceedings thereof. The jury lists will serve in a manner to show who were some of the old residents of the county, and the records will suffice for a description of the first judicial proceedings had in the county. The old court-house building, which, in its day, was as pretentious, and perhaps more substantial, than any surrounding buildings of the town, is now a thing of the past; yet, it has left its history in the many memorable cases, civil and criminal, that have been tried within its walls. Among the hundreds and thousands of cases in litigation, tried during the sixty years of time in which the court-house was in use, a few may be recalled as specially momentous. The case of the Commonwealth against Lawrence Allman, indicted for the murder of his brother Godfrey, in a fit of jealous passion. Judge Woodward was then on the bench, and the trial created the most intense excitement throughout the entire county. Allman was convicted of murder in the first degree, but a new trial was granted, which resulted in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The prisoner was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

The peculiar Plunkett case was another that caused much excitement and still more comment, on account of the impossibilities regarding it.

One Campbell was perhaps as conspicuous an offender as ever was arraigned for trial in any court. The whole catalogue of offenses and misdemeanors, less

than capital crimes, were chargeable to this person, and it is estimated that he was arraigned at least twenty different times. He certainly enjoyed the notoriety of being called an habitual criminal.

The famous libel suit of Dr. W. P. Hill versus Dr. Loraine, was another of the celebrated causes tried in the old court-house.

Karthauss versus Wiggins, an action for trespass, was the longest trial on record in the county.

These are but a few of the many cases that were tried in the courts of this county prior to the year 1860. But, as years passed and the population of the county increased, a new and larger building became a necessity. The subject was agitated and discussed by the officials and people as early as 1845, and when the project was sufficiently advanced to take some definite shape, a new feature was introduced. The citizens of Curwensville, and residents in the south part of the county, were anxious that the county seat should be removed to Curwensville. Naturally and vigorously was this opposed by the Clearfielders and residents of the lower part of the county. The champions of the project of Curwensville offered to donate the lands and erect the necessary buildings free of any expense to the county, and even went so far as to ask for legislative action in interest of the change. Here the Clearfield residents had the advantage. The most influential political workers were in favor of retaining the buildings, as in former years, and they were successful. The commissioners entered into a contract for the erection of a substantial brick building upon plans submitted by Cleaveland & Bachus. The contract was awarded to George Thorn, of Clearfield, at the agreed price of \$16,500, and to use the material of the old building in the erection of the new so far as could be utilized. The work of tearing down the old court-house was begun in March, 1860, and in a few days' time no trace of it remained. In its stead, however, there gradually arose a structure more complete, more imposing in appearance, and better calculated to meet the growing necessities of the people of the county.

During the interval between the demolition of the old, and the completion of the new building, courts were held in the old Methodist Church edifice, on Cherry street, between Second and Third streets; but this, too, is now gone, and in its place stands a substantial double frame dwelling, constructed in part from the material of the church building.

Among the causes tried in the Cherry street building, that attracted some considerable attention, was the indictment of Sarah Brenniman, for infanticide. Although the prisoner had confessed the crime, she was acquitted.

James Hauckenberg was tried for the murder of John Thompson, better known as "Devil" Thompson, a dangerous character. Hauckenberg pleaded self-defense; that at the time he was in fear of his life. The court held and the jury found that the shooting was too severe an act to resort to, to be entirely justifiable, and the prisoner was sentenced to four years imprisonment. He was pardoned, however, before the expiration of his term of sentence.

Another, and probably the most important case, was that of John Cathcart, the wife murderer. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. Arrangements were making for the execution of the sentence, and Sheriff Frederick G. Miller had ordered the erection of the scaffold, but Cathcart defeated the ends of justice by hanging himself about two weeks prior to the day fixed for the execution.

The corner-stone of the new court-house was laid on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1860. There was no public ceremony on the occasion. Within the stone was deposited a tin box containing the names of officers of the Federal, State, county, and borough government, ministers of the gospel residing here, a copy of the Bible, and a number of newspapers of the past and (then) present. Although the work of constructing the building was commenced in the spring of 1860, the building was not completed until nearly two years later. When partly completed it became necessary to rebuild a portion of the tower owing to a miscalculation on the part of the architect, an uneven pressure on the columns being the result. The interior arrangement differed materially from that of the old court-house. Instead of having the court-room downstairs, as was the case of the old building, that room was located in the upper story, and the county officers' rooms arranged below, except the surveyor's office, which is in the tower over the main entrance. On entering the front one goes directly into a long, wide hall, extending the entire length of the building. On the right, first the prothonotary's office is reached, then the county commissioner's rooms, and beyond this the treasurer's office, the latter being in the addition built in 1882-83. First on the left from the front entrance is the recorder's office, next the old arbitration room, now used as a justice's office, then the office of the county superintendent, and last the district attorney's offices, one of which was formerly used as the sheriff's office. The floors are of asphaltum in the halls above and below. The clock was placed in the tower mainly through the efforts of citizens of the borough. The first bell placed in the tower was found defective, and was replaced by another, which although smaller than the first, was of much better metal.

In September, 1882, a contract was made with Messrs. Thorn & Burchfield for the construction of an addition on the rear of the court-house, and remodeling the roof and upper part of the former building. By this addition, the sheriff's present office, the large arbitration room, part of the district attorney's office, and closets were annexed on the ground floor. On the floor above there was added the grand and traverse jurors' rooms, attorneys' rooms, with a library room above, reached by a spiral iron stairway, witnesses' waiting-room, and closets. Changes were also made in the roof to the old part, and the whole is now slated. The county officers' rooms are provided with a fire-proof depository for records. The building is heated throughout with steam. The price paid the contractors for the additions made in 1882-3 was about \$35,897.

The upper floor is reached by three stairways, one on either side in the front of the building, and one in the rear leading to the attorneys' and jurors' rooms. The exterior presents a plain, neat, and tasteful appearance without evidence of any elaborate architectural display. The building was constructed with a view to utility and convenience rather than outward appearance and show.

Many are the important causes tried within its walls, which have called here some of the ablest lawyers of the State; and among these suits, civil and criminal, a few may appropriately be recalled.

Pruner and Burleigh vs. Dr. David Houtz was several times tried here and in Centre county, and also in the United States Court. Dr Houtz will be remembered as the founder of Houtzdale. The plaintiff was represented by John G. Miles, esq., of Huntingdon county, one of the leading lawyers of the State, and Hon. Joseph B. McEnally, of Clearfield. For the defense were Hon. William A. Wallace and Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. This was a land case and involved a large tract in the vicinity of Houtzdale. The final determination was a verdict in favor of the defendant.

In 1867 was tried the celebrated forgery case, the Commonwealth versus Daniel Polhamus. Judge Barrett presided by special request of Judge Samuel Linn. William A. Wallace for the Commonwealth, and H. Bucher Swoope for the prisoner. Polhamus was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, but subsequently pardoned.

About the same time the Hagerty will case was tried. Hagerty was an eccentric person, and possessed a large amount of lands, two thousand acres or thereabouts. He made large bequests to religious and charitable societies, but died within thirty days after making his will. This made the instrument voidable. One bequest to the Presbyterian Church society at the "Cross Roads," was made on condition that they, in church meetings, should sing only Rouse's version of David's Psalms. The will was contested, Judge McEnally appearing for the contestants, and Senator Wallace and H. Bucher Swoope for the executors. The suit was brought in equity, and judgment and decree rendered in favor of the contestants. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court affirmed.

The Commonwealth versus Mary Miller, indicted by the grand jury for the murder of her husband. This case was tried before Judge Samuel Linn and a jury. William M. McCullough and H. Bucher Swoope for the people, and William A. Wallace and J. B. McEnally for the prisoner. Mrs. Miller was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was executed in the month of October, 1867. Mary Miller was the first person hanged in Clearfield county. Cathcart, the wife murderer, was formally convicted and sentenced, but suicided before the day fixed for execution of the sentence.

The largest verdict ever rendered in the county was in the case of Ynicenico Casinova versus the Derby Coal Company, an action growing out of a coal

transaction. William A. Wallace appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. George R. and Walter Barrett for the defendant. Although the cause was an important one from the amount involved, it did not attract much attention from the public. The verdict for the plaintiff was the sum of \$285,000.

No case tried in the county has caused such widespread comment and excitement as that known as the conspiracy trial. In all there were fifty-six persons, miners in the Houtzdale region, who were organized strikers. They were indicted for conspiracy from force of numbers by overawing the people. Riotous acts were proved. The first case against John Maloney and fifty three others was tried in 1875, before Judge Orvis and a jury. Wallace, Krebs & Fielding for the Commonwealth, and Hon. George R. Barrett and Walter Barrett, esq., for the prisoners. They were all found guilty. Four were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, eight for six months, and sentence suspended as to the balance. As every member of every organized labor society was interested in the result, the events of the trial and verdict were telegraphed all through the country.

This was followed by the trial of the remaining two offenders on that occasion, John Siney, and Xingo Parks. Siney was not one of the strikers, but was known as a State organizer. He came to Houtzdale and delivered an inflammatory address, for which he was arrested. On the trial Siney was acquitted, but Parks was found guilty of inciting unlawful assembly. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but pardoned within a month from the time sentence was pronounced. Judge Orvis presided. Wallace, Krebs & Fielding for the Commonwealth, Hon. Matthew Carpenter, of Wisconsin; ex-Attorney General Frank Hughes, Hon. George R. Barrett, and Walter Barrett, esq., counsel for the accused.

The Commonwealth against Martin D. Turner, for the murder of Maria Waple, the divorced wife of Thomas Waple. The case was tried before Judge Orvis and a jury, at the March Sessions, 1877. Counsel for the Commonwealth, Thomas H. Murray, Frank Fielding, and William M. McCullough. For the accused, William A. Wallace, David L. Krebs, George R. Barrett, and Walter Barrett. Verdict, guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged, but on an appeal to the Supreme Court, the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. The place of trial was changed from Clearfield to Clinton county, and, on the trial thereof, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." In Clinton county Judge Mayer presided.

The several suits of Bascom versus Arthurs, and the cross-suits of Arthurs versus Bascom, in their day created some comment, and occupied the time and attention of the courts for several terms. They were all controversies relating to land titles. They became prominent through the eminent counsel engaged on the trial. Bascom was represented by Hon. George R. Barrett, Hon. J. B. McEnally, and in the early stages of the litigation, by Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of

Brookville, Pa., and Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. The Arthurs interest was championed by Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, and the law firm of Wallace & Krebs.

The last case of special importance was the Commonwealth versus John A. Nevling, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Samuel Pennington, at Houtzdale, on the 17th day of February, 1880. Nevling was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was executed by Sheriff James Mahaffey, on the 24th day of March, 1882, at Clearfield. Judge Charles A. Mayer presided at the trial. The counsel were, for the Commonwealth, District-Attorney Joseph F. McKenrick, assisted by Mr. Chase, a local lawyer, then living at Houtzdale; and for the prisoner, Messrs. McEnally & McCurdy, of Clearfield.

CHAPTER X.

FROM 1810 TO 1843.

Pioneer Settlements After 1810 — Population in 1810 — The First Murder — Events of the War of 1812-15 — Peace — Election Districts Prior to 1843 — Record of the Floods on the West Branch — The Pumpkin Flood — Drowning of John and Ellis Graham — Gorges at the Pee Wee's Nest.

DURING the early years of the present century, settlement by families in the newly created county was exceedingly slow, and every effort toward improvement was opposed by incredible hardships, privations, and toil. Upon the families who came here earlier than the year 1810, fell the brunt of the battle for colonization and existence. All honor, then, to those sturdy, determined pioneers—all honor to their families, their wives, their children, who by patient and unceasing toil laid the foundation upon which the county has since been built and enlarged by new-comers. At this time a comparatively small portion of the county had been settled, and no attempt had yet been made at improvement in the districts of the county away from the water-courses. The vast wooded country on the north and northwest was, as yet, unexplored, and only an occasional path leading into timbered districts, was known; but, as the land on the streams was gradually taken up and improved, the new immigrants were obliged to work their way into the hitherto unoccupied regions. Of the many that came, some few turned back down the river and across the county, to the more thickly settled country on the east. The early families on the east side of the county were mainly from Centre county, while those on the south and southeast came from Huntingdon and the counties beyond.

Settlement began but exceedingly slow in the western part. James Woodside, Joab Ogden, and a very few others had made homes there, but the larger streams and their valleys received the new-comers. For about two years preceding the war with Great Britain, in 1812-15, many new residents came and settled in various sections; but during, and subsequent to that struggle, settlement and improvement by particular families became almost wholly lost in the general growth and prosperity. In 1810 the county had a population of about nine hundred, and at the end of the next decade of years it was increased nearly threefold. In 1808 there were but three election districts in the county—Chincleclamousche, Bradford, and Beccaria. Among the settlers and families that came to the county about the years 1810-15, the names of some can be given.

Thomas Kirk came from the township of Half Moon, Centre county, and made a clearing upon which he built a cabin. His family came the year following, 1811. He died after a few years, and was buried at the old graveyard near the present county seat.

Soon after, John Kirk, a brother of Thomas, came to the county and located on the west side, in what is now Brady township.

The family of Lebbeus Luther came to the settlements on the river about this time, but in 1820 he left the river and moved to the locality of Luthersburg, which was named in his honor, on the old Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike. He was made agent for the Fox lands, and also kept a tavern at that place. In 1828 Lebbeus Luther was made sheriff of the county. He afterwards went to Elk county.

Samuel Johnson made a settlement near where Pennville now stands, about the year 1810. From him has descended some of the substantial families of the county.

George Philip Geulich came to the county in 1811, as a representative of the Allegheny Coal Company, for the purpose of examining the coal fields, which were reported to be in the county. He, and a companion, remained through the winter, staying with the family of Alexander Read. On information given by Geulich, the Ringgold tract on Clearfield Creek was bought, and the company afterward purchased about four thousand acres across from the Moshannon, in the Karthaus locality. George Philip Geulich married Sarah Haney, who bore him ten children. In 1830 he was chosen county treasurer. Geulich township, in the south part of the county, was named in honor of George Philip Geulich.

Alexander B. Reed was born in Lancaster county in 1786. At the age of twenty-five years, while at Big Island, he met John Ferguson and came with him to this county, in the winter of 1811. He made his home for a time with the family of Hugh Hall. In 1815 he married Rachel Read, and took up lands about a mile north of Hall's place, but did not occupy it at once. The chil-

dren born to Alexander B. and Rachel Reed, were: Maria Jane, who married William Bigler, late governor of the State; Henrietta Ann, Read A., George Latimer, William Milton, and Rebecca, who married John F. Weaver. William Reed, father of Alexander B. Reed, did not come here until 1813. Alexander B. was familiarly known as "Black Alex.," to distinguish him from Alexander Read, who was called "Red Alex." The children of Maria J. (Reed) Bigler by her marriage with William Bigler, were: Reed, John W., William D., Edmund A., and Harry F. William Bigler was elected governor in 1851. George Latimer Reed married Sarah E. Weaver. The children of William Reed, the father of Alexander B., were: Isabella, Jane, Sally, James, Alexander B., Betsey, Polly, and William.

About the time that the war of 1812-15 broke out, a number of families came to the county from New Jersey, and other parts of the east. Among them was William B. Wright, who located in the vicinity of Glen Hope. One of his sons, A. K. Wright, became a prominent figure in local affairs, having held the offices of sheriff and associate judge. Another son, John W., was chosen county treasurer and justice of the peace. Benjamin B. Wright was also a prominent personage.

Dr. Keagy, a relative of the Wright family, came here about the same time, or soon afterward. He located about a mile below Wright's, on the creek.

Amasa Smith also settled near the site of the present hamlet of Janesville, and became proprietor of "Smith's Mills."

George Shaffer became one of the pioneers of the west part of the county, now Sandy township, in 1812. He had a wife and four sons—George, John, Frederick, and Michael—all of whom came here together. They settled south of Sandy Lick Creek.

Three brothers—James, Benjamin, and Thomas Carson—located about a mile west of Luthersburg. They came from Westmoreland county in the year 1814.

In the same year Joseph Packer located in that vicinity. He bored for salt at Luthersburg, but found none of that commodity.

Daniel Barrett was born in Centre county. He came to this county in about the year 1813 or '14, and located at Curwensville. His children were: Maria, Keziah, George R., James C., Isaac L., Enoch L., Henrietta, and Philo W.

James I. Thorn came to the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek in the year 1814, at which place he built for Robert Elder, of Half Moon, Centre county, a tavern, a saw-mill, and a woolen, or fulling-mill, as it was better known. Mr. Elder never resided in this county, but owned a tract of land and employed Thorn to erect the buildings. This was about the first fulling-mill built in the county. The children of James I. Thorn were: Joseph, George, Boswell C., Thetes P., and Hannah.

In the year 1813 the townships of Lawrence and Pike were carved out of old Chincleclamousche, and the early settlement of the families within their boundaries becomes a part of those townships.

It was about this time that the first murder was committed within the boundaries of Clearfield county. James Monks shot and killed Reuben Giles while the latter was passing along the old State road, about three miles from Curwensville. The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are these: Giles was traveling along the highway on horseback. He was well dressed, and his appearance indicated that he might be possessed of considerable money. He met Daniel Barrett and inquired for the nearest tavern, and was informed that he would have to turn back a distance of about one and a half miles to Nancy Ross's. He then asked the distance to the next tavern ahead, and Mr. Barrett told him it was about three miles to the place kept by Wrigley. Giles said he thought he could get there before dark, and started on his journey. Daniel Barrett was the last man that saw Giles alive, except Monks. The latter had been in the settlement attending a shooting match, and hunting. When Giles's body was found, suspicion rested on Monks, and a search was made for him. He was traced down the river to the Karthaus vicinity, and from thence to Milesburg. He took this unusual route in order to keep as much as possible away from the regularly traveled road, and avoid discovery. He was arrested, and tried at Bellefonte, and found guilty. In a confession made just before he was to be hung, Monks said he waited until Giles had passed him on the road, and then shot him in the back, robbed the body and concealed it among some logs just off the road.

War of 1812-15. During the five years next preceeding the year 1812 the whole country was in a state of nominal peace and an era of prosperity; but still throughout these years there was gathering in the political horizon a dark cloud, which was to plunge the nation into another foreign war.

In 1776, and the years following, America fought Great Britain for her independence, and achieved a recognition among the powers of the earth.

In 1812 she again engaged in war against the mother country, to maintain that independence which in years past had been forcibly acquired.

The United States had scrupulously observed the provisions of the treaty of peace made with Great Britain at the close of the Revolution. There had been maintained, too, a strict neutrality during the progress of the Napoleonic war with the British kingdom, when perhaps every consideration of gratitude should have induced a participation in it as against the mother country. For several years the aggressive acts of the British had been a subject of anxiety and regret, and feelings of animosity increased on this side of the Atlantic. The embargo laid by Congress upon the shipping in American ports was found so injurious to commercial interests that it was repealed, and the non-intercourse act passed in its stead. In April, 1809, the English ambassador in

Washington opened negotiations for the amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, and consented to the withdrawal of the obnoxious "orders in council," so far as they affected the United States, on condition that the non-intercourse act with Great Britain should be repealed. This was agreed upon, and the president issued a proclamation announcing that, on the 10th day of June, trade with Great Britain might be resumed. The English government, however, refused to ratify the proceedings and the minister was recalled, whereupon the president revoked his proclamation, and the non-intercourse act again became operative.

Beside the odious acts in the British parliament, injurious and insulting in their character, the English officers claimed the right to search American vessels, seize all who were suspected of being subjects of the king, and force them into their service. Under cover of this claim the greatest outrages were perpetrated, and by it many true and loyal persons were pressed into the service of Great Britain, both against their inclination and the well-established proof of their identity.

On the 12th of June, 1812, President James Madison sent a confidential communication to Congress, in which he recapitulated the long list of the British aggressions, and declared it the duty of Congress to consider whether the American people should longer passively submit to the accumulated wrongs and insults perpetrated by the British, and at the same time he cautioned the House to avoid entanglements in the contests and views of other powers.

War was formally declared on the 19th day of June, 1812, but the measure was not universally sustained in some parts of the Middle and New England States. The opposing element was embraced in the Federal party, its chief ground of opposition being the fact that the country was not prepared for war. The Federalists constituted a large and influential minority of the political element of Congress, and had a considerable following in the several States not in active politics. They asked for further negotiations, and met the denunciations made by the ruling party (that is, the Democratic and Republican, for it went by both names) upon the English government, with savage and bitter attacks on Napoleon, whom they accused the majority with favoring.

The events of the war that followed we need not recall here. There was no conflict of arms within this Commonwealth, and no hostile foot was set on Pennsylvania soil. Governor Snyder issued a call for fourteen thousand militia, and so prompt and hearty was the response, that nearly three times that number prepared and volunteered for the service.

The results of the struggle for right and justice, over wrong and oppression, are written in the conflicts on Lake Erie, the repulse of the invaders on the Delaware, the distressing scenes on the Chesapeake, the invasion of New York, and the attempt to control the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. The battle at Plattsburg, the capture of Niagara and Oswego, the burning of Newark,

the battle at Black Rock, Lundy's Lane, and the occupation of poorly defended posts on the southern and southeastern frontier, the battle at New Orleans, the withdrawal and surrender of the British forces, and the final treaty of peace, which was ratified February 17, 1815. The Americans had fought their last battle with a foreign foe.

Early Election Districts.—An occasional reference has been made to the early election districts of the county. These locations were fixed from time to time as settlement increased in various localities, and a statement of the places at which they were held and established, will prove of some interest.

On the 14th day of March, 1805, an act of the General Assembly declared the whole county of Clearfield to be an election district, and provided that the electors of the county should hold their elections at the house of Benjamin Jordon.

Beccaria and Bradford townships were formed in 1807, and in the year following they were, with a part of Half Moon township of Centre county, formed into a separate election district, and the electors were, by the act of March 28, 1808, directed to hold their elections at the house of John Gearhart, in Bradford township.

No further changes were made until the year 1813, when, by a law passed March 29th, that part of the township of Chincleclamousche lying on the waters of the Sinnamahoning, and a large country to the westward, was formed into a separate election district, and the electors thereof were directed to hold their elections at the house of Andrew Overdorf, at the forks of the Sinnamahoning Creek.

A division was made in the Bradford district by an act approved March 24, 1817, which provided that Beccaria township and that part of Bradford lying south of an east line, beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running thence direct to the Moshannon Creek, should form a separate election district, and the elections were directed to be held at the house of John Cree, in Beccaria township. The same act also provided that the portion of Rush township in Centre county lying west of the Allegheny mountains, and that part of Bradford township in Clearfield county, lying north of a line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run, and running thence direct to the Moshannon, should constitute a separate district, and that the elections should be held at the house of George Smeal, in Bradford township.

In this same year a change was made in old Chincleclamousche township, by which the place of holding elections was changed from the house of Benjamin Jordon to the house of William Bloom.

The organization of Covington township was completed in May, 1817, but it was not made a separate election district until 1818. The electors were directed to hold their elections at the house of Hugh Biddle, esq., in that township.

By virtue of a law passed April 2, 1821, the township of Lawrence was declared to be a separate district, and the electors were directed to meet for election purposes at the court-house, in the town of Clearfield.

In 1822 the township of Fox and the west part of Gibson were formed into a separate district, and the elections were held at the house of James Green, sr., in Fox township.

The place of holding elections in Covington township was changed by the act of March 31, 1823, from the house of Hugh Biddle to the house of Jacob Maurer. The same act further provided that the freemen of Gibson township should hold their elections at the house of Levi Hicks. The west part of Gibson had heretofore been annexed to Fox township for election purposes. Pike township was also directed to hold elections therein, at the house of James Blair in Curwensville.

In 1828, by a law passed April 14, the place of meeting for elections was changed to the house of John Kyler.

The same year Decatur was made an election district, and the electors thereof authorized to meet at the house occupied by Abraham Goss.

Brady township was formed into a separate district at the same time, and the place of holding elections was fixed at the house of Lebbeus Luther, at Luthersburg.

Chest township was first authorized by the act of April 6, 1830, to hold elections therein. The freemen were directed to meet at the house of William Mahaffey, but by a law passed April 4, 1831, the place was changed to the house of John Smith, at New Washington.

Parts of Gibson and Fox townships which lay adjoining, were formed into a district, and elections were ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Liggett, in Gibson township. This act was also passed in 1831.

In the year 1832 three districts were provided for. The polling place in Pike was changed from the house of James Blair to the inn kept by Isaac Chambers. Fox was directed to hold elections at John Kyler's, and Girard was made a separate district, and authorized to hold elections at Mordecai Livergood's.

By the act of April 9, 1833, elections in Gibson were appointed to be held at the house of William Montgomery; and by a further act, passed April 15, 1835, the second Tuesday in February was fixed for holding such elections.

Jordon was made a separate district in 1835, and the house occupied by James McNiell designated as the voting place. The same act changed the place of holding elections in Beccaria township to the house of William W. Feltwell.

The laws of 1836 made four designations: Morris township elections were to be held at the house of William M. Hunter; Burnside, at the house of John Young; Bell, at the house of Frederick Tamyar, and Chest at the house occu-

pied by James Thompson. Burnside and Bell townships were erected in 1835, and Morris one year later, hence these were original appointments.

In 1838 the voting place in Pike was changed to the house of John Draucker, at Curwensville; Penn township was created into a separate district and voted at the old school-house on Spencer's Hill; Boggs was also made a separate district, and the freemen thereof voted at the house of William Merrill, in Cramondale.

By the laws of 1840 the township of Huston was made an election district, and the house occupied by Jesse Wilson was designated as the place of meeting. By the same act Ferguson was made a separate district, and the freemen thereof were directed to meet at the house of Thomas Davis, in that township.

The place of holding elections in Morris was changed in 1842, to the house of Josiah Hunter. At the same time Covington and Karthaus were declared to be separate election districts; the former to hold meetings at the house of Jacob Maurer, and the latter at the boarding-house of the Karthaus Iron Works, being the same place used when Karthaus formed a part of Covington.

In 1842 the polling place in Decatur was changed to the house of John Goss; and in 1843 Burnside changed to the house of Wilson Owens, and Girard to the house occupied by George B. Smith.

The election districts formed up to this time from the erection of the county in 1804, were established by the General Assembly for the convenience of the residents of the county, and without special reference to township lines, except as new townships were created from time to time. It will be seen that, by the gradual formation of the several townships, the original Chincleclamousche township has been absorbed by the subsequent erections, so that the name is entirely lost. The creation of new townships subsequent to about 1830 were but subdivisions of the older, although the election districts were formed, in frequent instances, from parts of already established townships; and a record of election districts subsequent to about the year 1843, is incidental to the record of those townships to which they belonged, therefore further mention of them at this time is unnecessary.

Floods on the West Branch.—It is a matter of almost annual occurrence that the waters of the West Branch and its tributaries rise to an unusual height. At the breaking up of the ice in the river in the springtime, high water is, of course, expected, and the residents and property owners along the banks make preparation for that event, and place their movable property out of the reach of any such rise in the river as may destroy or carry it away. In early days these floods were not of such frequent occurrence as of later years, and this fact is attributable to the clearing up of the timber lands. When the country was well covered with forests the rays of the sun could not as readily reach the snow lying on the ground, and it passed off moderately with the gradually increasing warmth of the season, and, as a consequence, the country was not as

frequently subjected to a sudden rise of the waters; but since the county has been mainly stripped of its protecting forests an annual rise is expected of greater or less extent, dependent on the amount of snow lying on the ground, and the character of the season generally. Notwithstanding the usual precautions of the people, the river sometimes rises to a height not contemplated, and a destruction of property follows. A few of these events it is the purpose of this chapter to record.

The first occasion upon which the river rose to an extraordinary height was in the month of November, 1811. There were no bridges on the river at that time, but those across the several streams in the county were almost entirely swept away. The crops of the season had not been fully gathered, and those on the lowlands were carried away by the waters. At times the surface of the water seemed literally covered with pumpkins swept from the fields along the river, and from that fact that this was ever afterward termed the "pumpkin flood." This event was not single to this locality, as a like flood occurred at the same time on the north branch of the Susquehanna, which extended far up toward the head waters of that stream, and was there known as the "pumpkin flood." No serious damage was done to property in the locality of the West Branch, as settlement was in its infancy, but slight as the loss was, the burden of it was felt by the struggling pioneers.

The next great flood occurred in the fall of 1847. The river became swollen from a heavy and continued fall of rain, and reached a height nearly as great as in the pumpkin flood. At this time the damage was greater, as fences, hay stacks, chicken-coops, dams, bridges, and lumber were carried away. The Ringgold Mill, the property of Kratzer & Barrett, was lifted from its foundation on Clearfield Creek, and carried into the river, thence down to Karthaus bridge, where it became lost. On the Sinnahmahoning Creek the destruction was also great. A small house, in which was a woman and three children, was floated down stream several miles, but fortunately none were drowned.

About Christmas time in the year 1851, there came another sudden rise in the streams. A heavy body of snow had fallen, and was followed by a warm rain, causing the river to rise very rapidly. The county seat was entirely surrounded, and as court was in session, much anxiety was created on account of the fact that those attending court were unable to reach home. Large quantities of lumber were carried away and lost at this time.

In 1861, during the month of October, occurred another unusual rise in the river, caused by heavy rains. The damage to the crops was severe, and quantities of lumber, shingles, and other property were lost. At this time the waters were higher than in 1847. The freshet of '47, as it has been called, was also termed the "pumpkin flood," from the fact of its occurring at the time when that product was still in the fields, and all in reach of the overflowing streams were swept away. No other serious damage was done by the flood of 1847.

That flood and the rise in 1811, are frequently confused by the term "pumpkin flood" applying to each.

The greatest destruction, both of property and life, was experienced in the memorable flood on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1865. This was not, by any means, confined to the country drained by the West Branch and its tributaries; in truth, the damage caused here on that occasion was as little felt as anywhere in the Middle States. The whole country of the Susquehannas, the Chenango, the Allegheny, the Ohio, the Genesee, the Delaware, and other like streams was completely inundated. On the north branch of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers the waters reached a height unequaled either before or since, and a great loss of property and life resulted. In this locality on the West Branch, bridges, dams, lumber and rafts, houses and out buildings, fences, and every movable thing in the path of the mighty torrent were swept away. John Graham, of Graham township, was drowned while trying to cross Moravian Run in order that he might save a raft. The bridge had been carried out, and Graham tried to cross on a pole. The pole broke and he was thrown into the stream. Ellis Graham, of Goshen township, was also drowned on the same day by falling into the river from a raft that he was trying to secure. There was but little rain to aggravate the flood of 1865. An unusual body of snow lay on the ground, and a very warm wind blew steadily from the south for three or four days. In its early stages this might be aptly termed an ice-flood, but the greatest height of water was reached after the ice had passed down the river.

In the spring of 1884 another destructive ice-flood occurred, by which the iron bridge built to replace the "Goodfellow bridge," was carried off its piers and borne on the floating ice to a point nearly opposite to the Beech Creek station, where it sunk to the bottom of the river. On its passage down it struck and carried off the west part of the Market street bridge at Clearfield, and still further down struck the covered bridge leading to West Clearfield, but did not cause much damage thereto.

There have been other destructive floods on the river at various times, but these are the principal ones worthy of mention. At a bend in the river known as the "Pee-wee's nest," the ice very frequently gorges and causes an overflow along the river for many miles above that point, but the country below is not often affected by it. From that cause the residents up the valley of the river are subject to almost annual floods upon their premises, resulting from the filling up of the channel at the "Pee-wee's nest."

CHAPTER XI.

LUMBER AND ROADS.

The Lumbering Interests — Rafting and Floating — Turnpike and Road Companies — Railroads of the County.

THE lumbering interests of the past have borne about the same important relation to the welfare and prosperity of Clearfield county, as do the coal producing interests of the present; and looking back three-quarters of a century, who of those pioneers would for a moment think that the complete devastation of the seemingly boundless forests could be accomplished in so brief a time? In the infant days of this region, lumbering was a necessity. Throughout the whole extent of the original territory embraced by this county, and even far beyond it, there was but one cleared tract, comprising a few acres of land where the county seat now stands. To make a settlement and improvement by the pioneer meant the clearing up of the woodlands, and required long and untiring labor before a sufficient area could be improved to supply the necessary products for a frugal family.

It was then that lumbering commenced—not that lumber was then a commodity sufficiently valuable to place in market, but that the land might be cleared for agricultural pursuits.

The first work in the forests in the production of logs and lumber as a business was commenced soon after the year 1820, and as at that day and in years following, rafting was an indispensable auxiliary to lumbering, the two will be treated under a common head.

The early history of this county shows that Daniel Ogden and Frederick Haney had each built mills prior to 1805. Soon after Daniel Turner erected one on Clearfield Creek, and in 1808, Robert Maxwell had built a mill near Curwensville, and William Kersey another, at the Kersey settlement. The mill of James and Samuel Ardery was soon after built near the old Clearfield bridge. These men had built the several mills to supply the demands of residents in this locality.

David Litz ran a small log raft down Clearfield Creek as early as the year 1805, but this was for the purpose of erecting a log house in the county.

Among the first persons who commenced manufacturing lumber for the market down the river was one Shepherd, who began operations on the Sinnamahoning, in the (then) northern part of the county, but lately in Cameron county, about the year 1822. He had a mill erected and manufactured some lumber, but he rafted mainly square or hewed timber. Shepherd married after coming to the creek, and lived there many years.

"Buck" Claflin came to the Sinnamahoning lumber district between 1825 and 1830, and operated extensively. He kept a store there at the same time for the accommodation of his employees and the permanent residents of the county.

Soon after Claflin, and prior to 1830, the Colemans were extensive operators in that locality.

The Johnsons operated further up and had a mill on Bennet's Branch, in Gibson township, now set off to Elk county. Winslow and Shaffer operated in the same locality, the latter on a small scale. Of the Winslows, there were three brothers—Reuben, Eben, and Carpenter.

The above mentioned persons, it will be seen, operated mostly along the stream known as the Sinnamahoning Creek; in fact it seems that the business of lumbering commenced down the river nearer the market, and, as the lands were taken up or stripped of their valuable timber, the newer operators were compelled to buy tracts farther up the several streams. Timber was so plenty at that time that no thought was entertained of getting far from a stream sufficiently large to navigate a raft. The modern inventions of "tram-roads" and "slides" were unnecessary and unprofitable.

About the year 1832, and soon after, the lands were nearly all taken from Karthaus to the Cherry Tree, the borders of the river being the greatest field of operations.

The reader will understand that the object of the operator was to get his rafts to market as quickly as possible, and for that reason only a small quantity of sawed or manufactured lumber was rafted. Log-floating was not indulged in till about 1857 or '8.

From 1830 to 1840 we find names of several who operated extensively, many of whom have become permanent residents of the county.

John and William Irvin lumbered on lands about Curwensville. John Patchin located at Patchinville, and made that vicinity the base of operations, although he had and worked other tracts on Clearfield Creek and in the neighborhood of Frenchville.

Judge Richard Shaw located near Clearfield, where he had a large tract of timber. He also operated near where Shawsville now stands.

Alexander Irvin also commenced near Clearfield. Matthew Irvin located in Burnside township, and David Irvin at Luthersburg. The Irvins were brothers. Matthew was not an extensive operator, but his sons followed the business extensively.

Graham & Wright were large operators in Graham township.

Fitch & Boynton came to the county in 1835. They had some timber lands, but dealt mainly in worked timber, buying and rafting to market.

Ellis and William Irwin operated in the vicinity of Clearfield town as early as 1837.

Bigler & Powell commenced about 1834, and made Clearfield the base of operations, although they had lands at Frenchville and elsewhere. Mr. Bigler became governor of the State in 1851. Mr. Powell is a merchant of Clearfield.

A. B. Waller located at Cherry Tree, in the upper end of the county. He was from Washington, D. C., and operated largely for several years.

At about this time Stewart & Owens cleared a large tract on Clearfield Creek near Glen Hope.

James Forest operated on the creek further down, and resided at Clearfield bridge.

John M. Chase commenced about the same time, and has followed the business to the present time.

The principal marketing points for lumber cut in the region during these years, was at Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Marietta, where the large buyers from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other large cities east and south, came to make their purchases.

For the next twenty years lumbering appears to have been the chief occupation of nearly every resident land owner of the county. Agriculture became a neglected pursuit, and the farmer looked to the accumulation of a fortune in the lumber business. Expenses were great, and during the excitement of the time, future contingencies were not provided for.

The legitimate and certain result of the neglect in improving the lands as they were cleared, proved disastrous in very many cases. Hoped for fortunes were not realized, and when farming was resumed the lands were found to be exceedingly poor and difficult of cultivation. By years of labor and expense the farms were brought into a fair producing state. While this is true, as a general rule, there were of course exceptions in various localities, and there were just as good farms in some townships twenty-five years ago as there are to-day.

Among the many who came to the county to engage in this business about the year 1840, and from that time to 1850, was John Du Bois, a native of New York. He operated first on the Sinnamahoning, but made headquarters at Williamsport. Mr. Du Bois afterward became one of the most enterprising men in the county, and did much for its substantial benefit. He founded and built up the borough of Du Bois, erected a lumber manufactory there, among the largest in the State, and engaged in extensive business enterprises that will live for generations a substantial monument to his memory.

John G. Redding & Co., of Williamsport, began lumbering on the Sinnamahoning about 1844. The firm had a large tract and did an extensive business.

Perks & Bowman had and operated a large tract on the Moshannon. Mr. Perks died, but the business was continued by his partner, who still operates there, although residing at Williamsport.

Craig & Blanchard were heavy producers on the Sinnamahoning. In the

firm were three brothers, Blanchard, who lived on the tract. Mr. Craig was a resident of Wilmington, Del.

Christ & Long had a tract on the creek comprising about fifteen or twenty thousand acres. They were large dealers besides. Their lumber was rafted rough to Lock Haven, where they had saw-mills.

John F. Weaver became a member of the firm of Bigler & Powell in 1847, after which the firm name was changed to Bigler & Co. Their field of operations lay in the vicinity of Clearfield, about Bald Hill, in Bell township, and on Clearfield Creek. After Mr. Bigler was elected governor, in 1851, his interest was sold to George L. Reed, and the firm became G. L. Reed & Co. The firm of Weaver & Betts was formed in 1869.

John Patton commenced lumbering near Curwensville about 1847 or 1848.

The Dodge tract, on the Sinnamahoning, was opened about the same time by their agent, Mr. Sacketts, a New Yorker. John Brooks, Levi Lutz, Warner, Major Andrews, and Judge Gillis, commenced about the same time. John Brooks came in soon after 1850. He was a large operator. At one time he was elected to the Legislature.

In 1857 a new system was introduced. Instead of rafting, as was the previous practice, some operators began floating their logs to Williamsport, where the river had been boomed to receive them. This deprived the rafters of their means of livelihood, and they organized to prevent any such innovation. An armed party of rafters attacked and drove the floaters from Clearfield Creek, after which the system of floating was abandoned on the waters of the creek, although it continued elsewhere. The attacking party of rafters were arrested and convicted of riotous conduct, but their attack had a wholesome effect in breaking up the floaters' organization in that vicinity.

The lumbering business reached its maximum about this time, and any attempt to enumerate the entire list of those engaged in that occupation would be incomplete and useless. There were many small operators who ran from two to ten rafts each season, but by far the greater number of these were sold to dealers, and by them rafted to the markets.

From the year 1859 to the present time there may be mentioned the names of some extensive operators in the various localities not heretofore referred to, and besides these many of those already named continued to the present, or until a very recent date. In Karthaus there may be recalled D. B. Hall, John Gilliland, Samuel Gilliland, Dr. J. W. Potter, I. C. McCloskey, and others. The Gillilands, with D. B. Hall, constituted the firm of D. B. Hall & Co.

In Covington, on the river, were L. M. Coudriet, Augustus and Alphonso Leconte. Augustus Leconte built a mill in Girard in 1842, and afterward lived there. Judge Lamm was on Deer Creek, in Girard.

Thomas H. Forcey succeeded Graham & Wright across in Graham township.

In Cooper there were Joseph C. Brenner, and Leonard Kyler.

In Girard, Alexander, William, and Anderson Murray, James Irvin, Robert Stewart, and Gillingham and Garrison.

In Bradford, William, George, and Henry Alberts, under the firm name of Alberts Bros. They had headquarters at Woodland.

In Goshen, A. B. Shaw, Walton Dwight, and Phelps & Dodge. The latter had large tracts throughout the northern part of the county, and were very large operators.

In Lawrence were Ellis Irwin & Son, and they still operate on Lick Run; Joseph Shaw, and William Mapes.

In Pike, E. A. Irvin D. W. Irvin, Isaac B. Norris, N. E. & Samuel Arnold, John Irvin & Bros. The latter are also interested on Anderson Creek. On this creek were also John Du Bois, Paul, George, and John Merrell, and Blanchard Bros.

At Lumber City, and in Penn township, the Kirks, Fergusons, G. H. Little, and Joseph Hagerty. At Belleville were the Bell Brothers, and at Lewisville in the same township (Greenwood), the present firm of Leavey, Mitchell & Co. In Bell, the Mahaffeys, Robert, William, and Frank, the McGees, and Elias Henderson.

In Burnside township, at New Washington, Burnside, and other points, were John M. Cummings, McMurrays, Mahaffeys, Gallagers, Dr. McCune, Horace and Jackson Patchin, John C. Conner, Aaron Patchin, Irvin Brothers, William and¹ Matthew. The Irvin Brothers were succeeded by Horace Patchin.

At the Cherry Tree region there still remains quite a bevy of lumbermen. Of those who have been there during recent years are David and Porter Kimport, Jesse Harter, E. B. Camp, Pitts & McKeag, Vincent Tonkin, and others. The latter purchased the lands formerly operated by A. B. Waller.

On the Moshannon, the Steiners, Moshannon Lumber Company, and A. B. Long & Sons; in Geulich, P. & A. Flynn; in Houtzdale and Madera, D. K. Ramey, Samuel Hagerty, and James Lowther. In Beccaria and Jordon townships there were Clark Patchin, and John and Henry Swan. At Penfield, Hiram Woodward, and generally in Huston and Sandy townships, Charles Blanchard, George Craig & Sons, and John E. Du Bois.

The pioneer lumbermen of Brady were Samuel and Frederick K. Arnold, and David Irvin. During latter years the business has been conducted by Reuben H. Moore, the Carlises, Samuel Kuntz, the Knarrs, Pentzs, and George, William, and Charles Schwem, who succeeded to the business of their father, William Schwem.

Following carefully through the names of the lumbermen in this county since the business was commenced, there will be found many who are among the most enterprising and worthy residents of the county—men who came here to engage temporarily in business, and when that was accomplished have

continued to reside here, and, by their efforts and means have contributed towards the present prosperous condition of the county.

Although the lumbering business of the present will not bear comparison with that of twenty-five years ago, it is still carried on to a considerable extent. In some parts of the county there still remain large tracts of standing timber, noticeably from Burnside to Cherry Tree, and generally throughout the northern part of the county.

As incidental to the above subject it may be stated that on the streams large enough for rafting and floating, all lumbermen had equal rights in the pursuit of their business, as the river and its tributaries were declared by the Legislature to be public highways for the purpose intended. This was a necessary act, as by it any conflicting claims were prevented.

Roads and Turnpikes.—If an attempt should be made to furnish a complete record of every road, turnpike or other like thoroughfare for public accommodation that has been surveyed, laid out or incorporated, either by legislative act or an order of the court in this county, a volume of considerable size would be required to contain that record. The docket of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, during the first twenty-five years after courts were authorized to be held therein, contain applications, orders to view and review and lay out in an almost numberless quantity. Local roads in the several townships, or leading from one to another of the townships of the county, were constructed after an order made by the court upon petition and proceedings thereon. Road and turnpike companies were organized and incorporated under an act of the State Legislature and were invariably toll-roads. Many of them were constructed according to their original conception; others have been curtailed or modified, and some have been abandoned. Of the many constructed but few have yielded a profitable return to the stockholders by direct dividend, but nearly every one has been of vast benefit in the enhanced value of lands in the several localities through which they passed.

Sometime prior to 1810 a road was contemplated to extend from the town of Northumberland to Waterford, in Erie county, and the first legislative provision was made relating to it in February, 1812. The act provided for the laying out of two turnpikes, rather than one continuous road, the first from Northumberland by the nearest and most convenient route to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek. The line of the road lay from Northumberland to Derrstown, thence to Youngmanstown, to Aaronsburg, to Bellefonte, to Milesburg, to Philipsburg, to the Susquehanna River at the mouth of the creek. The other or western branch of the road lay from Waterford through Meadville, Franklin, and thence to the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Anderson's Creek. The former was known as the Northumberland and Anderson's creek turnpike road, for the stock of which the governor was authorized to subscribe to the amount of seventy-five thou-

sand dollars on behalf of the Commonwealth. The western branch of the road was known and incorporated as the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike road, and for the laying out and construction thereof between the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers the governor was authorized to subscribe for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of stock. In 1819, by an act passed March 29, there appears to have been a modification of the whole enterprise. That part of the road east of the West Branch was incorporated in five separate companies and in five sections, for the construction thereof; the first between Northumbland and Youngmanstown, the second between Youngmanstown and Aaronsburg, the third from Aaronsburg to Bellefonte, the fourth from Bellefonte to Philipsburg, and the fifth from Philipsburg to the river, at the mouth of Anderson's Creek. The last named section, lying wholly within this county, has always been known as the Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike Road Company, as incorporated by the act of March 29, 1819. Of the various sections of the road commissioners were appointed to view and lay out, those for the fifth being William Rawle, of Philadelphia, Hardman Philips, John Loraine, William Bagshaw and Jacob Test, of Centre county, and William Bloom and Job England, of Clearfield county. It was further provided that as soon as one hundred and thirty shares of the stock of the fifth section were subscribed for by individuals, the governor on behalf of the Commonwealth should subscribe for three hundred and twenty additional shares. Also, that three per centum of the entire amount appropriated for the entire road, should be used in the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna at the mouth of Anderson's creek.

The Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 11, 1825. Peter A. Karthaus was the only commissioner residing in this county. The route lay from Milesburg to Karthaus, where the river was crossed, thence in a northwesterly direction across the northern end of the the county, thence north to Smethport, and thence to New York State line. If not completed within ten years the charter was to become void.

The Clearfield and Jefferson Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 10, 1826. The road extended from the mouth of Anderson's Creek to the borough of Punxsutawney in Jefferson county.

The State road from the Moshannon Creek to Clearfield was laid out in the year 1826.

The Snow Shoe and Packersville turnpike was incorporated April 10, 1828, by Commissioners Thomas Hemphill, John Kyler, Reuben Winslow, Philip Antes, jr., Lebbeus Luther, William Alexander, Thomas Burnside, John Rankin, and Robert Lisston. The road commenced near Snow Shoe, on the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike in Centre county, thence through Clearfield town to the Erie turnpike road near Packersville.

The Armstrong and Clearfield Turnpike Road Company was incorporated

February 17, 1831, by Commissioners Thomas Blair, Jacob Pontious, Joseph Marshall, of Armstrong county, Charles Gaskill and John W. Jenks of Jefferson county, John Ewing and Harry Kinter of Indiana county, David Ferguson and John Irvin of Clearfield county, and William A. Thomas and Hardman Philips of Centre county. This road commenced at the borough of Kittanning, thence to Punxsutawney, and thence to intersect the turnpike at the mouth of Anderson's Creek in Clearfield county.

The incorporators of the Clearfield and Sinnamahoning Turnpike Road Company were W. J. B. Andrews, Smith Mead, Erasmus Morey, Ebenezer Winslow, James Mix, John Shaw, John R. Bloom, A. B. Reed, Christopher Kratzer, William L. Moore, Thomas Hemphill and Jacob Coleman. The act creating the corporation was passed April 20, 1838. The route of the road lay from Clearfield to Penfield on the same now usually traveled by the mail stage, except that some slight alterations have been subsequently made. At Penfield the turnpike was built to intersect the Milesburg and Smethport road.

The Huntingdon and Clearfield Turnpike Road Company was chartered by an act passed April 2, 1838. The commissioners were Samuel Hagerty, jr., John Campbell, William Wiley, Samuel Shoaff, William Irvin, John P. Hoyt and Thomas Brown, of Clearfield county, and five others of Huntingdon county. The road commenced at the town of Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, and thence run north to intersect the Erie turnpike at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek in Clearfield county.

The Waterstreet and Clearfield turnpike was incorporated April 2, 1838, by commissioners appointed from Huntingdon Centre and Clearfield counties, Henry Loraine being the only one residing here. The road extended from Waterstreet to Philipsburg, and thence to intersect the Snow Shoe and Packerville turnpike at a point east of John Kyler's in Clearfield county.

The Luthersburg and Punxsutawney Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 14, 1838. The commissioners were Lebbeus Luther, John Jordan, Benjamin Bonsall, David Irvin, Jacob Fleck, Benjamin Carson, David Hoover, David Haney, and Jeremiah Miles, of Clearfield county, with others from Jefferson county. The line of the road was run by the nearest and most convenient route from Luthersburg to Punxsutawney.

The Clearfield and Curwensville Turnpike Road Company was incorporated by Abraham K. Wright, John R. Bloom, Richard Shaw, Christopher Kratzer, Joseph Boone, jr., Thomas Brown, William L. Moore, William Bigler, Philip Antes, George Welch, sr., Benjamin Hartshorn, Isaac Chambers, and Robert Ross. The date of the act appointing them commissioners was April 16, 1838. The road commenced at Clearfield, and was authorized to extend, by the most convenient route to be determined by the commissioners, to connect with the Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike, at a point west of the river.

The Bald Eagle and Clearfield Turnpike Road Company was organized

pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed June 25, 1839. The commissioners from Clearfield county were Abraham K. Wright, James B. Graham, Henry Loraine, James Allport, James T. Leonard and George J. Kyler; of Lycoming county, John Fleming, John Dealing, Robert Irwin, John Morehead, and J. P. Huling; of Centre county, Thomas Burnside, John Mitchell, George Bresler, Joseph F. Quay, and John G. Lowrey. The road commenced at or near the mouth of Beech Creek; thence by the valley of the creek to intersect the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike at or near Snow Shoe; thence westwardly to unite with the Packersville and Snow Shoe turnpike road in Clearfield county.

The Clearfield and Allegheny Turnpike Road Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed July 2, 1839, under which commissioners were appointed, as follows: William Bigler, Robert Wallace, William L. Moore, Philip Antes, Christopher Kratzer, James T. Leonard, John Mitchell, Joseph Irwin, Joshua J. Tate, Samuel Tate, Amos Reed, sr., William Spackman, Thomas Reed, William Dunlap, James Cathcart, John W. Wright, John R. Bloom, and John R. Reed. The road was laid out from Clearfield to intersect and unite with the Curwensville and Waterstreet turnpike.

The Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle turnpike was incorporated March 20, 1849, leading from Glen Hope, in Clearfield county, to Curwensville. This was an extension of a former road. The commissioners were John Patton, Samuel Evans, James Bloom, sr., Moses Wise, and William Wiley.

The Clearfield Plank Road Company was incorporated April 6, 1854, to extend from the terminus of Tuckahoe and Mount Pleasant turnpike, and to intersect the Erie turnpike at any point in the direction of Clearfield or Curwensville. The capital stock was not to exceed four thousand shares at twenty-five dollars each. The incorporators were William P. Dysart, A. Caldwell, John Anderson, Jacob Covode, William Smiley, John Kratzer, James T. Leonard, Abraham K. Wright, William Irvin, John Patton, Andrew Moore, Isaac Kirk, and Thomas B. Davis.

The Lick Run and Sinnamahoning Turnpike Road Company was incorporated May 6, 1854, by Ellis Irwin, Christian Pottarff, Thompson Read, Isaac Scoffield, James Lock, John Owens, Richard Mossop, Gould Wilson, Philip Heavener, and John Hewitt, to extend from the mouth of Lick Run to Bennet's Branch of the Sinnamahoning, near Gould Wilson's. The capital stock of the company was twenty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The Glen Hope and New Washington Turnpike and Plank Road Company was incorporated April 22, 1856, to extend from a point on the Little Bald Eagle and Glen Hope road, near where the public road from Glen Hope to Chest Creek crosses the same, and thence by the nearest and most convenient route to New Washington. The capital stock consisted of two hundred and fifty

shares at twenty-five dollars each. The incorporators were David McGeehan, Joseph Patterson, Alfred D. Knapp, David Mitchell, Gilbert S. Tozer, Lewis J. Hurd, Russell McMurray, John M. Cumings, Henry D. Rose, James Dowler, and Frederick G. Miller.

The Union Turnpike Road Company was chartered March 24, 1851, by Abraham K. Wright, William Bigler, James T. Leonard, Richard Shaw, James B. Graham, Ellis Irwin, and Ferdinand P. Hurxthal, beginning at a point west of Philipsburg, on the Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike; thence to the Snow Shoe and Packersville road, at a point east of George J. Kyler's, in Bradford township, in a direction to the town of Clearfield.

The Grahamton and Deer Creek Turnpike and Plank Road Company was organized under an act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1857. The amount of capital stock was fixed at the sum of two thousand dollars, in one hundred shares of twenty dollars each. The intended route of the road lay from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to Grahamton; thence to the mouth of Deer Creek, passing Leconte's mill and Humphrey Hale's to the coal company's works, and intersecting and uniting with the Milesburg and Smethport road. The incorporators were James T. Hale, James C. Williams, James B. Graham, A. Leconte, Abraham Beebe, Thomas Leonard, Francis Coudriet, T. F. Conterel, E. Woolridge, and Peter Lamm.

The Glen Hope and Independence Turnpike Road Company was organized by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed April 24, 1857. The route lay from Glen Hope and thence by way of New Castle to the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad at or near Independence, at the mouth of Trout Run in Centre county. The incorporators were Thomas Henderson, C. Jeffries, Benjamin Wright, Israel Cooper, John A. Thompson, Abraham Goss, Robert Hagerty, Christopher Shoff, Israel Goss, Alexander Reed, H. Green, John Wright, and J. J. Lingle. Capital stock, \$12,000; shares, \$20.

The Kylertown, Morrisdale and Philipsburg Plank Road Company was chartered April 11, 1859. The capital stock was divided into five hundred shares at twenty dollars each. The route lay from Kylertown thence via Morrisdale and Philipsburg to intersect the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad. Incorporators: Dr. G. F. Hoop, M. R. Denning, J. C. Brenner, Andrew Hunter, J. C. Williams, and Chester Munson.

The Madera and New Washington Turnpike and Plank Road Company was incorporated March 4, 1862, by J. M. Cummings, Russell McMurray, Charles G. Worrell, Robert Patterson, Henry Swan, Robert Johnson, Samuel Shoff, Samuel Hegarty, William B. Alexander, and Charles J. Pusey, of Clearfield county. The route of the road lay from Madera to New Washington. Capital stock, \$18,000; value of shares, \$20.

The Graham Turnpike Road Company was incorporated February 14, 1863, by James B. Graham, James T. Leonard, Richard Shaw, sr., Thomas H.

Forcey, George L. Reed, J. G. Hartswick, and John M. Adams. The road extended from the end of the Union Turnpike at George Kyler's, by the way of Grahamton, and by the most convenient route to the Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike at a point west of Central Point on said road. The capital stock was divided into four hundred shares, at \$25 each. The company was authorized to build a bridge across the West Branch.

The Moshannon and Grahamton Turnpike Road Company was incorporated March 31, 1864, with a capital stock of \$12,500, in five hundred shares, at \$25 each. The incorporators were: F. P. Hurxthal, Harbison Holt, S. H. Hersch, John T. Hoover, William Stewart, Jacob Mock, James B. Graham, T. H. Forcey, and James Nelson. The road extended from the Moshannon to Grahamton, on or near the line of the old State road, at the option of the directors.

The Osceola Bridge and Plank Road Company was incorporated April 4, 1866, for the purpose of constructing a plank road and bridge from the foot of Coal street, in Osceola, and to extend across the Moshannon to the passenger station on the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad.

The Moshannon Turnpike and Plank Road Company was chartered April 16, 1870, to extend from Philipsburg to Osceola, and thence to Houtzdale and Janesville. Capital stock, \$25,000, in one thousand shares of \$25 each.

The Cream Hill Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 2, 1860. The line extended from Curwensville west to the Jefferson county line. This is now the only toll-road in the county, the others having passed into the control of the officers of the several townships.

The Curwensville and Kittanning Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 5, 1848, extending between the points named by the act, Curwensville and Kittanning.

A State road from the town of Moshannon, in Snow Shoe township, by the nearest route across the Big Moshannon Creek, and thence to Kylertown, in Morris township, was laid out in 1860, under an act passed February 24th of that year.

There remains at the present time scarcely any of the turnpike road companies above mentioned, that can be classed as toll-roads. At the time of their incorporation, a majority of them were organized for private purposes, such as openings through new lands, and for other like reasons. As an investment but few of them proved profitable from direct revenue, and many were abandoned, having failed of their purposes. On the clearing up and development of the agricultural lands, the continuation of the toll-roads became a burden of expense to farmers, and many township roads were laid out and opened at local expense to avoid the incorporated thoroughfares; hence the abandonment of the toll-road.

Railroads.—For more than a half century after the erection of Clearfield county, there was no rail connection between this and the adjoining counties

in either direction. The subject had been agitated and discussed for many years, and at one time a railroad was projected which should pass along the eastern border of this county and have its northern terminus at Philipsburg; but this plan was never carried out, and in fact, received but little encouragement from any persons then residents of this county. With the admirable facilities afforded by the streams of the county for the transportation of lumber to market, and the undeveloped condition of the mineral deposits, rail communication with the outside world was deemed unimportant except so far as related to local passenger and freight traffic. At and during this time the valuable coal deposits of the county in general, and the Houtzdale and Philipsburg regions in particular, were well known to exist, but the supply from the more eastern districts of the State was equal to the demand. Soon after the year 1850, a railroad was projected and chartered, and some preliminary work done, to extend from Tyrone to Clearfield and thence westward through Jefferson and Clarion counties to Waterford and Lake Erie, to be known as the Tyrone, Clearfield and Waterford railroad; but this plan was never carried out on account of various obstacles and difficulties encountered. No survey for this road was made further than Clearfield.

On the 23d day of March, 1854, a charter was granted to the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, which was subsequently built and now in use, being the pioneer railway of the county. The plan proposed under this enterprise contemplated the road as at present constructed and extending westward through the county, for a part of which west from Curwensville some grading was done, but the track has never been laid beyond that point.

In the year 1862, or thereabouts, the road bed was completed and the track laid as far as Sandy Ridge, Centre county, and in the year following, to Philipsburg; but it was not until several years later, about 1868, that rail connection between Philipsburg and Clearfield was accomplished. Some five or six years later the line was finished as far as Curwensville, and that borough, too, derived the benefits of a railroad, but not without considerable expense to the people of that place. The event of the first train running over the road to Clearfield occurred in February, 1869.

The Tyrone and Clearfield road has numerous branches, particularly in the southeast part of the county. Some of these extensions or branches from the main line are for permanent use, but many have been built for temporary convenience and use in the coal regions, and are constantly being removed from place to place to suit the purposes of coal operators. The Moshannon extension, called the Moshannon and Clearfield, is one of the principal branches of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad. It extends from a point near the mouth of Beaver Run, thence following the general course of the Moshannon and Whiteside Run into Geulich township.

The Beaver Run, or Houtzdale Branch, starts from the same point and fol-

lows that stream to Houtzdale, and thence a southwest course to Ramey. The main sub-branches of this road are the Coal Run, the Goss, the Houtz, and the Ramey extension above-mentioned to the Wigton mines.

The Mapleton branches leave the main line at about midway between Osceola and Philipsburg, and penetrate the coal region in that vicinity northwest from Osceola.

The Morrisdale starts from a point north of Philipsburg, and runs north in the direction of Morrisdale mines. The Hawk Run is a branch of the last named, and follows the stream called Hawk Run. These are the leading branches of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, all of which are a part of what is known as the Pennsylvania railway system. Many of them have been extended as necessity required in connection with the vast coal mining operations of the region.

The Bell's Gap Railroad Company was chartered May 11, 1871, to connect with the Pennsylvania road at Bell's Mills station, in Blair county, and thence running to a point on Clearfield Creek at or near Fallen Timber. In 1872 the line was extended across the Allegheny Mountains, and subsequently (1880) constructed into the upper part of this county, near the line between Geulich and Beccaria; thence generally northwest, touching Utahville; thence west to Coalport and northwest to Irvona. A further extension was made in 1886, from Irvona by way of Whitmer and Wilson Runs to Newburg, and thence down Chest Creek to its mouth at Mahaffey. A further extension, to be known as the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, is to be made in the near future. It will extend from Mahaffey up the West Branch and across to Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, tapping the rich coal and coke country in that vicinity.

The Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Railroad was opened through the west and northwest portion of the county in the spring of 1874. It is otherwise known as the Bennet's Branch Road, from the fact of its following the general course of that stream. Entering from the north at Tyler's, it runs up Bennet's Branch of the Sinnamahoning to the summit; thence down Sandy Creek to Evergreen, where it leaves this and passes west into Jefferson county.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, having its termini at the city of Rochester, New York, and Clayville, Jefferson county, Pa., respectively, was built through the northwestern part of this county in the summer of 1883, at which time it was known as the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad. It enters the county from the northwest near Evergreen, and runs thence southeast to Du Bois; thence southerly to Stump Creek, and thence by that stream until it leaves that county, and again enters Jefferson county on the west.

The Karthaus Railroad extends from Keating Station, Clinton county, on the Philadelphia and Erie road, to the hamlet of Karthaus, in this county, at or near the mouth of Mosquito Creek. The road was completed about the latter part of 1883.

The Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad was constructed in Clearfield county during the year 1884, by a company of practical and experienced railroad men and capitalists, who desired to reach the Clearfield county coal regions by a route independent of the existing roads. The route extends from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, to Philipsburg, Gazzam, and Clearfield. "At Jersey Shore it unites with the Pine Creek Railroad and uses its tracks to Williamsport. Crossing the river it passes the old camping grounds at Wayne, runs along the north side of Bald Eagle Mountain to Castanea, opposite Lock Haven, touches Mill Hall, then crosses Beech Creek, and reaches the borough of the same name. Here it leaves the Bald Eagle valley and ascends Beech Creek at a sharp grade. After crossing this stream several times on iron bridges, it passes through a tunnel at Hog Back and reaches the Snow Shoe coal regions at an elevation of fifteen hundred or more feet above tide. Another tunnel is entered opposite Peale. The Moshannon is crossed on a viaduct one hundred and fifteen feet high, and over seven hundred and seventy feet long, and then the route continues on to Philipsburg. From thence passing west, the stations Munsons, Wallaceton, Bigler, Woodland, New Millport, Kermoor, and Gazzam, the end of the line is reached. From Clearfield to a point on the road at the junction, so called, communication is had with the county seat. This road is known commonly as the Beech Creek, and by many persons called 'the Vanderbilt,' from the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt, of railway fame, owned a controlling interest in the same. The running of the first train over this line to Clearfield occurred in the winter of 1884."

The Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad was constructed in the upper part of the county, between Cresson and Irvona, in the year 1886, having been about two years in building. It is distinctively a coal and lumber road, although passengers are carried over it.

Further mention will be found relating to the several railroads of the county in the various chapters of township history, and with that in view no more than an outline sketch of them need be given here.

CHAPTER XII.

CLEARFIELD'S MILITARY HISTORY.

WHEN, in 1861, the iron lips of Moultrie's gun spelled upon our sky in letters red as blood, "civil war," the sons of Clearfield, breathing a spirit of patriotism as pure as the atmosphere of the hills around them, rushed to the Nation's capital to uphold the honor of the flag, and preserve intact the

republic. It was not a question with them what battles were to be fought, what graves filled, or what altars shivered; but donning the blue, vowed, no matter what the cost, that the serpent of secession should find an eternal grave, and gasp its last amid shrieking shell and hissing bullet.

The "mystic cord of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave" brings before us, with meteoric brilliancy, the important part performed by Clearfield county in that great struggle. Loyal citizens only knew that men were needed, and they hastened to respond; they exchanged the rippling music of the mountain stream for the thunder of deep-mouthed cannon and the deafening musketry volley; they went out from the roof-tree of home to camp on southern soil, and stand guard in the pitiless night beneath sorrowing stars; they went out to be shot to death, if need be; to be fired at by a concealed foe; to struggle in delirium in hospital, or starve or shiver in loathsome pens, with stones for pillows and vermin for companions, that the flag might be preserved unsullied. This was the spirit that controlled the volunteers of Clearfield as they sprang into the arena where Titans struggled.

Remembering the beautiful sentiments of Colonel Stuart Taylor, it may well be asked: Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of Clearfield county, can you look up to see the morning furrow all the orient into gold without thinking what sacred graves it gilds? Or, can you watch the slow declining day without wishing it could be always sunlight on the silent mounds of Clearfield's patriot dead? Do you ever see spring time daisy, or purple violet, unless you think what darling dust it is which feeds the wild flowers of the Wilderness, of Malvern Hill, of Gettysburg, of the crimsoned banks of the Chickahominy, and other fields where loved and lost are sleeping?

DAYS OF THE MILITIA.

The martial spirit of Clearfield county does not date from the outbreak of the great rebellion; it existed in the days when the sturdy woodsmen felled the forest, that prosperous towns might spring up, agricultural interests be enlarged, and mechanism add to the wealth of its progressive inhabitants. It came with the pioneers, and slumbered until the grand old days of "general training" (to use a down-east phrase) dawned — the days when the farmer, the mechanic, and the woodsman abandoned toil, and hied away to the "muster" for a season of jollification, to eat Yankee gingerbread and drink new cider, and boast of the prowess of the American eagle.

In 1840, under State law, there was organized a volunteer battalion, commanded by George R., afterward Judge Barrett, who had been commissioned major. So much interest was manifested, and so successful was the first year of its existence, that the commencement of the second year found the command with a sufficient complement of men to form a regiment. There were six companies, of about sixty men each. Upon the formation of the regimental

organization, Major Barrett was elected colonel, and E. W. Wise, major. They had "muster" and "review" days, and these were also holidays with citizens, who admired the music of the fife, the beat of drum, and the tread of uniformed men. But it was not a season of recreation to the militia. State encampments were attended annually at various places, and as there were no railroads at that time, it frequently became necessary to march forty or fifty miles to camp — rivaling some of the historic marches of the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of the bitter infantry fight, and occasionally a hurried retreat. This regiment drilled on the flats opposite where Judge Barrett now resides. The organization remained in existence six or seven years. There also existed a section of State militia, under the colonelship of William Bigler, who was, in 1851, elected governor of the State.

Another organization was the "Guards," of which Hon. William A. Wallace, in 1854, was captain. They were well uniformed and had parade days. Captain Wallace, laying aside the epaulettes, transferred his services to the political host, and through force of talent, adaptability, and knowledge of national affairs, became one of the foremost men in the State, honored with a seat in the United States Senate.

Here, too, it was that Hon. John Patton acquired his military title of "General" of the militia in his county.

CLEARFIELD IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The history of the volunteers of Clearfield county from the first blaze of hostile cannon, until secession was buried at Appomattox by the surrender of Lee's sword, forms one of the most brilliant chapters of the Commonwealth's history. To faintly picture their services it will be necessary to refer to the records of the regiments to which they were attached, which forms an unbroken chain of testimony to demonstrate the patriotism of Clearfield's soldiery. It is not to keep alive sectional animosity that the historian recites the acts of a victorious host. Would the Athenians meeting in the Angora listen to a proposition that no man should hereafter speak of Marathon? Would Romans teach nothing but philosophy, and refuse to tell the rising generation how Scipio conquered Hannibal, or Horatius held the bridge? It was not Marathon, but the memory of Marathon, which fixed the home of civilization in Europe instead of in Asia. It was not the surrender at Appomattox that binds in iron bands the States of this Union, but it is the memory of its cost kept alive in the hearts of the people which gave to civilization its grandest onward step, and which some future Guizot, in tracing the pathway of human advancement, will declare secured for the world the fullest enlargement of human liberty. And as other generations read the pages recording the services of the sons of Clearfield, from 1861 to 1865, it will inspire them to preserve sacred the patriotic idea of "country first, the citizen afterward."

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—FIFTH RESERVES.

Company C of this regiment was ordered to Camp Curtin, and organized into a regiment June 20, 1861. Governor Curtin, upon receiving a telegram from Lieutenant-General Scott for troops, sent the Fifth Reserves, together with the Bucktails, to the relief of Colonel Lew Wallace, at Cumberland. On July 13th they were ordered to Bridge 21, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had been burned by the rebels. From that point they moved to New Creek, where, under Colonel Kane, they aided in dispersing the rebels. July 22, they were sent to Piedmont to protect the Unionists, who were subjected to cruel treatment at the hands of Southern sympathizers. It was soon after the Bull Run battle, which occurred on Sunday, July 21, that they were ordered to Washington, and from the National Capital they were dispatched to Harrisburg, and bivouacked in the vicinity of Camp Curtin. The enemy at this time had closed in around Washington, and fears were entertained that Maryland would be invaded and the soil of Pennsylvania be made a battleground.

It was on the 8th of August, that they proceeded to Washington, and went into camp at Tennallytown. On the 14th of September they escorted Governor Curtin to camp, where, with President Lincoln, General McClellan, and others, the famous "war governor" reviewed the division. On the 19th of October, a reconnoissance was made to the vicinity of Dranesville, and on December 20th, the regiment was ordered there, but did not arrive in time to take part in the handsome victory achieved by the Third Brigade.

The 9th of April, 1862, found the Thirty-fourth occupying the barracks deserted by the rebels at Manassas. May 7 Colonel Simons reported at Falmouth, and on the 25th of that month was ordered across the Rappahannock. June 9 the regiment embarked for the Peninsula, moved to White House, thence to Dispatch Station, and from there to Mechanicsville, the right wing of McClellan's army, five miles from Richmond.

Here the Reserves inaugurated that memorable struggle of the Peninsula, known as the "Seven Days' Battle." It had been arranged between Generals Longstreet and Jackson, in the absence of General Lee, to attack Mechanicsville (which means the battle of Beaver Dam Creek or Ellerson's Mills) on the 26th day of June. Jackson commenced the march of his troops from Mount Meridian, in the vicinity of Port Republic battle-field, on the 18th of June, with the intention of flanking the right wing of McClellan's army, but he was delayed by cavalry and felled timber, and consequently did not arrive at the time fixed upon for a general advance upon the Federal lines. The order had gone forth, and with the expectation that Jackson would arrive to take part, the battle commenced. When it opened, and the fact was heralded at Confederate headquarters that Jackson had been delayed one day, Lee found that

it was necessary to fight the battle at Beaver Dam Creek, which proved so disastrous to the Confederates who faced the Pennsylvanians on that memorable day.

The Position.—The position selected was a strong, defensive one. The banks of the valley were steep, and forces advancing on the adjacent plains presented their flanks, as well as their front, to the fire of both infantry and artillery, safely posted behind entrenchments. The stream was over waist deep and bordered by swamps. Its passage was difficult for infantry at all points, and impracticable for artillery, except at the bridge crossing at Ellerson's Mills, and at the one above, near Mechanicsville.

To quote from General Fitz John Porter: "Early in the day I visited General Reynolds, near the head of the creek, and had the best reasons, not only to be contented, but thoroughly gratified with the admirable arrangements of this accomplished officer, and to be encouraged by the cheerful confidence of himself and his able and gallant assistants, Seymour on his left, at Ellerson's Mills, and Simmons and Roy Stone in his front. Each of these officers commanded a portion of the Pennsylvania Reserves—all under the command of the brave and able veteran, McCall. These troops were about to engage in their first battle, and bore themselves then, as they did on trying occasions immediately following, with the cheerful spirit of the volunteer, and the firmness of the veteran soldier—examples inspiring emulation in these trying 'Seven Days' Battles.'

"About two o'clock P. M. on the 26th, the boom of a single cannon in the direction of Mechanicsville resounded through our camps. This was the signal which had been agreed upon to announce the fact that the enemy were crossing the Chickahominy. The curtain rose; the stage was prepared for the first scene of the tragedy. Tents were struck, wagons packed and sent to the rear, to cross to the right bank of the Chickahominy. The divisions were promptly formed and took the positions assigned them. General McCall assumed command at Beaver Dam Creek; Meade joined him, taking position behind Seymour; Martindale and Griffin, of Morrell's Division, went respectively to the right and rear of Reynolds; Butterfield was directed to support General Cooke's, and subsequently Martindale's right, while Sykes was held ready to move when needed. Reynolds and Seymour prepared for action, and concealed their men.

"About three o'clock the enemy, under Longstreet, D. H. and A. P. Hill, in large bodies commenced rapidly to cross the Chickahominy, almost simultaneously at Mechanicsville, Meadow Bridge, and above, and pushed down the left bank, along the roads leading to Beaver Dam Creek. The outposts, watching the access to the crossings, fell back, after slight resistance, to their already designated position on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek, destroying the bridges as they retired.

"After passing Mechanicsville the attacking forces were divided, a portion taking the road to Ellerson's Mill, while the larger body directed their march into the valley of Beaver Dam Creek, upon the road covered by Reynolds. This force moved on with animation and confidence, as if going to parade, or engaging in a sham battle. Suddenly, when half-way down the bank of the valley, our men opened upon it rapid volleys of artillery and infantry, which strewed the road and hill-side with hundreds of dead and wounded, and drove the main body of the survivors back in rapid flight to and beyond Mechanicsville. So rapid was the fire upon the enemy's huddled masses, clambering back up the hill, that some of Reynolds's ammunition was exhausted, and two regiments were relieved by the Fourth Michigan and Fourteenth New York of Griffin's Brigade. On the extreme right a small force of the enemy secured a foothold, on the east bank, but it did no harm, and retired under cover of darkness.

"The forces which were directed against Seymour at Ellerson's Mills made little progress. Seymour's direct and Reynolds's flank fire soon arrested them and drove them to shelter, suffering even more disastrously than those who had attacked Reynolds. Late in the afternoon, greatly strengthened, they renewed the attack with spirit and energy, some reaching the borders of the stream, but only to be repulsed with terrible slaughter, which warned them not to attempt a renewal of the fight. Little depressions in the ground shielded many from our fire, until, when night came on, they all fell back beyond the range of our guns. Night put an end to the contest.

"The Confederates suffered severely. All night the moans of the dying and the shrieks of the wounded reached our ears. Our loss was only about 250 of the 5,000 engaged, while that of the Confederates was nearly 2,000 out of some 10,000 attacking."

Thus reports the commanding general on the left bank of the Chickahominy. From official reports it is learned that the Union forces engaged consisted of eleven regiments and six batteries; Confederate forces engaged, twenty-one regiments, eight batteries. Other reports differ with General Porter as to the loss, and put the total Union loss at Mechanicsville 361, but little more than that of the Forty-fourth Georgia alone (335). The Confederate loss, exclusive of Field's and Anderson's brigades, and of the batteries, is reported at 1,589, although William Swinton, on the authority of General Longstreet, puts the aggregate Confederate loss at between three and four thousand.

It is evident, from Confederate accounts, that they were deceived as to the ground, and marched coolly into the jaws of death. This is evidenced from the published articles of Generals Hill and Longstreet. In General D. H. Hill's account a pathetic scene is described. The Forty-fourth Georgia, emerging from the blaze of the Pennsylvanian's fire, attempted to re-form in the rear

without officers. "It was pitiable to see the skeleton line," says one writer. An officer rode up and exclaimed, "Good heavens! Is this all of the Forty-fourth Georgia?"

The writer of this sketch occupied a position upon a Union earthwork on the Richmond side of the river, and with field-glass in hand watched Confederate troops up the valley moving down to the Mechanicsville bridge, and crossing the stream to participate in the fiery carnival of death. Often the remark was made, "Fear not. The Pennsylvanians are enough for them." It more than proved true. No prouder record is emblazoned on the banner of volunteer soldiers than that written on the colors of the Reserves in letters of blood, "Beaver Dam Creek;" and, as General Fitz John Porter expressed it, "troops about to engage in their first battle," it added brilliancy to the patriotism of the Keystone State, and taught the enemy that when they measured bayonets with the Reserves they could count on no idle power in the conflict.

All along the crimsoned pathway of the Potomac Army, from Mechanicsville to the James River, in the memorable seven days' battles under McClellan, the Thirty-fourth, as well as the entire Reserves, exhibited the same courage as at Beaver Dam Creek. The laurels they won in that inaugural battle of the Peninsula remained green and untarnished until the famous retreat brought them underneath the cover of the Federal gunboats.

Not a single soldier has forgotten the midnight bombardment, when the Confederate batteries on the south side of the James River sent their solid shot and shell into the Federal shipping and the army camps; green in memory will remain the stirring incidents of the seven days when the fate of the nation hung upon the safety of that grand old Army of the Potomac.

Remaining for a time where the hot sun beating upon the sandy plain reminded the volunteer that he was encamped in the hottest portion of Virginia, there came intelligence that Washington was in danger; that the Confederates might march northward. An order was issued to withdraw the army to Acquia Creek, against the judgment of General McClellan, who believed that such a move would prove disastrous; that the army was in excellent discipline and condition, holding a debouche on both banks of the James River, and free to act in any direction; that the distance to Richmond was but twenty-five miles, and that a battle would not be likely to occur until within ten miles of that city; that the line of transportation would be short, with gunboats to aid in forwarding supplies to the army, while Acquia Creek was seventy-five miles from Richmond with land transportation all the way. But the order was imperative, and the Thirty-fourth returned in front of Washington, participating in the Second Bull Run. They continued to follow the fortunes of the army, taking part in the battle of Antietam, and the engagement at Fredericksburg.

In February, 1863, they were ordered to Washington, where they en-

camped at Miner's Hill, and afterwards were assigned to duty in Washington. They took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and their after service was as follows: Did guard duty along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and at Alexandria acted as train guard. In February, 1864, they had a skirmish with guerillas near Brentzville, where Major Larimer was killed. During the winter and spring of 1864 the regiment was recruited, and Captain Smith was promoted to major. May 4, under Grant, they crossed the Rapidan and engaged in the Wilderness fight. In the battle near Fredericksburg and Orange Pike, Lieutenant-Colonel Dare, of the regiment, was mortally wounded and died. Major Smith succeeded him, and soon after was commissioned lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct. The regiment participated in the engagements which followed, until May 31, 1864, when their terms of service expired, and leaving the banks of the Toloipotomy on the 11th of June, were mustered out at Harrisburg.

FIELD AND STAFF.¹

Colonels.—Seneca G. Simmons, June 21, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.

Joseph W. Fisher May 15, 1861; promoted from lieutenant-colonel August 1, 1862, brevet brigadier-general November 4, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—George Dare, June 21, 1861; promoted from major August 1, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Alfred M. Smith, May 15, 1861; promoted from captain company C to major February 22, 1864, to lieutenant-colonel May 7, 1864, to brevet colonel March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Majors.—Frank Zentmyer, June 21, 1861; promoted from captain company I August 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., December 31, 1862.

J. Harvey Larimer, May 15, 1861; promoted from captain company E May 1, 1863; killed at Bristow Station February 14, 1864.

James A. McPherran, June 17, 1861; promoted from captain company F May 7, 1864, to brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Adjutants.—A. G. Mason, June 21, 1861; discharged March 27, 1863, to accept appointment on General Meade's staff; brevet major August 1, 1864, brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

John L. Wright May 15, 1861; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864; brevet captain March 13, 1865.

Quartermaster.—Samuel Evans, June 21, 1861; commissioned captain

¹ The muster roll of officers and men is taken from Bates's work on Pennsylvania Volunteers, and should any errors have occurred therein, they are undoubtedly copied here.

May 7, 1864, not mustered; brevet captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Surgeons.—John T. Carpenter, June 21, 1861; promoted and transferred to Western army as brigade surgeon.

Samuel G. Sane, September 16, 1861; promoted surgeon of enrollment board, 16th district Pa., March 10, 1864; to assistant surgeon-general, Pa.; to brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

Henry A. Grim, April 16, 1862; promoted from assistant surgeon 12th regiment P. V. R. C.; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Assistant Surgeons.—N. P. Marsh, June 21, 1861; promoted surgeon 4th regiment Pa. Cavalry, 64th regiment P. V.

E. Donnelly, June 21, 1861; promoted to surgeon 31st regiment P. V. April 28, 1862.

W. H. Davis, June 27, 1862; promoted to surgeon 33d regiment P. V. December 20, 1862.

J. M. Groff, August 2, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 21, 1863.

O. C. Johnson, March 9, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 28, 1863.

H. T. Whitman, September 16, 1863; wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864; brevet major March 13, 1865.

Chaplain.—S. L. M. Consor; mustered out by special order of war department November 1, 1862.

Sergeant-Majors.—E. L. Reber, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

R. M. Smith, June 21, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant August 8, 1862; transferred to company G.

G. P. Swoope, June 21, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant March 4, 1863; transferred to company I.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Harry Mullen, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

Commissary-Sergeant.—J. W. Harris, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

Hospital Steward.—John H. Johnson, July 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

Principal Musicians.—E. L. Scott, June 21, 1861; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

W. L. Smeadley, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

COMPANY C.

Recruited in Clearfield County.

Captains.—J. Oscar Loraine, June 21, 1861; resigned November 7, 1861.

Alfred M. Smith, May 15, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant July 25, 1861, to captain November 15, 1861, to major February 22, 1864.

David McGaughey, June 21, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant November 16, 1861, to captain March 22, 1864, brevet major March 13, 1865; wounded at Wilderness May 9, 1864; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenants.—J. Harvey Larrimer, May 15, 1861; promoted to captain company E July 12, 1861.

John E. Potter, June 21, 1861; promoted from corporal to second lieutenant August 15, 1862, to first lieutenant March 22, 1864; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.—John W. Bigler, June 21, 1861; resigned June 22, 1862.

First Sergeant.—Wm. A. Ogden, June 21, 1861; commissioned captain June 4, 1864, not mustered; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Sergeants.—Thos. H. Wilson, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James C. Miller, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James L. McPherson, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

George B. Hancock, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Huidekoper, June 21, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company E, 150th regiment P. V. October 30, 1862.

Martin Mullen, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Corporals.—Wm. C. McGonagle, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Oliver Conklin, June 21, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Smith B. Williams, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Jos. W. Folmer, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Edward Blingler, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Richard S. Carr, June 21, 1861; discharged October 24, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Bolivar T. Bilger, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

John W. Hoy, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

James Leonard, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

George W. Young, June 21, 1861; killed at Bristow Station October 14,

E. S. Woolstencroft, June 21, 1861; deserted May 4, 1862.

Musicians.—David McR. Betto, June 21, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company E March 5, 1863.

Lyman McC. Shaw, August 8, 1861; deserted July 5, 1862.

Privates.—Wm. B. Beamer, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wm. M. Bahans, June 21, 1861; discharged November 9, 1861.

Wm. Baughman, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.

Samuel I. Burge, July 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 4, 1863.

Solomon M. Bailey, April 7, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Math. J. Caldwell, July 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert E. Carson, June 21, 1861; transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Daniel Curley, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John M. Caldwell, July 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 25, 1861.

John A. Coyle, June 21, 1861; discharged May 15, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Alexander Carr, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredricksburg December 13, 1862; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., December 31, 1862.

J. H. De Hass, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Dolan, August 30, 1862; discharged July 31, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Benj. F. Derrick, June 21, 1861; killed at Bristow Station October 14, 1863.

Wm. Evans, April 8, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Henry J. Fisher, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Hiram France, June 21, 1861; discharged November 12, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Miles Ford, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Henry J. Fitchner, July 22, 1861; deserted August 12, 1862.

John A. Green, July 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Henry Garver, June 21, 1861; transferred from V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Loren Goodfellow, November 1, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Claudius Girard, December 23, 1863; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Wm. A. Haight, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

Henry A. Harlan, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

Wm. R. Hemphill, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 20, 1862.

David B. Horn, April 7, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Philo B. Harris, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

David W. Horn, March 30, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864.

Joseph Jackson, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 13, 1862.

Wm. Jones, June 21, 1861; deserted September 16, 1862.

John T. Kirk, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

Douglas N. Koons, June 21, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Geo. W. Lingle, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

James I. Leightley, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert C. Larrimer, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph Lines, June 21, 1861; transferred from V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James Lingle, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Geo. W. Livergood, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.

Sampson B. Lingle, June 21, 1861; discharged April 4, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Rob. Livingston, July 15, 1861; died at Camp Tenally, Md., September 13, 1861.

Stephen D. Logan, June 21, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862.

Martin Livergood, July 15, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., September 24, 1862.

Chas. W. Mitchell, June 21, 1861; transferred from V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Patrick Malone, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wesley B. Miller, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Lorine Merrell, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Henry S. Merrell, June 21, 1861; died at Philadelphia August 14, 1862.

John Maughamer, June 21, 1861; deserted April 4, 1863.

Martin McCallister, June 21, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Archibald McDonald, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1863.

W. L. McGaughey, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Michael O'Leary, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

H. F. Passmore, June 21, 1861; discharged January 11, 1863, for wounds received in action.

David Payne, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Thos. W. Potter, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Wm. Robinson, June 21, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., March 26, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Geo. H. Sweet, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Oliver St. George, June 21, 1861; transferred to western gunboat service February 17, 1862.

David Smay, February 26, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Christian Smay, February 26, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

H. B. Spachman, June 21, 1861; died at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, August 9, 1861.

Philip G. Shaffner, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Henry B. Smith, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Peter F. Stout, June 21, 1861; killed at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862.

Martin Stone, June 21, 1861; killed at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.

Geo. W. Soule, June 21, 1861; killed at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

David R. P. Shirey, June 21, 1861; deserted June 9, 1862.

John Verner, June 21, 1861; deserted September 14, 1862.

Harrison Welton, June 21, 1861; deserted January 22, 1862.

Nicholas Zeigler, April 7, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

FORTY-SECOND—BUCKTAIL REGIMENT.

This regiment became a noted one in the Army of the Potomac; in the camps, and at the various headquarters, were frequently seen knots of sun-burned veterans discussing the exploits of the "Pennsylvania Bucktails," as they were frequently called, and the name soon became a household word. It was on the 13th of April, 1861, that Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the famous Arctic explorer, was given permission by Governor Curtin to raise a company of mounted riflemen in Forest, McKean, and Elk counties. They

began to assemble at rendezvous April 17, and after deliberation, in accordance with the wishes of a large majority, the organization was changed from cavalry to infantry. The men, accustomed to climbing the mountains of Northern Pennsylvania in their search for game, very wisely concluded that they could render the government most effective service by hunting Confederates in the thickets of Virginia. That this conclusion was no error of judgment, was subsequently demonstrated. The author of this sketch remembers the capture of an Alabamian on the Rappahannock—an educated man, strong in debate, and quick to perceive a point. A conversation was in progress relative to the merits of troops from different States, when the Alabamian remarked: "We dread to meet the New Yorkers in the open field, but if we can get them in the woods we are happy; of all the men for fighting in the forest, Pennsylvania and Michigan take the lead; they are tigers let loose." This is explained upon the theory that New York troops were made up largely of young mechanics, while those from Pennsylvania and Michigan were accustomed to the woods, and perfectly at home when advancing upon an enemy under cover of trees and underbrush.

On the 24th of April one hundred men had assembled at a rafting-place on the Sinnamahoning, where they constructed transports. The only uniform was a red shirt, black pants, and a bucktail in the cap. Two days later, three hundred and fifteen strong, they embarked on three rafts, and with a green hickory-pole, surmounted by a bucktail, for a flag-staff, the stars and stripes flying, and fife and drum rousing the echoes of the mountain sides, onward down the West Branch sailed the patriotic flotilla. Arriving at Harrisburg they saluted the city with a volley, which, had it been fired in 1864 instead of 1861, would have fairly panic-struck the inhabitants. People flocked to take a look at the brave men who were about to meet the enemy upon the soil of the Old Dominion, and on all sides the "sturdy men from the mountains" were applauded.

Authority had been given to muster them in as the Seventeenth (three months) Regiment. An organization was commenced with Thomas L. Kane as colonel, but as a Seventeenth Regiment had been mustered in at Philadelphia, the organization was not consummated, and Colonel Kane, declining a commission, was mustered in as a private May 13.

Other companies were recruited—one in Warren county, one in Chester, one in Perry, one in Clearfield, one in Carbon, and two in Tioga, and the material had been assembled for a first-class regiment. On the 13th day of June a regimental election was held, which resulted in the selection of Thomas L. Kane as colonel, but, with that patriotism which always marks the career of an unselfish soldier, he resigned, that Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, who had served in Mexico, might be placed in command. The name of the organization was changed from the "Rifle Regiment" to "Kane Rifle Regiment of Pennsylva-

nia Reserve Corps," and started into service as Forty-second of the line, and although it was universally known as the "Bucktail Regiment."

June 21, with the Fifth, Colonel Simmons, and Barr's Battery, the Forty-second was ordered to the support of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Md., but before reaching that place Colonel Wallace, in accordance with order, had moved to Martinsburg.

July 12, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, with a scouting party of sixty men, crossed into Virginia, and at New Creek village was surrounded by McDonald's cavalry. A stubborn engagement took place, in which the Confederates were worsted and driven. Colonel Biddle, with his command, moved to the relief of Kane, and dispatched the latter with two hundred men to follow the enemy. He came upon them at Ridgeville, nine miles from New Creek, and after a skirmish, took possession. Colonel Biddle arrived, and the next morning the force fell back to New Creek and Piedmont, which position they held until July 27, when ordered to Harrisburg, where they were reviewed by Governor Curtin August 1. On the 6th of August they were ordered to report to General Banks, at Harper's Ferry. October 1, the command moved to Tennallytown and joined the Reserves. December 12, Colonel Biddle resigned to go to Congress, having been elected from Philadelphia.

We are now approaching a period when the Army of the Potomac, with the stinging defeat of Bull Run still fresh in memory, was about to experience its first joy—a victory achieved by Pennsylvania troops—a victory that thrilled the nation, not because of magnitude, but because of its moral effect, at a time when the enemies of the Republic were flushed with hope of success. December 20, the Forty-second, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, marched with Orr's Brigade to Dranesville, where the enemy was in force. It was in this early fight that the name "Bucktails" was written in letters of blood. It was here that Colonel Kane was shot in the face, the ball crashing through the roof of his mouth, inflicting a painful wound. Bandaging his face, he continued to advance with his men, and amid the smoke of the contest, fought with Spartan determination. The enemy fled, leaving its dead and wounded upon the field, and one piece of artillery that would have been taken but for the positive order of the general in command. It was, nevertheless, a proud victory for the troops engaged.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the campaign opened, and the Bucktails moved to Alexandria. The Reserves were then assigned to the First Corps, and the Bucktails ordered to Falmouth. The middle of May finds them within six miles of Hanover Court-house. It was at this time that Colonel Kane, with four companies, was ordered to join Fremont. In the pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah valley, the Bucktails were in the extreme advance. Colonel Kane with his scouts—one hundred men—had a stubborn fight with General Ashby at Harrisonburg; the latter had with him Stuart's brigade.

Bravely the Bucktails held their ground, waiting reinforcements, but in this they were disappointed. In the fight Colonel Kane was wounded and taken prisoner. Captain Taylor, admiring the brave commander, dashed through the fire and smoke to rescue him, and was also captured. The Confederates were so strongly impressed by such an exhibition of self-sacrifice and bravery, that they offered to parole him, but he and Colonel Kane refused. The loss of the Bucktails in killed, wounded, and prisoners was fifty-two—half the number engaged.

The other six companies—four hundred strong—went into camp at Dispatch Station. June 13th they participated in a skirmish with Stuart's Cavalry at White House, the Federal base of supplies. June 27th they were ordered to Gaines's Mills, and participated in that memorable engagement, pronounced by military men as one of the most desperate conflicts of the first two years of the rebellion. On the evening of the 28th they commenced the march through White Oak Swamp, and on the night of the 29th performed picket duty on the Richmond road leading to Charles City, and took part in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads fought June 30th.

Arriving at Harrison's Landing, they found two grand divisions of the army separated by a broad and deep tidal stream, and upon the men in the Bucktails who had served an apprenticeship in the lumber regions of northern Pennsylvania, was imposed the work of spanning the stream with a structure that would permit the passage of troops and trains. There were five hundred feet to be bridged, with the water in some places ten feet deep. It was required that the work be completed in two days. The only material at hand was the growing timber on the banks. At five P. M. the work was commenced, and at sunrise the next morning the bridge was ready for artillery to cross.

From the Peninsula the regiment proceeded to Warrenton and participated in the second battle of Bull Run.

Returning to the four companies remaining with Fremont's Corps (now Sigel's), after the battle of Cross Keys, we find them engaged at Cedar Mountain. On the 19th of August they encamped at Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where Lieutenant-Colonel Kane joined them, he having been held a prisoner of war since the fight at Harrisonburg. August 22 they marched back to Catlett's Station. Then occurred another of General J. E. B. Stuart's wild rides for the purpose of capturing General Pope and his headquarters train. Colonel Kane, with a few men, met some of Stuart's horsemen at Cedar Run bridge, and with a single volley drove them in confusion. Colonel Kane's attempt to check the panic and secure an orderly retreat at Cub's Run (second Bull Run) will live imperishable in the military history of this country.

September 7 was a red letter day for the Bucktails. Colonel Kane was



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commissioned brigadier-general, and the four companies joined the six. Cheers rent the air, and the reunion was a glad one. Again they had come together, and clasping hands vowed to do or die in behalf of the cause of the imperiled nation. Bitter contests were before them, but they faltered not. Moving into Maryland they took part in the battle of South Mountain September 14, and the next day at 3 P. M. reached the battle field of Antietam. In the two days the regiment lost in killed and wounded one hundred and ten officers and men. The next fight was at Fredericksburg. December 12 the Reserves crossed to the right bank of the Rappahannock.

February 6, 1863, they were ordered to the defenses of Washington, and established camp at Fairfax; June 25, were ordered to join the Fifth Corps, then marching into Pennsylvania, and were participants in the battle of Gettysburg. The remaining months of 1863 they were constantly on the skirmish line, and at the close of the campaign went into winter quarters at Bristow Station, where they remained until the last of April, 1864; April 29, broke camp and reached Culpepper on the 30th; May 4, crossed the Rapidan and took part in the battle of the Wilderness. They distinguished themselves at Spottsylvania; at Mountain Run they made two assaults on the enemy's works, but they were unsuccessful. May 11, occurred the assault by the entire army. On the 12th the Bucktails were employed picking off Confederate artillery men.

The last fight of the Bucktails was on the Mechanicsville road, May 30, their term of office expiring that day. The regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg June 11, 1864.

On the Fourth of July, 1866, the bunting which floated over the rafts in 1861, and which they had carried in their campaigns amid the blaze of artillery and the leaden storm of infantry, was borne in procession in Philadelphia by the veterans, and delivered to the governor of the State amid the cheers of assembled thousands.

Company K of this regiment was recruited at Curwensville, with Edward A. Irvin, captain.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—Thomas L. Kane, May 12, 1861; mustered as private May 13, 1861; promoted to colonel June 12, 1861; resigned and elected lieutenant-colonel June 13, 1861; wounded at Dranesville December 28, 1861, and at Harrisburg June 6, 1862; promoted to brigadier-general September 7, 1862, to brevet major-general March 13, 1865; resigned November 7, 1863.

Chas. J. Biddle, May 29, 1861; resigned February 1, 1862.

Hugh W. McNeil, May 29, 1861; promoted from captain company D January 22, 1862; killed at Antietam September 16, 1862.

Charles F. Taylor, May 28, 1861; promoted from captain company H March 1, 1863; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Alanson E. Niles, May 31, 1861; promoted from captain company E to major March 1, 1863, to lieutenant-colonel May 15, 1863; resigned March 28, 1864.

Majors.—Roy Stone, May 29, 1861; promoted to major June 13, 1861; to colonel of 149th P. V. August 29, 1862.

W. R. Hartshorn, May 29, 1861; promoted to adjutant February, 1862, to major May 22, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Adjutants.—John T. A. Jewett, May 29, 1861; promoted to captain company D February 5, 1862.

Roger Sherman, May 28, 1861; promoted from sergeant-major to adjutant May 23, 1862; resigned March 21, 1864.

Quartermasters.—Henry D. Patton May 29, 1861; promoted to captain and A. Q. M. U. S. V. December 1, 1862.

Lucius Truman, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Surgeons.—S. D. Freeman, May 29, 1861; resigned October 1, 1862.

John J. Comfort, December 17, 1862; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—W. T. Humphrey, June 21, 1861; promoted to surgeon 149th P. V. September 5, 1862.

W. B. Jones, August 2, 1862; resigned November 1, 1862.

Daniel O. Crouch, December 1, 1862; resigned June 10, 1863.

Lafayette Butler, September 30, 1863; transferred to 190th P. V. May 30, 1864.

Chaplain.—W. H. D. Hatton, August 3, 1861; resigned November 11, 1862.

Sergeant-Major.—Wm. Baker, August 15, 1862; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Wm. C. Hunter, May 21, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Commissary-Sergeant.—John Semon, May 29, 1861; promoted from corporal company K January 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Hospital Stewards.—R. Fenton Ward, May 29, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company I July 1, 1862.

Jeremiah J. Starr, May 28, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Principal Musician.—Henry Zundel, May 29, 1861; promoted from private to company F September, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Curwensville, Clearfield Co.

Captains.—Edward A. Irvin, May 29, 1861; commissioned lieutenant-

colonel September 10, 1862, not mustered; discharged May 1, 1863, for wounds received in action.

James M. Welch, May 29, 1861; promoted from second lieutenant March 21, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. September 12, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—W. R. Hartshorn, May 29, 1861; promoted to adjutant February, 1862.

John P. Bard, May 29, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant March 17, 1863, to brevet captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—Daniel C. Dale, May 29, 1861; promoted from sergeant March 23, 1862; died February 17, 1863.

John E. Kratzer, May 29, 1861; promoted from sergeant February 17, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. May 31, 1864.

First Sergeants.—Thos. J. Thompson, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Lewis Hoover, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Daniel Blett, May 29, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company F July 1, 1863.

John H. Norris, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

James F. Ross, May 29, 1861; transferred to 109th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Wm. G. Addleman, May 29, 1861; discharged May 24, 1864, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

James G. Hill, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 8, 1862.

Corporals.—Edmund M. Curry, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wm. F. Wilson, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert G. McCracken, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Alex. Robertson, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

David M. Glenn, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Cortes Bloom, May 29, 1861; discharged November 28, 1862, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Abraham Carson, May 29, 1861; discharged March 6, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Samuel Reed, May 29, 1861; discharged April 23, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Amos Swift, July 31, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John Lemon, May 29, 1861; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1863.

John H. Wilson, May 29, 1861; died December 9, 1861.

Privates.—John M. Addleman, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Isaiah Bloom, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Enos Bloom, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Zachariah Bailey, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Richard J. Bard, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 20, 1861.

James L. Barr, March 21, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 3, 1862.

John F. Barnes, July 1, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Arnold Bloom, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

James C. Billis, May 28, 1861; transferred to Company H November 1, 1861.

John B. Brink, February 29, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Joseph P. Broomall, October 3, 1861; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Andrew J. Cupples, May 29, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 7, 1864; absent at muster out.

Henry Cogley, May 31, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John H. Coulter, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Thos. Conklin, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Chas. M. Clark, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 10, 1861.

Arthur Conner, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 1, 1862.

D. R. P. Chatham, May 29, 1861; transferred to U. S. Sig. Corps August 29, 1862.

Jacob Connelly, February 29, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Wm. S. Cummings, May 29, 1861; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Frank Chase, July 1, 1861; deserted April 13, 1862.

Manning S. Dunn, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

G. P. Doughman, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

Wm. G. Denick, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Levi Ennis, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James Flanigan, July 31, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, 1861.

Frank A. Fleming, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Isaac Fruze, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 30, 1863.

James Frantz, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 10, 1863.

Robt. R. Fleming, February 29, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Adam Fogle, February 9, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

A. Harrison Frantz, May 29, 1861; captured, died at Belle Isle, Va., July 15, 1862.

Martin F. Frantz, October 3, 1861; deserted December 1, 1862.

James Glenn, November 18, 1861; wounded in action, date unknown; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

Charles M. Goff, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Samuel Gunsalus, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Burton Granger, May 29, 1861; died October 2, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Ellis J. Hall, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Lorenzo D. Hile, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Henry, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John W. Haslet, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henry J. Hall, July 31, 1861; transferred to 109th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Joseph K. Henry, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 20, 1861.

C. Hockenburg, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 19, 1862.

Thomas Honitter, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 26, 1862.

William Hosford, July 1, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December, 1862.

Thos. Humphrey, October 3, 1861; wounded in action, date unknown; discharged on surgeon's certificate December, 1862.

W. M. Humphrey, July 1, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1863.

Edward Halcomb, May 29, 1861; transferred to company D October 12, 1861.

James Henry, May 29, 1861; killed at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

Charles Hall, July 31, 1861; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

William Hinnigh, May 29, 1861; killed in action May 7, 1864.

Austin Irvin, July 1, 1861; died March 6, 1863.

Peter Jagers, July 31, 1861; transferred to company D November 1, 1861.

Samuel Kingston, July 31, 1861; discharged January 20, 1862, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

John Kratzer, May 29, 1861; killed at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

George W. Knapp, July 1, 1861; died September 23, 1862, on board transport from Richmond.

Frost Littlefield, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Cyrus B. Lower, October 27, 1863; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Ephraim Morrow, May 29, 1861; transferred to Signal Corps August, 1861.

Isaiah McDonald, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Peter C. McKee, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Charles R. McCrum, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, 1862.

Geo. W. McDonald, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Alexander McDonald, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John Moyer, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 1, 1862.

Casper P. Mason, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 10, 1863.

Samuel Mortimer, May 29, 1861; died September 10, 1863, from wounds received in action, date unknown.

Hiram McClenahan, May 29, 1861; transferred to 44th P. V. November 1, 1861.

Francis C. Morrow, July 1, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Nath. A. McCloskey, May 29, 1861; died November 28, 1861.

And'n J. Montonz, May 29, 1861; died May 1864, of wounds received in action.

David McCullough, May 29, 1861; deserted December 8, 1862.

George O'Leary, July 1, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 20, 1861.

Peter Piper, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 30, 1862.

Robert B. Pettingill, May 28, 1861; transferred to company H October 12, 1861.

John Rish, May 29, 1861; died June 11, 1864, of wounds received at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Thomas Riley, May 29, 1861; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Reuben Rex, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 11, 1862.

Robert W. Ross, October 3, 1861; died January 7, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Edward D. Stock, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph G. Spencer, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 22, 1861.

James Spence, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 1, 1862.

Abel Sonders, July 21, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 19, 1862.

Joseph Shirk, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 22, 1862.

Philander Smith, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

George B. Scott, May 29, 1861; discharged February 9, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Daniel Shaver, May 29, 1861; discharged April 20, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Peter Spargo, May 29, 1861; transferred to United States Signal Corps August 23, 1863.

Jesse E. Shaver, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Porter Smith, May 29, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Wm. H. Spence, May 29, 1861; deserted August 7, 1861.

Dwight Seaman, May 29, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

George W. Taylor, May 29, 1861; discharged May 25, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Daniel F. Williams, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 22, 1862.

Joseph Williams, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

James M. Williams, February 27, 1864; died May, 1864, of wounds received in action.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The portion of this regiment that was recruited in Clearfield county was exceedingly small, only comprising a contingent of sixteen men, enlisted by Peter A. Gaulin, who afterward was promoted to captain of Company G. A major portion of these were enlisted in October, 1861, for the regular three years service; but some slight accessions were made in 1864.

The greater part of the regiment was raised in the counties of Montgomery, Union, Snyder, Centre, and Northampton. The field officers were John F. Hartranft, colonel; Thomas S. Bell, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, major.

On the 6th day of January, 1862, the regiment embarked for Roanoke Island, where they participated in the operations at that point, and moved next in the expedition to Newbern. Afterwards they were engaged at Cedar Mountain and the second battle at Bull Run. At Antietam they were under a terrible fire and made a gallant record in that battle. From Antietam it went before Fredericksburg, and subsequently was ordered to Fortress Monroe. It then followed the fortunes and shared the hardships and privations of the Ninth Army Corps, and participated in the Knoxville campaign. During the spring campaign it pushed forward to the N—— River where they again met the enemy. From this time Colonel Hartranft was in command as brigadier-general.

Next a succession of movements brought them to Cold Harbor, where a heavy loss was sustained. Its next engagement was at Petersburg, Va. Here it formed a part of the storming column that followed the explosion of the mine, but was ordered back, there being no necessity for so strong a force. The regiment then participated in the succession of battles at Poplar Springs Church, Reams's Station, Hatcher's Run, and in the final attack which resulted in the evacuation of Richmond. On the 27th day of July, 1865, it was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va.

Those of the regiment from Clearfield county were recruited mainly from the northern part. The muster-roll of that part of Company G shows the name, rank, date of muster, and disposition of each man.

Captain.—Peter A. Gaulin, October 17, 1861; promoted from second to first lieutenant February 12, 1862, to captain January 11, 1863; resigned March 16, 1864.

First Sergeant.—Wm. Heichel, October, 17, 1861; promoted from sergeant

to first sergeant February 13, 1865; mustered out with company July 27, 1865.

Sergeants.—George Dumont, October 17, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant February 13, 1865; mustered out with company; veteran.

Lewis Cartuyvel, October 17, 1861; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant March 9, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.—Serdon Rolley, February 28, 1864; mustered out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles Heichel, February 29, 1864; promoted to corporal April 6, 1865; mustered out July 27, 1865.

Wm. Maurer, October 17, 1861; mustered out October 16, 1864—expiration of term.

Privates.—Philip Cayot, October 17, 1861; absent, sick, when mustered out; veteran.

Cornelius Conway, October 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Huston Heichel, October 17, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Wm. Mackey, October, 17, 1861; died in Kentucky, date unknown.

Jno. McGonegal, September 27, 1864; drafted; discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

August Rolley, October 17, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 29, 1864; grave 1454.

Nicholas Rolley, October 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 6, 1865; veteran.

Christian Simons, October 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Wallis Wiggins, October 17, 1861; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

The proportion of this regiment that was recruited in Clearfield county was exceedingly small, less than fifty men, and they were attached to Company F. These men were recruited in the eastern part of the county by Thomas G. Snyder, who was made first lieutenant, and who died of wounds received at Occoquan, Va., on December 28th, 1862. The regiment was raised in the fall of 1861, in various sections of the State, and rendezvoused at Camp Patterson, six miles from Philadelphia. The field officers were as follows: Richard Price Butler, colonel; Joseph P. Brinton, lieutenant-colonel; Charles F. Taggart and J. Archambault, majors. The regiment was well disciplined, many of its officers having acquired some experience in the three months service. The colonel had served in Mexico, and Major Archambault was one of Napoleon's

veterans. At Baltimore the regiment was reviewed by General Dix. At Cloud's Mills it was assigned to the brigade commanded by General Cooke, First Reserve Army Corps, General Sturgis, but in August was transferred to General Buford's brigade. Its first engagement took place near Culpepper, and afterward participated in the Bull Run fight, where it lost heavily. On September 10, Buford was appointed to McClellan's staff, and Colonel Price succeeded to the command of the brigade. On October 1 the regiment was transferred to General Bayard's command, and assigned to the First Brigade. In November they engaged the enemy and were compelled to retire. They were constantly scouting until late in December, when, on the 28th, it fell into an ambuscade at Occoquan and suffered a great loss. Lieutenant Thomas G. Snyder was mortally wounded and captured here. He died in the enemy's hands. In killed, wounded, and missing it lost over one hundred men. The regiment wintered at Accotink.

In April, 1863, at Fairfax Court-House, it was assigned to the Second Brigade of General Stahel's Division. In June it participated in the Gettysburg campaign, conducted twenty-five hundred prisoners to Westminster, and on the 7th rejoined the army at Middletown. It started in pursuit of Lee's army and went as far as Warrenton, and afterward did guard duty at Meade's headquarters. It was then assigned to the Second Brigade. Its subsequent history is told by the engagement at Beverly's Ford, on the heights around Rappahannock Station, the raid on Luray, after which it again went into winter quarters. The next year it moved with the Army of the Potomac and went with Sheridan on his memorable raid, and rejoined the army on the 25th. In Sheridan's second raid it also engaged. Its subsequent career was identified with the Army of the Potomac, at Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank Road, McDowell's Hill, and Five Forks, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The regiment was mustered out of service at Cloud's Mills, July 13, 1865, after which "the boys" returned home, all but the dead, whose bones are bleaching from the Potomac to the Blackwater.

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Was organized under a special order from the war department, issued by General Cameron, then secretary of war, to General J. Y. James, of Warren county. William G. Murray, of Blair county, as colonel; Thomas C. McDowell, of Dauphin county, as lieutenant-colonel; Walter Barrett, of Clearfield county, as major; Thomas H. Craig, of Blair county, as adjutant; Dr. G. F. Hoop, of Clearfield county, as surgeon; C. A. W. Redlick, of Allegheny county, as assistant surgeon; Alexander MacLeod, of Clearfield, as chaplain, and J. Miles Kephart, of Centre county, as quartermaster.

The point of rendezvous was Camp Crossman, three miles from Huntingdon. Late in the fall of 1861 the regiment moved to Camp Curtin, at Harris-

burg. In December of the same year the regiment was ordered to Hancock, Md., to protect that point from a threatened invasion by the command of General Jackson. There the regiment received their arms in the afternoon, and the next morning, before daylight, ordered to march to the town of Bath to assist in bringing away a battery of artillery. Before they reached that point they were informed of the near approach of Jackson's army. They succeeded in securing the artillery, but one-half of the regiment was compelled to wade the Potomac River to escape capture.

From there, under command of General Lander, they marched to Cumberland, Md., from whence, in a few days, they went into camp at a point on the Paw Paw River, where General Lander formed his division. They remained at this point until the early spring of 1862. General Lander having died during the winter, General James Shields was appointed to the command.

As soon as the season permitted, the camp was broken up and the division moved to Martinsburg, Va. At this time Clearfield county was represented by Company G, captain, Merrick Howsler, of Cameron county; Company H, captain, William M. Behan; Company I, captain, Joseph L. Kirby, first lieutenant, Clarence L. Barrett, second lieutenant, John B. Ferguson; Company K, captain, Matthew Ogden, and second lieutenant, John S. Jury; also from Clearfield county was Fred Barrett and Richard H. Shaw, hospital stewards. At the point last above referred to, the Eighty-fourth was brigaded with the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, the Fourteenth Indiana, and the Thirteenth Indiana, under the command of Colonel Nathan Kimball, of the Fourteenth Indiana. Upon the arrival of the division in Martinsburg, immediate preparation was made to attack General Jackson at Winchester, Va. In less than a week the whole force was marching to that point. When the division arrived at Winchester, it was found that Jackson had retired down the Shenandoah valley.

General Shields immediately put the division in light marching order, moved down the valley to Strasburg, reconnoitering as he proceeded, remained there one night. The next morning, by a forced march, returned to Winchester, passing hurriedly through the town, encamping upon the other side of the town some two or three miles distant. The people of Winchester, of southern sympathy, were greatly elated at what they supposed and termed "Shields's scare." Belle Boyd, a woman of subsequent notoriety, immediately rode to Jackson's camp and informed him of Shields's hasty retreat, and the supposed demoralized condition of his army—at least that was the information received by Shields's division.

Early in the morning of March 22 the pickets were driven in, and by ten o'clock the battle of Kernstown was commenced. It raged fiercely until in the afternoon. Here Colonel Murray was killed, evidently by a sharpshooter. The figure "84" in his cap was driven into his brain by the force of the bullet;

also Captain Patrick Gallagher, of Company E, and Lieutenant Charles Reem, of Company A. Nearly one-half of the regiment were killed or wounded. The regiment was made the subject of a special complimentary order from the commanding general for gallantry upon this occasion.

After the battle of Winchester, Major Barrett being in command, on account of the severe loss it had sustained, the regiment was assigned to provost duty at Berryville, Va. While here Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell joined the regiment for the first time. In a short time it was ordered to Winchester for provost duty, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell as commandant, and Major Barrett as provost marshal. After a short stay at that place they were ordered to rejoin the division, which was then under orders to join General McDowell's forces at Falmouth. On this march, at the town of Luray, Colonel McDowell resigned his commission and severed his connection with the regiment. The command again devolved upon Major Barrett, there being neither colonel nor lieutenant-colonel. They proceeded to Falmouth in a ragged and forlorn condition, having had no clothing issued to them since the winter before. After three days' rest at Falmouth, Shields's division was again ordered to retrace their steps up the Luray Valley to head off Jackson, who was then on his way to join Lee in front of McClellan, who (Lee) was being pursued by Fremont and Sigel. By forced marches the first brigade of the division to which the Eighty-fourth was attached, reached Port Republic at the same time that Jackson's army appeared upon the other side of the river Shenandoah.

The object of the Federal troops was to destroy the bridge in order to prevent Jackson's artillery from crossing. So near did they come to accomplishing this, that several regimental officers were close enough to the bridge to see General Jackson and several members of his staff ride through the bridge to rejoin his command. Of course he was unrecognized at the time, and the incident would not have been known had it not been recorded by General Dick Taylor in his description of the scene. Then commenced what has often been claimed the most fiercely-contested battle of the war, considering the numbers engaged and the inequality of the opposing forces. The Federal troops, all told, did not have over sixteen hundred infantry, four companies of cavalry, and one battery of two guns of the First Virginia Artillery, while Jackson's force amounted to about seventeen thousand effective men.

The Eighty-fourth formed the left wing along with the two pieces of artillery. Colonel Tyler was in command. He ordered a charge to be made up a hill by the Eighty-fourth, which cost the regiment in killed and wounded about eighty men, which was fully one-fourth of their effective men in the field, their ranks having been decimated by sickness and exhaustion from the forced marches. For a period of about ten days previous to the battle, no rations had been issued. The troops were compelled to live from food obtained by foraging parties, and which principally consisted of mutton without salt, hickory ashes being used in its stead.

Notwithstanding the disadvantage the Federal troops were under, the gallant soldiers held Jackson's army at bay from eleven o'clock A. M. of the 8th day of June until four o'clock P. M. of the 9th, when they were compelled to fall back. The retreat was a running fight from the scene of battle to Conrad Station. General Shields, hurrying forward, joined the retreating force about four miles from the scene of conflict. He immediately ordered Major Barrett to form his regiment and protect the rear of the retreating army, which kept them in a constant fight for a distance of about ten miles. After this provision by General Shields, not a prisoner was lost, although many were killed and wounded. The division returned to Luray, broken in health and decimated in number.

The Eighty-fourth at this time could not muster over two hundred effective men. Major Barrett was ordered from there to Harrisburg to consult with Governor Curtin as to filling up the regiment, both in rank, line and file. At this time there were not captains to over half the companies, but one field officer, the adjutant, having been wounded at Port Republic, left the regiment in a fearfully demoralized condition. The result of Major Barrett's visit to Harrisburg was an immediate movement to fill up the ranks, and a demand from Governor Curtin that the regiment should be given an opportunity to gather in its scattered troops from the various hospitals. Late in June Colonel Bowman, of Columbia county, was appointed colonel, Major Barrett having declined that commission, but was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Adjutant Craig was appointed major.

In the mean time, under the command of the senior captain, the division moved to near Alexandria. Two brigades were shipped to join McClellan on the Peninsula, and two went into camp, and thus was Shields's famous division dissolved.

Colonel S. S. Carroll, having been promoted brigadier-general, was placed in command of the new brigade in Ricketts's Division of McDowell's Corps.

When Pope was placed in command, Ricketts's Division, to which the Eighty-fourth belonged, marched to Gainesville, and engaged with that division in all the fighting through the second battle of Bull Run.

In August, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett received a severe injury from his horse falling upon him, and in September resigned his commission. Major Craig was appointed to succeed him. Captain Milton Opp, of Company F, was commissioned major.

The above has been written in detail, for the reason that up to this period the Eighty-fourth had a distinctive record, being merged only in Shields's Division, and operating in West Virginia and in the valleys of Shenandoah and Luray, away from large armies, but from and after this date it became a part of the grand Army of the Potomac, sharing in its marches, privations, hardships, battles, and glories; and the history of that grand army is a history of

the Eighty-fourth, as well as of the other regiments that composed it. Following, under the various commanders, from the second battle of Bull Run, it participated in all the battles until it was finally merged, January 13, 1865, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and ceased to hold its place in the Pennsylvania line.

On the 11th of June, 1863, Colonel Bowman was ordered to special duty at Washington, and never afterwards was with the regiment. After the consolidation George Zinn was commissioned colonel, Samuel Bryan, major, as representing the Eighty-fourth Regiment in the new organization. The Eighty-fourth took part in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, besides scores of engagements as a regiment, or with brigaded division, which, having been overshadowed by the great battles of the war, are not fixed in the minds and recollection of the people. No braver or better companies were in that regiment than those furnished by Clearfield county. Company K, commanded by Captain Matthew Ogden; Company I, by Captain Joseph Kirby; Company H, by Captain William Bahan; Company G, by Captain Merrick Housler, were either in whole or major part recruited from Clearfield county.

Before the regiment heard a "gun-fire," but being in line of battle at Hancock, Md., the eccentric but daring General Lander rode along the line, closely inspecting the men. He turned to the field officers and said: "*By gosh! those men will fight.*"

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—William G. Murray, December 23, 1861; killed at Winchester, March 23, 1862.

Samuel M. Bowman, June 21, 1862; promoted to brevet brigadier-general March 13, 1865; discharged May 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—T. C. McDowell, December 18, 1861; resigned July, 1862.

Walter Barrett, December 23, 1861; promoted from major; resigned September 10, 1862.

Thomas H. Craig, December 24, 1861; promoted from adjutant to major July 31, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel October 1, 1862; resigned December 21, 1862.

Milton Opp, October 1, 1861; promoted from captain company F to major October 1, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel December 23, 1862; died May 9 of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

George Zinn, October 1, 1861; promoted from captain company D to major December 23, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel August 1, 1864; wounded in action October 1, 1864; promoted to colonel 57th P. V. March 19, 1865.

Adjutants.—Joseph J. Vaughan, June 21, 1862; promoted to adjutant June 21, 1863; discharged January 17, 1865.

Edmund Mather, September 21, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company B January 18, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. November 26, 1863; discharged December 16, 1863.

Charles W. Forrester, October 1, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant company F January 1, 1864, to captain company G, 57th P. V., January 13, 1865.

Quartermaster.—J. Miles Kephart, December 20, 1861; mustered out December 31, 1864—expiration of term.

Surgeons.—Gibboney F. Hoop, December 18, 1861; resigned September 12, 1863.

John S. Waggoner, February 2, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon October 24, 1863; resigned April 15, 1864.

S. B. Sturdevant, August 19, 1864; mustered out January 13, 1865.

John P. Norman, June 1, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon April 25, 1864; resigned July 3, 1864.

Assistant Surgeons.—C. A. W. Redlick, December 18, 1861; promoted to surgeon 136th P. V. September 2, 1862.

G. W. Thompson, August 1, 1862; resigned August 31, 1862.

James D. McClure, September 13, 1862; promoted to surgeon 147th P. V. May 14, 1863.

William Jack, June 7, 1864; transferred to 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Chaplains.—Alexander McLeod, December 28, 1861; discharged October 6, 1862.

John Thomas, February 27, 1864; discharged January 13, 1865.

Sergeant-Majors.—William M. Gwinn, December 5, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company C April 23, 1862.

John W. Kissel, December 9, 1861; promoted from private company F; to second lieutenant company D December 23, 1862.

John S. Jury, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company K October 3, 1864.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.—Harvey S. Wells, October 24, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant company F February 19, 1864.

Gabriel H. Ramey, December 23, 1861; promoted from private company F; discharged December 13, 1864—expiration of term.

Commissary-Sergeant.—J. Russel Wingate, December 24, 1861; promoted from private company D; to second lieutenant company G October 15, 1862.

Principal Musicians.—Foster Wighennan, December 24, 1861; promoted from private company D; not accounted for; veteran.

Thaddeus Albert, December 5, 1861; promoted from private company F; not accounted for.

Hospital Stewards.—Frederick Barrett, December 24, 1861; promoted from private company D.

Richard H. Shaw, 1861; promoted from private company K.

COMPANY H.

Recruited in Clearfield and Dauphin Counties.

Captains.—Wm. Bahan, September 24, 1862; discharged June 8, 1863.

Clarence G. Jackson, August 2, 1862; promoted from second to first lieutenant January 18, 1863; to captain July 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Alexander R. Nininger, August 6, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant; discharged January 17, 1863.

James S. Mitchell, March 17, 1862; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant January 18, 1863; to first lieutenant July 1, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—William A. Wilson, May 28, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; promoted from private July 1, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Sergeants.—Arthur C. Gilbert, June 5, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant company I October 1, 1862.

William F. Fox, June 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Andrew D. Seely, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Privates.—James Burk, June 5, 1862; died October 24, 1874; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

James Bassett, June 5, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

C. Frank Barton, August 6, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Beach, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.

James J. Briner, September 23, 1862; not accounted for.

David M. Bryan, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

Charles E. Crawford, June 5, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James Curry, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Martin Cosgrove, July 18, 1862; not accounted for.

John Campbell, July 31, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Frank Cook, August 13, 1862; not accounted for.

James Chamberlain, August 25, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

- Isaac Chase, September 13, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Frederick Conklin, September 11, 1862 ; captured, died at Salisbury, N. C., November 8, 1864.
- James Dunlap, July 5, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Washington Dibert, May 20, 1864 ; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Wm. L. Dewalt, June 5, 1862 ; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- Felix Despies, July 7, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Wm. J. Duryea, August 8, 1862 ; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Thomas Dailey, August 11, 1862 ; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Nicholas Eisman, July 31, 1862 ; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- David Estep, September 23, 1862 ; transferred to company E.
- Uriah M. Edgar, September 23, 1863 ; not accounted for.
- Frederick Fink, July 31, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Charles H. Frees, August 25, 1862 ; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- Samuel S. Fowler, August 25, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Nelson Green, June 5, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Joseph Glasgow, June 5, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- John Garrigan, June 5, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Joseph Griffith, July 7, 1862 ; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Willett C. Gearhart, August 6, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Edward Gillnett, September 13, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Joseph L. Hughes, July 7, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Benj. F. Hughes, July 7, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- John Harrington, August 6, 1862 ; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- George Hiney, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- James M. Jordon, September 10, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- Salisbury H. James ; not accounted for.
- George A. Kline, August 6, 1862 ; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863 ; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Frank Lewis, June 5, 1862 ; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Joseph Lindemuth, June 5, 1862 ; not accounted for.
- James M. Lewis, May 17, 1862 ; transferred to company K.
- Thomas B. Lou, August 21, 1862 ; transferred to V. R. C. ; died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.

- William H. Lane, September 5, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Francis A. Leas, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.
- George Maguire, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- Thomas E. Merchant, June 25, 1862; transferred to company F.
- Oscar B. Millard, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.
- Thomas B. Miller, August 21, 1862; not accounted for.
- Henry Manes, September 1, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Wm. H. McE——, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- James McGowan, August 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- Garrett Nolan, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- Jacob Nevil, October 3, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Daniel Oberly, September 17, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Levi Ostrander, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Herman Perry, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- John Pea, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Augustus B. Pearce, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.
- Benjamin F. Peterman, September 17, 1862; not accounted for.
- Daniel Quick, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- George Rehr, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- William H. Ruch, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- James J. Ruch, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- Allen B. Reams, August 30, 1862; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- William H. Shaffer, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- John Schneiber, July 7, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. September 26, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.
- John Stifer, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.
- Jacob Stoner, September 5, 1862; not accounted for.
- Joshua P. Sherman, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.
- Alonzo Solt, August 21, 1862; not accounted for.
- Andrew J. Sollery, September 12, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
- George Thompson, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Timothy Torsey, July 18, 1862; not accounted for.
Thomas Wright, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.
Amos Whitnight, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.
Abner Welsh, August 6, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.
Joseph P. Warren, August 21, 1862; not accounted for.
Daniel Wilhelm, August 11, 1862; not accounted for.
William Young, August 5, 1862; not accounted for.
Rudolph L. Young, August 30, 1862; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Recruited at Clearfield and Blair Counties.

Captains.—Joseph L. Curby, September 25, 1861; resigned September 10, 1862.

John H. Comfort, November 17, 1862; resigned November 28, 1862.

Arthur C. Gilbert, June 5, 1862; promoted from sergeant company H to first lieutenant October 1, 1862; to captain; resigned April 15, 1863.

John R. Ross, November 15, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant May 1, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; promoted to brevet major April 9, 1865; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Isaac Hooper, September 16, 1861; resigned February 14, 1862.

Clarence L. Barrett, February 1, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant February 15, 1862; resigned August 2, 1862.

John B. Ferguson, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant February 15, 1862; to first lieutenant; resigned November 15, 1862.

George S. Good, November 17, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant May 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; captured at Mine Run November 30, 1863; discharged December 31, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—John W. Paulley, September 25, 1861; resigned January 31, 1862.

Alban H. Nixon, October 24, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant March 3, 1862; to first lieutenant company K January 18, 1863.

First Sergeant.—Hiram F. Willis, September 20, 1862; promoted to first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant May 1, 1863, not mustered; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged to accept commission in V. R. C.

Sergeants.—Thomas Gouldsberry, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

A. G. Jamison, 1861; not accounted for.

William Clouser, 1861; not accounted for.

William W. Alsbach, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Corporals.—Johnson Cassidy, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James Gorman, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Ellis Hart, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Robert Jamison, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Isaac Manes, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Alexander Reed, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joseph Repetto, 1861; not accounted for.

Charles White, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Musician.—Simon C. Whitmer, 1861; not accounted for.

Privates.—Thomas Adams, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Howard D. Avery, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th

P. V. January 13, 1865.

Joseph Apt, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John Brady, 1861; discharged May 10, 1862.

Henry C. Bowers, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joseph Bennett, 1861; not accounted for.

Houser Baltzer, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Jacob N. Brigham, September 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 5, 1863; died August 2, 1864; buried at Cyprus Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Daniel L. Brown, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., June 15, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Eliphalet W. Brush, 1861; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Truman Brigham, 1861; not accounted for.

William Bone, October 29, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Demetrius Barnhart, November 4, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th

P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jacob Bastain, September 27, 1862; transferred to company B.

James Burk, September 29, 1862; not accounted for.

Samuel H. Boyer, October 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Daniel C. Boyer, October 6, 1862; died June 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Nelson Bliss, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Newton Bailey, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Samuel Bailey, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William Booze, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Gemmil Baker, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Anson N. Bidwell, March 31, 1864; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Walter Barrett, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

John B. Campbell, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

- Samuel Curry, 1861 ; discharged, date unknown.
Geo. W. Colmer, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
John Cramer, 1861 ; not accounted for.
John Cunningham, 1861 ; not accounted for.
Wayne Campbell, October 29, 1862 ; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.,
May 3, 1863 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
Zartis Campbell, October 29, 1862 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V.
January 13, 1865.
John Clements, November 6, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Valentine Culp, 1861 ; not accounted for.
Christopher Cassidy, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
John J. Charles, March 31, 1864 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V.
January 13, 1865.
John H. Davis, 1861 ; discharged, date unknown.
Elias Dexter, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Judson Davy, September 30, 1862 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V.
January 13, 1865.
James A. Davis, September 30, 1862 ; transferred to company I, 57th P.
V. January 13, 1865.
Frank Duaenhaffer, November 4, 1862 ; captured at Chancellorsville, Va.,
May 3, 1863 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
John Dash, 1861 ; deserted, date unknown.
Daniel Elmore, October 25, 1862 ; not accounted for.
John Evans, 1861 ; not accounted for.
Henry Evans, 1861 ; deserted, date unknown.
Alexander Funk, 1861 ; died, date unknown.
Sidney Farley, 1861 ; not accounted for.
John H. Ferguson, 1861 ; wounded at Port Republic June 9, 1862 ; transferred to company K 1862.
James H. Ferguson, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
William Frampton, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
John W. Frampton, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Isaac Frampton, March 31, 1864 ; not accounted for.
John Green, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
Abraham Glunt, 1861 ; died, date unknown.
Joseph M. Gavitt, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
John G. Guthrie, November 4, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Edward Gibson, September 15, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Charles Gearhart, November 6, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Theo. J. Garretson, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
Jacob Gilnett, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
John R. Gaston, March 31, 1864 ; not accounted for.

John Hoggencamp, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

William Hoffman, September 30, 1862; captured, died at Alexandria, Va., February 8, 1865, grave 2993.

James Haas, October 6, 1862; transferred to company G, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jonathan Haas, September 15, 1862; transferred to company G, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

George W. Harp, October 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Samuel Hughes, 1861; not accounted for.

Peter S. Hart, 1861; wounded on picket June 19, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

George Hoffman, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William Hagerty, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Uriah Haneigh 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James Hephurn, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Jno. Heitzenrether, 1861; not accounted for.

Robert Harbridge, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joel Hofford, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James A. Haines, 1861; not accounted for.

Samuel Hare, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William A. Hallowell, 1861; not accounted for.

Ephraim Hanes, March 3, 1864; not accounted for.

Patrick Hagerty, March 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Samuel H. Hulse, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Samuel Johnson, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Chester T. Jackson, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

James Jefferson, September 29, 1862; not accounted for.

Jacob Kessler, September 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Levi Kessler, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Orlando Krigbaum, October 6, 1862; transferred to company G, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

William Kratzer, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Robert L. Lydic, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joseph L. Lydic, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Justice Lukins, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

David Luke, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

George Lloyd, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

A. B. Lawrence, September 15, 1862; transferred to company B.

H. K. Lawrence, September 15, 1862; transferred to company B.

James M. Lewis, May 17, 1862; transferred to company H.

- Ellis Manes, 1861 ; deserted date unknown.
Isaac Miller, 1861 ; deserted, date unknown.
Orange J. Michaels, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
John Miles, 1861 ; discharged, date unknown.
John Mark, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
James Mosher, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
George W. Marks, September 30, 1862 ; transferred to V. R. C.; discharged
July 5, 1865.
Andrew J. Mosher, September 30, 1862 ; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.,
May 3, 1863 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
John L. Markles, September 30, 1862 ; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.,
May 3, 1863 ; not accounted for.
John Mosher, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
John P. Myers, September 30, 1862 ; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.,
May 3, 1863 ; not accounted for.
Amos J. Mitchell, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Virgil B. Mitchell, October 29, 1862 ; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va.,
May 3, 1863 ; not accounted for.
Andrew J. Marks, September 30, 1862 ; captured at Chancellorsville, Va.,
May 3, 1863 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
Jacob S. Miller, December 21, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
Dennis Maghar, March 30, 1864 ; not accounted for.
Daniel McGowen, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
John McAleer, 1861 ; not accounted for.
F. McCracken, 1861 ; not accounted for.
Philip McCracken, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
William McAfoose, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
Edwin North, September 30, 1862 ; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May
3, 1863 ; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
Samuel Olinger, 1861 ; died at Alexandria, Va., July 1862.
William Oliver, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
Levi Ostrander, September 30, 1862 ; transferred to company I, 57th P.
V. January 13, 1865.
George C. Parsons, September 30, 1862 ; not accounted for.
John Poudler, 1861 ; deserted, date unknown.
Theodore Pardee, 1861 ; drowned at Hancock, Md., date unknown.
Jackson Potter, 1861 ; died at Alexandria, Va., date unknown.
Jacob Rup, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
James Reed, 1861 ; not accounted for.
Robert L. Rodkey, 1861 ; transferred to company K 1862.
George W. Rogers, September 30, 1862 ; transferred to company K, 57th
P. V. January 13, 1865.

Arthur Robbins, September 15, 1862; transferred to company B.

Jacob Ramard, November 6, 1862; not accounted for.

James Rue, March 31, 1864; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James G. Robinson, March 31, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

David L. Sutliff, September 30, 1862; died August 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot D, grave 409.

Joseph G. Sutliff, September 30, 1862; died May 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Jerome Skinner, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Bradley Sherwood, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jesse Scott, October 29, 1862; not accounted for.

H. E. Schemerhorn, October 29, 1862; not accounted for.

John Shister, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

Cyrus Stebbins, November 14, 1862; not accounted for.

William Scott, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

John W. Simonton, 1861; captured, died at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1864.

Henry Sell, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Henry Stugart, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John B. Shankle, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

D. F. Stanberger, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Robert Sayers, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

George Taylor, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Hamlet H. Taylor, March 31, 1864; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Adam Ulrich, September 15, 1862; transferred to company B.

John Varner, 1861; not accounted for.

Thomas Wisner, 1861; not accounted for.

Franklin Weaver, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John Woodward, 1861; not accounted for.

Samuel C. White, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Osmer White, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

James Wright, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Samuel Williams, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

George W. Welton, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Moses Wood, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Henry D. Wood, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Richard Williams, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.
Abraham Whipple, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.
And. Wadsworth, September 27, 1862; not accounted for.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Clearfield County.

Captains.—Matthew Ogden, September 13, 1861; resigned November 20, 1862.

Jacob Peterman, November 20, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Albert H. Nixon, October 24, 1861; captured at Bull Run, August, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant company I to first lieutenant January 18, 1863; to captain July 28, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; wounded at Mine Run November 27, 1863, and at Cold Harbor, Va., with loss of arm, June 1, 1864; promoted to brevet major and lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Charles H. Volk, September 23, 1861; resigned July 8, 1862.

Luther B. Sampson, October 3, 1861; promoted to sergeant October 23, 1861; to second lieutenant June 21, 1862; to first lieutenant May 1, 1863; to captain company F September 3, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—John S. Jury, 1861; promoted from sergeant-major to second lieutenant October 3, 1864; to first lieutenant December 14, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John W. Taylor, September 14, 1861; resigned June 21, 1862.

James B. Davidson, December 5, 1861; promoted from first sergeant July 1, 1863; discharged April 30, 1864.

James M. Lewis, May 17, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant November 17, 1864; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

First Sergeant.—Isaac Manes, December 7, 1861; promoted from sergeant May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.—Peter A. Young, 1861; discharged November 24, 1862.

Martin V. Pearce, 1861; deserted January 14, 1862.

Daniel Graham, 1861; wounded and captured at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

George W. Ogden, 1861; discharged February 7, 1863.

Wm. K. Armagast, 1861; died November 13, 1862.

Charles Hall, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864.

William W. Alsbach, 1861; discharged February 7, 1863.

Charles White, 1861; promoted from private; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

James H. Ferguson, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Robert H. Jamison, December 5, 1861; promoted from private; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.—William A. Nelson, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded October 18, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Richard J. Conklin, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Simon Hamlin, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., May 30, 1862.

John B. Miller, 1861; deserted February 7, 1862.

Cornelius Wilson, 1861; died May 31, 1863.

Joseph H. Barger, December 5, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded at Pleasant Hill June 1, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

George S. Kyler, 1861; discharged October 14, 1863.

R. J. Shaffner, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Matthew O. Tate, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Wm. B. Hemphill, August 16, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Robert Harbridge, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Musicians.—Frederick H. Jordan, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

William Taylor, October 24, 1861; discharged July 7, 1862.

Privates.—Robert Archy, 1861; discharged 1862.

John W. Antes, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Elijah Ashenfelter, 1861; died February 8, 1863.

Perry Addleman, August 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Thomas Adams, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., January 7, 1863, of wounds received at Port Republic June 9, 1863; grave 667.

Joseph Apt, 1861; not accounted for.

Victor L. Abbott, April 7, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., August 15, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Otto C. Buck, 1861; died November 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

George Baughman, 1861; not accounted for.

David Buck, 1861; discharged October 30 for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

Henry Bigham, 1861; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

- William Booze, 1861; not accounted for.
Samuel Bailey, 1861; discharged January 9, 1863.
Newton Bailey, 1861; not accounted for.
Nelson Bliss, 1861; not accounted for.
John Brimmer, 1861; discharged December 3, 1861.
Henry C. Bowers, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.
Gemmil Baker, 1861; discharged March 3, 1863.
George Baines, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.
John R. Carr, 1861; discharged December 23 for wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Solomon Cupler, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., January 5, 1862.
Peter Curley, 1861; discharged, date unknown.
Samuel Cross, 1861; discharged February 8, 1863.
Michael Culp, 1861; transferred to V. R. C., date unknown.
William Clonser, 1861; not accounted for.
Valentine Culp, 1861; not accounted for.
John B. Campbell, 1861; not accounted for.
George W. Colmer, December 7, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
Christopher Cassidy, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
Johnson Cassidy, 1861; not accounted for.
Solomon Cassidy, December 7, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.
John Dash, 1861; transferred to company I.
Levi Drocker, 1861; deserted, date unknown.
Samuel B. Devore, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
Roland Dixon, 1861; deserted October 14, 1861.
Levi H. Derrick, March 4, 1864; wounded at Pleasant Hill, Va., June 1, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
Robert Dane, March 4, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Alfred Everhart, April 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.
John Fontenroy, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Sidney Farley, 1861; not accounted for.
John H. Ferguson, 1861; not accounted for.
James Gomlic, 1861; not accounted for.
Robert Graham, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

James L. Graham, 1861 ; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

John Grady, 1861 ; not accounted for.

Jacob Gilnett, December 7, 1861 ; killed at Pleasant Hill, Va., June 1, 1864 ; veteran.

Edward Gilnett, 1861 ; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 ; not accounted for.

James Garley ; discharged, date unknown.

Theo. J. Garretson, 1861 ; not accounted for.

John Green, 1861 ; killed at Mine Run, Va., November 27, 1863. .

Thos. Gouldsberry, 1861 ; not accounted for.

James Gorman, 1861 ; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Harvey H. Hite, 1861 ; not accounted for.

Henry C. Heise, 1861 ; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Samuel Hare, December 7, 1861 ; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and Wilderness May 4, 1864 ; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865 ; veteran.

Joel Hufford, 1861 ; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863 ; discharged September 25, 1863.

Samuel Hamlin ; died, date unknown.

George Hoffman, 1861 ; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863 ; not accounted for.

Uriah Haneigh, 1861 ; not accounted for.

James Hepburn, December 7, 1861 ; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864 ; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865 ; veteran.

William Hagerty, 1861 ; not accounted for.

Thomas H. Irvine, 1861 ; deserted, date unknown.

Gratz M. Johnson, 1861 ; wounded at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, Bull Run August 30, 1862, and Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863 ; not accounted for.

Samuel Johnson, December 7, 1861 ; not accounted for.

Ellis Kyler, 1861 ; discharged December 9 for wounds received at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

Peter A. Kyler, 1861 ; died at Winchester, Va., June 7, 1862 ; burial in National Cemetery, lot 10.

John Kennedy, 1861 ; discharged July 10, 1862.

John Krise, 1861 ; deserted June 5, 1862.

Joseph Kretzer, November 2, 1861 ; discharged November 18, 1864—expiration of term.

William Kretzer, 1861 ; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John Kesigle, 1861 ; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Luzier, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; not accounted for.

Henry Lightner, 1861; not accounted for.

John Luzier, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, exchanged; not accounted for; veteran.

John Lytle, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Isaac Lyons, 1861; discharged February 11, 1863.

Henry Lubold, December 5, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, Bull Run August 30, 1862, Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and Wilderness May 6, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Mervin Ludlow, 1861; deserted June 16, 1862.

Joseph Larrion; killed June 19, 1864.

Joseph L. Lydic, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Robert L. Lydic, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James A. Meade, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Adam Miller, 1861; deserted February 7, 1862.

James Maguire, 1861; not accounted for.

Miles Miller, 1861; not accounted for.

George Morkret, December 5, 1861; transferred to company K, 58th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Jacob S. Miller, December 21, 1861; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

William Moley; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Orange J. Michaels, 1861; not accounted for.

John Mark, December 5, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Philip McCracken, December 7, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, and Wilderness May 6, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V., January 13, 1865; veteran.

William McAfoose, 1861; discharged January 9, 1863.

Samuel McLaughlin, 1861; discharged March 9, 1863.

John Nesemier, 1861; transferred to V. R. C., date unknown.

Christopher Netzel, October 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

William S. Ogden, 1861; discharged November 24, 1863.

James W. Owens, 1861; not accounted for.

Henry C. Owens, 1861; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; not accounted for.

Jonas L. Pownall, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Peters, 1861; discharged July 4, 1862.

James C. Reams, 1861; discharged February 11, 1863.

Michael Reep, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.

Isaac Robinson, 1861; died, date unknown.

John Riddle, 1861; not accounted for.

Bretlan A. Reams, August 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

George W. Rowles, 1861; deserted October 14, 1861.

John F. Rote, 1861; deserted September 25, 1861.

Alexander Reed, 1861; wounded at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 28, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864.

Jacob Reep, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Robert L. Rodkey, December 7, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V., January 13, 1865; veteran.

Samuel J. Rodkey, February 22, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Daniel G. Smith, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, lot 10.

A. C. Spanogle, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

John H. Shimel, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Richard H. Shaw, 1861; promoted to hospital steward, date unknown.

Samuel Snoddy, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; not accounted for.

Michael Steibig, 1861; not accounted for.

John Solomons, December 5, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Schooly, 1861; not accounted for.

Nicholas Simpson, 1861; discharged February 21, 1863.

Joseph F. Stouffer, August 11, 1862; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John B. Shankle, December 7, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and Deep Bottom, August 15, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Henry Stugart, 1861; discharged March 9, 1863.

Charles Snyder, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

John A. Shankle, March 31, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John Thompson, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Nathan B. Trude, March 31, 1864; wounded at Pleasant Hall, Va., June 1, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jacob Wainright, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, lot 9.

Daniel K. Weld, 1861; discharged December 6, 1862.

G. Waldenmyer, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Edward Welsh, 1861; discharged February 8, 1862.

Franklin Weaver, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John F. Weaver, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Rudolph L. Young, August 30, 1862; wounded October 27, 1864; transferred to company H.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

To the formation of this regiment Clearfield county contributed parts of three companies. Company C was recruited in this and Clarion county; Company D in this and Allegheny county, and Company F was recruited in Indiana, Venango and Clearfield counties.

Early in the month of August, 1861, Amor A. McKnight, who had seen service as one of the three months' men, was authorized to raise a regiment for the three years service. A major part of the recruiting offices were established in, and the men enlisted mainly from what was, at that time, known as the "Wild Cat" district, being the congressional district of which this county then formed a part. When a sufficient number were enlisted, and, as a matter of fact, the sturdy residents responded quickly and nobly to the call, an organization was completed, and field officers elected as follows: Amor A. McKnight, colonel; W. W. Corbett, lieutenant-colonel; M. M. Dick, major. The regiment rendezvoused at Pittsburgh, but were not long permitted to remain there, as, early in October the command was ordered to the front, and in pursuance thereof went to Washington and encamped for a brief time, and then moved to a point about one mile south of Alexandria, known as Camp Jameson, where they went into winter quarters. Here it was assigned to Jameson's Brigade, which was made up in the main of Pennsylvania troops.

In March following, 1862, they broke camp and were transported to Fortress Monroe, and immediately afterward participated in the siege of Yorktown, doing guard duty and suffering only from sickness caused by the unhealthful locality in which they were placed. Upon the evacuation of the place by the enemy, they joined in pursuit, and after a hard march through rain and mud

reached Williamsburg. The next day, May 4, they were advanced as skirmishers, and planted the colors on the principal fort of the enemy. It was next engaged at Fair Oaks, where it got into exceedingly close quarters, but through the coolness and efficiency of the officers in command, and the bravery and determined fighting done by the men, it was eventually victorious, and escaped annihilation and capture, but not without serious loss and injury to officers and men. The result of this battle to the regiment was forty-one killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and seventeen missing. Headley, in mentioning the part taken by the One Hundred and Fifth during the battle of Fair Oaks, says: "Napoleon's veterans never stood firmer during a devastating fire." On the 26th and 27th of June following the regiment was again engaged at the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill, but met with no serious loss. After this the army fell back and began a retreat to the James River, and Jameson's Brigade was placed under command of General Robinson. During this retreat in which the Federal forces were hard pressed by the Confederates, the regiment was constantly under orders and frequently exposed to the enemy's fire. On the 30th, at Charles City Cross Roads, it had a sharp engagement with the rebels in repelling an attempt on the part of the latter to capture a battery, and in which the regiment lost fifty men in killed and wounded. At Malvern Hill, the next day, it was under a heavy artillery fire, but not closely engaged. At the close of the campaign on the Peninsula, the regiment was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad between Manassas and Warrenton Junction. At the Second Bull Run it was again hotly engaged and its ranks fearfully decimated by being in an open position and exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy, but nevertheless held firmly to its place in support of a battery. At sundown it was relieved and placed on picket duty until nearly midnight, and then moved to Centreville, where it lay until the 31st. General Kearney, in his report of the Second Bull Run fight, says: "The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were not wanting. They are Pennsylvanians—mountain men—again have they been fearfully decimated. The desperate charge of these regiments sustains the past history of this division."

Reduced in numbers, fatigued and worn, but retaining their characteristic bravery and determination, and willing to remain in active service at the front, the regiment was, at the close of Pope's campaign, ordered into the defenses of Washington, and remained there until after the battle of Antietam. On the 28th of October following it moved to White's Ford, crossed the Potomac and proceeded to the Ball's Bluff battle ground, where for several days it was engaged in scouting expeditions in the vicinity of Leesburg and Millville. With the main army it then advanced to the Rappahannock, and on the 24th of November, reached Falmouth. On the 13th of December it crossed the river, and at a double quick went to the relief of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who

were hotly engaged and hard pressed, and took a position in the rear of Randolph's battery. At dusk it advanced and lay upon their arms in front of the battery for a space of thirty-six hours, within reach of, but concealed from the rebel sharpshooters, but was then relieved and returned to camp across the river. From this time until the latter part of January, 1863, the regiment remained in camp, and were then ordered to move, but owing to the impassable condition of the roads, were compelled to return.

The troops were reviewed by Governor Curtin on the 26th day of March, and on the 10th of April following were visited by President Lincoln and General Hooker, the latter having now been advanced to the chief command. On the 28th of April the brigade to which the regiment was attached, started on the Chancellorsville campaign and occupied a prominent position in the engagements that followed, charging here and there in the thickest of the fight, constantly under the terrible fire of artillery and infantry, suffering every hardship known to modern warfare, until on the 5th of May it was ordered across the river to Falmouth. In killed, wounded, and missing the regiment lost in this battle an aggregate of seventy-seven men out of three hundred and forty-seven that entered, among the killed being the gallant Colonel McKnight. Then commenced the move to the northward, and the regiment reached the scene of Gettysburg on the night of July 1, and on the day following Companies A, C, D, F, and I were deployed as skirmishers in support of the Sixty-third Regiment, where they remained until afternoon when they were called in, and with the regiment, took a position on the right of the brigade when the battle commenced. During the terrible battle that ensued the regiment behaved nobly, and fought as brave men can fight, first advancing and then retiring, officers and men alike being cut down under the merciless artillery and infantry fire, until at night, they took a position on the road connecting Cemetery Ridge with Round Top. Of two hundred and forty-seven men who went into this fight, the regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing, one hundred and sixty-eight, more than half of its numerical strength. Of the conduct of the One Hundred and Fifth, Colonel Craig said: "We rallied some eight or ten times after the rest of the brigade had left us, and the boys fought like demons. Their battle-cry was, *Pennsylvania*. I could handle them just as well on that field of battle as though they had been simply on drill. This is a state of perfection in discipline that is gained in but few regiments."

Gettysburg over, after a series of movements, and a sharp brush at Auburn, the regiment brought up at Fairfax Station, where for a brief time it was assigned to provost duty, but again advanced, and in the latter part of November took part in the battle of Locust Grove. At the close of the Mine Run campaign it went into winter quarters at Brandy Station.

On the 28th of December two hundred and forty men, nearly the entire strength of the regiment, re-enlisted, and were given a veteran furlough. While away about fifty recruits were obtained.

Early in May of the succeeding year preparations for the spring campaign were completed, and refreshed and recruited the regiment moved with the army to participate in the memorable seven-days battle of the Wilderness. The results accomplished here fully maintained the reputation and fighting ability of the One Hundred and Fifth. Their grand *coup de main* on the 12th was a crowning glory, and by it there fell into the hands of the Federal troops five thousand prisoners, besides artillery and small arms. Next came Petersburg, in which it took part, and after that the raid on the Weldon Railroad. July 26 the regiment participated in the movement across the James River, and returned in time to be of good service during the events that followed, but suffered severe losses. Colonel Craig was mortally wounded and died a day later. In the various attacks on the Weldon Railroad that followed during the fall and early winter, it took a lively part, after which it again went into winter quarters.

The next spring, 1865, the regiment engaged at Hatcher's Run and Sailor's Creek, and upon the surrender of General Lee marched, by way of Richmond, to Bailey's Cross Roads, where it encamped. On June 23 it marched in the grand review at Washington, and on the 11th of July was finally mustered out of service. During its service in the field this regiment lost two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, five captains, and five lieutenants were killed in action, or died from wounds so received. At the final muster out not an officer, and but a handful of the men who originally marched with the regiment remained.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—Amor A. McKnight, October 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; resigned July 28, 1862; recommissioned September 20, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Calvin A. Craig, August 28, 1861; promoted from captain company C to lieutenant-colonel April 20, 1863; to colonel May 4, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, at Wilderness May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg June, 1864; died August 17 of wounds received at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864.

James Miller, October 23, 1861; promoted from captain company K to major January 14, 1865; to colonel May 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—William W. Corbet, October 12, 1861; commissioned colonel July 29, 1862, not mustered; resigned September 10, 1862.

J. W. Greenawalt, September 4, 1861; promoted from captain company E to major November 29, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel May 4, 1863; died May 17 of wounds received at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Oliver C. Reddic, September 1, 1861; promoted from captain company I May 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Majors.—Mungo M. Dick, September 4, 1861; promoted from captain company E September 20, 1861; resigned August 9, 1862.

Levi Bird Duff, May 1, 1861; promoted from captain company D May 4, 1863; commissioned lieutenant-colonel May 18, 1864, not mustered; discharged October 25 for wounds, with loss of leg, received at Petersburg June 18, 1864.

Adjutants.—Orlando Gray, August 29, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company H September 15, 1861; resigned August 26, 1862.

John H. Woodward, September 4, 1861; promoted from private company E to principal musician October 1, 1861; to sergeant-major; to adjutant August 27, 1862; to first lieutenant company G November 27, 1862.

Hillis McKown, October 24, 1861; promoted from private company C to sergeant-major February 10, 1863; to adjutant September 28, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Quartermasters.—Robert J. Nicholson, September 9, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company B October 1, 1861; resigned October 16, 1862.

Harrison M. Coon, October 25, 1861; promoted from private company G to quartermaster-sergeant October 26, 1861; to quartermaster November 27, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 8, 1864.

Joseph G. Craig, September 15, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company C to adjutant March 28, 1863; to quartermaster September 28, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Surgeons.—Alexander P. Heichhold, October 23, 1861; resigned September 12, 1862.

William Watson, September 16, 1862; discharged by general order May 27, 1865.

Adam Wenger, November 7, 1862; promoted from assistant surgeon June 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—William F. Smith, October 15, 1861; resigned September 12, 1862.

George W. Ewing, August 4, 1862; promoted to surgeon 115th P. V. April 7, 1863.

Aaron C. Vaughn, May 15, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 3, 1864.

Joseph Taylor, June 7, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Chaplains.—Darius S. Steadman, October 12, 1861; resigned June 23, 1862.

John C. Truesdale, June 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Sergeant-Majors.—W. H. McLaughlin, October 23, 1861; transferred to company H July 1, 1862.

George Van Vliet, October 23, 1861; promoted from first sergeant company I to sergeant-major June 5, 1862; to first lieutenant company H July 11, 1862.

Robert J. Boyington, October 5, 1861; promoted from sergeant company I; to second lieutenant company I February 6, 1863.

Tilton Reynolds, September 1, 1861; promoted from private company H September 28, 1864; to captain company H November 24, 1864; veteran.

Ivester H. Dean, February 29, 1864; promoted from corporal company K November 24, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster Sergeants.—Fleming Y. Caldwell, September 9, 1861; promoted from private company A to commissary sergeant September 20, 1861; to quartermaster-sergeant January 7, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Benj. M. Stauffer, October 25, 1861; promoted from private company G November 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Hospital Steward.—Charles D. Shrieves, December 16, 1861; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Commissary Sergeants.—John Coon, October 25, 1861; promoted from private company G January 7, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

D. R. Crawford, October 23, 1861; discharged September 25, 1864; veteran.

Principal Musicians.—Andrew McKown, August 28, 1861; promoted from corporal company D August 28, 1863; mustered out, expiration of term.

Eli B. Clemson, August 28, 1861; promoted from private company D September 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Lichtenberger, August 1, 1861; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

James H. Craig, October 24, 1861; promoted from sergeant company C August 28, 1864; discharged September 25, 1864; veteran.

COMPANY C.

Recruited in Clearfield and Clarion Counties

Captains.—Calvin A. Craig, August 28, 1861; wounded at Bull Run August 29, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel April 20, 1863.

Charles E. Patton, August 28, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant April 20, 1863; killed at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

Joseph B. Brown, October 21, 1861; promoted to corporal December 1, 1861; to sergeant January 1, 1862; to first sergeant October 3, 1863; to first lieutenant March 1, 1864; to captain November 7, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Joseph Craig, September 15, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant July 29, 1862; to adjutant March 28, 1863.

William H. Hewitt, August 31, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant May 14, 1863; discharged by general order May 19, 1865.

Richard G. Warden, August 26, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant November 1, 1864; to first lieutenant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.—Isaac A. Dunston, October 25, 1861; promoted from first sergeant July 29, 1862; to second lieutenant May 1, 1863; died August 2, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Henry H. Michaels, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1864; to sergeant November 1, 1864; to second lieutenant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.—John R. Osborn, January 4, 1864; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; to first sergeant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Addison Lau, September 12, 1861; died June 17 of wounds received at North Anna River May 23, 1864; veteran.

George Laing, December 24, 1863; promoted from sergeant September 15, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant October 22, 1864, not mustered; discharged by general order May 17, 1865; veteran.

David H. McCauley, December 24, 1863; promoted from sergeant March 1, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.—Charles C. Weaver, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1864; to sergeant August 28, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Samuel H. Mays, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1864; to sergeant May 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James E. Lafferty, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1864; to sergeant May 29, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Horace H. Ferman, December 24, 1863; promoted from corporal June 1, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

Charles Rodgers, September 9, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; to sergeant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Lattimore, December 24, 1863; wounded at Petersburg June 21, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

John H. Piersall, December 24, 1863; promoted from private June 1, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

William D. Lyttle, December 24, 1863; promoted from private January 24, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

Stewart Orr, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1864; to sergeant August 28, 1864; discharged by general order May 29, 1865; veteran.

William McNutt, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.

John Clary, August 28, 1861; promoted from corporal April 1, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Andrew A. Harley, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1863; to sergeant May 1, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

James H. Craig, October 24, 1861; promoted to principal musician August 28, 1864; veteran.

William P. Lowry, October 24, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. December 1, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.—Isaac G. Miller, October 21, 1861; promoted to corporal June, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Ashbaugh, July 17, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Eli H. Chilson, October 21, 1861; promoted to corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Lyle, October 16, 1861; promoted to corporal May 29, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Aaron Young, February 12, 1864; promoted to corporal June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James W. Watkins, February 18, 1864; promoted to corporal June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John H. Hager, July 16, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James B. Allison, October 21, 1861; died at White Oak Swamp June 28, 1862.

Richard M. Rockey, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1862.

Samuel James, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1862.

Edward Keefer, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 26, 1862.

James W. Spears, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 1, 1862.

Andrew G. Sager, October 23, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1864; discharged by general order June 6, 1865; veteran.

George Warden, January 4, 1864; transferred to V. R. C. December 28, 1864; veteran.

William Whipple, August 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Musicians.—Andrew Stedham, December 25, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles F. Cross, December 25, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Privates.—Robert Allen, April 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

T. T. Armagost, October 24, 1861; died at Savage Station July 1, 1862.

James A. Ardery, October 24, 1861; deserted December 15, 1862.

William Allshouse, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

David Allison, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, August 13, 1862.

Levi Allshouse, July 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Robert E. Alexander, February 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

F. M. Bookwalter, February 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George A. Brown, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Levi Bush, September 7, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James Biggins, March 31, 1864; wounded in action June 16, 1864—expiration of term.

George W. Bennett, December 31, 1861; died at Chester, Pa., August 5, of wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862.

John Burton, July 30, 1864; drafted; missing in action near Hatcher's Run March 29, 1865.

Wm. H. Bookwalter, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 20, 1862.

F. O. Bookwalter, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 6, 1863.

Wm. Bunnell, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1863.

Charles L. Brooks, September 9, 1863; drafted; discharged January 21, 1865, for wounds received in action September 4, 1864.

Hezekiah Bowser, February 11, 1864; discharged by general order June 5, 1865.

Benn Bannister, September 5, 1861; deserted; returned; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Wm. J. Crick, October 25, 1861; deserted; returned; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Simon Crandall, March 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

E. P. Cochran, February 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Craig Carnery, July 13, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John C. Church, July 11, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Benj. F. Coursin, July 18, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order July 27, 1865.

A. J. Cyphert, April 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 25, 1862.

Jesse R. Craig, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.

George Clinger, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1863.

David Cyphert, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 17, 1863.

George G. Cyphert, October 24, 1861; discharged May 27, 1864, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863.

James K. Cyphert, April 12, 1862; discharged April 18, 1865—expiration of term.

George Camp, July 10, 1864; drafted; discharged by general order June 13, 1865.

M. G. DeVallance, April 9, 1864; wounded in action June 16, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George Dugan, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Divinne, June 14, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Geo. W. Davis, October 24, 1861; died at Camp Franklin, Va., December 5, 1861.

James Day, September 8, 1863; drafted; deserted May 3, 1864.

John Divine, April 14, 1864; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

David Dugan, August 28, 1861; discharged March 1, 1865 for wounds received at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864; veteran.

James Devanny, July 16, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Andrew Dougan, February 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William O. Easton, March 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Andrew Eicher, July 16, 1864; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Edward Floyd, April 13, 1864; wounded at Opequan August 16, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Alanson R. Felt, April 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William George, July 18, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Archibald George, October 25, 1861; absent on furlough at muster out; veteran.

E. A. Gooderham, October 24, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862.

John Goodman, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

John Gould, June 17, 1864; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 18, 1865.

Albert Gordon, July 28, 1864; discharged by general order May 22, 1865.

Richard Holland, July 29, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Lee Hileman, September 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Harrison, sr., July 10, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Miles Haden, February 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Lebanah H. Hetrick, July 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James A. Harley, October 25, 1861; deserted; returned; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Charles Hammond, June 10, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

George Hilbert, October 25, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Henry Hamma, January 4, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Edward Harrison, October 24, 1861; died at Philadelphia December 12, 1862.

Joseph L. Harley, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

J. W. T. Holloper, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

David Hetrick, April 8, 1862; discharged April 8, 1865—expiration of term.

Ami Hager, July 16, 1853; drafted; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

William Hamma, October, 1861; transferred to company D February 26, 1864; veteran.

Robert Hunter, August 1, 1861; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

John Isaman, July 18, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Ingham, March 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

John C. Johnson, April 9, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at muster out.

Jesse Kearnighan, March 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

David Kidder, July 11, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Keifer, October 25, 1861; absent on furlough at muster out; veteran.

M. S. Kirkpatrick, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

Patrick Long, March 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Thomas B. Lines, March 16, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

John Mott, October 16, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Robert Moore, March 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Mattis, March 20, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Mays, October 24, 1861; died September 8 of wounds received at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

David Michael, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 10, 1862.

John Mills, February 26, 1864; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Obediah Miles, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 19, 1862.

Thomas M. Mitchell, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

David Mitchell, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, 1863.

Edwin Marquis, July 24, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Allen Morrison, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1863.

James Maloy, October 24, 1861; discharged October 24 for wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Jno. W. McCormick, October 24, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Henry McCormick, October 24, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

Geo. D. Funkhouser, January 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. H. Fetter, February 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Jacob Fry, October 24, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section C, grave 90.

John M. Fry, October 24, 1861; died at Alexandria December 18, 1861; burial record, died at Alexandria, Va., December 11, 1863, grave 1164.

David Fleck, October 24, 1861; died at Camp Jameson, Va., January 18, 1862; burial record, died at Alexandria, Va., December 9, 1863, grave 1139.

Perry C. Fox, April 9, 1864; missing in action near Petersburg June 22, 1864.

David Girts, February 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George McGlaughlin, October 24, 1861; died July 11 of wounds received at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Ab'm McGlaughlin, October 24, 1861; died at Philadelphia June 25, 1862; burial record, September 28, 1862.

Robert McFadden, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 4, 1862.

David McKown, July 17, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Ross McCoy, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.

Hillis McKown, October 24, 1861; promoted to sergeant-major February 10, 1863.

Isaac McCullough, September 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

David P. Nall, October 24, 1861; killed at Auburn, Va., October 13, 1863.

Adam Nuff, April 18, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 22, 1862.

Wm. J. Newgant, September 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob S. Oburn, July 29, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joseph R. Ogden, February 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Robert Owens, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 20, 1865; veteran.

George W. Peck, March 20, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Michael Phillips, March 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Coleman E. Parris, April 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Pike, April 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg June 15, 1864; absent at muster out.

Frederick Peters, December 24, 1863; killed at Hatcher's Run March 25, 1865.

Jonathan Pierce, October 24, 1861; died June 23 of wounds received at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Oliver N. Powell, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1862.

Jacob F. Phillips, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 20, 1863.

John Paimer, September 9, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1863.

F. Rumbarger, July 29, 1864; substitute; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Abraham J. Riggles, December 27, 1863; deserted; returned; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Edgar E. Riddell, September 30; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at muster out.

David Richards, March 10, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.

George Reich, April 18, 1862; wounded at Mine Run November 27, 1863; discharged April 10, 1865.

Jeremiah Rhodes, October 24, 1861; died July 16 of wounds received at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 67.

William Rockey, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

Isaac N. Rainey, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 24, 1863.

John S. Rockey, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 20, 1863.

David P. Reich, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 3, 1862.

Joseph Kinsel, March 23, 1864; transferred to company D February 26, 1865.

John Scott, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Emery E. Stitt, July 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William C. Smith, July 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George W. Saunders, September 30, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Michael Shanhan, September 30, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

David R. Shannon, February 13, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at muster out.

David Shagel, July 18, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; discharged by general order July 19, 1865.

Ami Sibley, April 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Barnard Smith, March 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Philip Smith, October 24, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Templeton Sayers, October 24, 1861; died at Camp Jameson, Va., November 30, 1861.

James Sallinger, October 24, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing July 8, 1862.

James Schofield, October 24, 1861; died near Alexandria October 7, 1862.

Jacob Sealor, October 24, 1861; died at Point Lookout August 16, 1862.

John Shields, April 27, 1864; missing in action near Petersburg June 22, 1864.

James Stephenson, July 2, 1863; drafted; deserted January 10, 1865.

William Speedy, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

Daniel Sarver, August 22, 1862; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Francis Snyder, July 16, 1863; drafted; discharged January 2, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Francis Smith, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1862.

George Settlemyer, December 31, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1862.

John Sollinger, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 18, 1862.

Palmer J. Stephens, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.

Jackson Spears, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 29, 1863.

H. Schreckengost, October 24, 1861; discharged December 22 for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

George Stokes, February 29, 1864; transferred to company D February 26, 1864; veteran.

John Smith, July 11, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

John Stedham, August 1, 1861; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Peter L. Smith, September 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas M. Tantlinger, August 2, 1864; substitute; died at Washington April 4, 1865; burial record, March 27, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

John H. Twining, March 26, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Isaac Turner, June 7, 1864; substitute; transferred to V. R. C. September 25, 1864.

Wm. W. Vaneps, March 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Philip W. Welch, June 22, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Alexander Walker, September 9, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel F. Williams, September 30, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William C. Wilson, June 30, 1864; substitute; killed at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864; burial record, died at Philadelphia September 16, 1864.

John A. L. Wilson, March 25, 1864; died at City Point January 24, 1865.

James Woods, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 26, 1862.

Samuel Walker, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 14, 1862.

William Westover, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 17, 1863.

John Withrow, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

Thomas F. Wilson February 29, 1864; transferred to company D February 26, 1865.

Abraham Young, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

COMPANY D.

Recruited in Allegheny and Clearfield Counties.

Captains.—John Rose, August 28, 1861; resigned January 27, 1862.

Levi Bird Duff, May 1, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; promoted from corporal company A, 38th P. V. February 8, 1862; to major May 4, 1863.

Isaac L. Platt, August 28, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant January 28, 1862; to first lieutenant July 1, 1862; to captain April 21, 1864; discharged October 8, 1864—expiration of term.

William Kelly, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal February 28, 1862; to sergeant July 1, 1862; to first sergeant July 1, 1863; to captain November 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.—Wm. W. Worrell, August 28, 1861; resigned January 27, 1862.

J. P. R. Cumisky, February 6, 1862; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Joseph L. Evans, September 12, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant December 15, 1864; to first lieutenant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Horace Warner, December 1, 1864; promoted from 2d U. S. Sharpshooters February 18, 1865; discharged March 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.—Charles C. Wilson, August 28, 1861; resigned January 27, 1862.

George Gibson, August 1, 1861; promoted from first sergeant December 1, 1864; to second lieutenant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles H. Powers, August 28, 1861; promoted to first sergeant August 31, 1861; to second lieutenant January 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

James Silvis, August 28, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant November 1, 1862; to second lieutenant July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1864.

First Sergeants.—J. K. P. McCullough, August 1, 1861; promoted to sergeant November 26, 1864; to first sergeant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.—John McKindig, August 1, 1861; promoted to sergeant November 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George O. Riggs, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal December 31, 1864; to sergeant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. C. McGarvy, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal December 1, 1862; to sergeant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Milton Craven, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal April 30, 1863; to sergeant March 1, 1864; wounded, with loss of arm, at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out; veteran.

Ebenezer Bullers, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal July, 1862; to sergeant April 1, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

John C. Johnson, August 28, 1861; promoted to sergeant July 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 1, 1863.

Mahlon B. Loux, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal March 1, 1862; to sergeant June 30, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Isaac M. Temple, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 30, 1862.

Corporals.—Joseph F. Wolford, August 1, 1861; promoted to corporal December 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John R. Shaffer, August 28, 1861; promoted corporal December 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Robert Scott, February 10, 1864; promoted to corporal December 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James Hare, August 1, 1861; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Osborn Hod, February 28, 1864; promoted to corporal May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Edward Kline, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Daniel R. Snyder, August 28, 1861; died June 1 of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

James H. Green, August 28, 1861; discharged August 2, 1862.

Gilbraith Patterson, August 28, 1861; died December 6, 1864.

Charles E. Hoel, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal April 30, 1863; wounded at Wilderness May 6, and with loss of arm at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, 1864; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

John B. Horning, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.

Darius Vastbinder, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

D. H. Paulhamus August 28, 1861; discharged December 10, for wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Andrew McKown, August 28, 1861; promoted to principal musician August 28, 1863.

Jerome B. Taylor, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. October 2, 1863.

Privates.—Milton J. Adams, March 21, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out; veteran.

Benjamin F. Alexander, April 18, 1864; discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

Amos Ashkettle, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

Ebenezer O. Bartlett, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Berchtold, June 13, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Bickerton, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Philip Black, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Daniel Bowers, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Boyle, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Becker, September 7, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

David Bell, August 28, 1861; died June 23—burial record, June 26—of wounds received at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Richard Bedell, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Silas Bouse, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. November 1, 1863; returned June 25, 1864; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Oliver P. Boyd, July 11, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

John Bulgar, February 26, 1864; discharged September 21, 1864.

Asa Bowdish, August 28, 1861; discharged October 29, 1861.

Byron Bryant, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Wm. Cameron, July 25, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Christopher Chadderton, July 20, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John S. Christie, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George Colston, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaiah Corbett, December 26, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James R. Corbett, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1861; veteran.

Samuel Criswell, August 28, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Andrew Christie, August 28, 1861; died June 17 of wounds received at Petersburg June 16, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section E, division 1, grave 135; veteran.

Edward Cox, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted June 24, 1865.

Anson L. Curry, August 28, 1861; deserted November, 1862.

Joel Clark, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Vincent Crabtree, March 16, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

James M. Cree, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.

Eli B. Clemson, August 28, 1861; promoted to principal musician September 1, 1864; veteran.

Francis Davis, February 22, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Dunn, August 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Davis, February 22, 1864; drafted; died December 31, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

James Devanny, July 16, 1863; drafted; captured June 22, 1864.

Matthew Eagleson, July 11, 1863; drafted; died February 19, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., section D, division C, grave 33.

Andrew Eicher, July 16, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

James Fair, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Free, February 27, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Calvin Fryer, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Fleming, July 10, 1863; drafted; wounded October 2, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Jacob Frickie, June 30, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

C. Fischer, June 29, 1864; substitute; deserted July 29, 1864.

Charles M. Frazier, March 22, 1862; discharged March 22, 1865—expiration of term.

Ransom Freeman, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 18, 1862.

Simon Fulton, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863.

Charles Frick, March 23, 1865; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Charles Graham, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William Griffith, February 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James K. Grimley, March 23, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Gross, March 23, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James Gracey, July 11, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Andrew Henderson, July 18, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Alexander D. Hoel, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Henry Houser, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Josiah M. Hays, July 16, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel S. Hays, February 22, 1864; drafted; died at Beverly, N. J., October 9, 1864.

John Hilliard, August 28, 1861; died December 15, 1862; buried at Point Lookout, Md.

Sebastian Hogan, August 28, 1861; died October 6, 1861.

Robert Hunter, August 1, 1861; missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1863.

Isaiah Haines, August 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

William Hamma, October 9, 1861; discharged by general order May 29, 1865; veteran.

Nathaniel B. Hipple, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

William B. Hoel, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.

George Hollenbeck, September 30, 1862; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Lyman Hegley, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. November 6, 1863.

John Hennessy, March 2, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Eli Ice, July 29, 1864; substitute; discharged on surgeon's certificate June, 1865.

Wilder Jackson, September 2, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Jonathan Jamison, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James Kelly, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Knoll, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Gottfried Kammur, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted March 27, 1865.

Henry Keys, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 27, 1862.

Joseph F. Kirby, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 27, 1862.

John Klinger, August 28, 1861; discharged September 3 for wounds received at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.

Edward Knapp, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Frank Livingston, August 28, 1861: deserted June 27, 1863.

William Lightner, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1862.

John Mayberry, July 29, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

David Mulholland, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James Murphy, August 7, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.

Edwin Marquis, July 24, 1863; drafted; missing in action September 13, 1864.

James Mack, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 28, 1865.

Thomas J. Morrison, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted June 25, 1865.

Malvin Munger, October 25, 1861; transferred to 33d N. Y. V. August 31, 1862.

Archibald F. Mason, October 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, February 27, 1863.

Henry Marquett, September 4, 1863; drafted; prisoner from October 27, 1864, to March 4, 1865; discharged by general order June 17, 1865.

James McAtee, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles A. McCosh, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Samuel McFadden, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William McKelvy, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Alexander P. McArdle, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 4, 1862.

David McCardle, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Reed McFadden, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 6, 1861.

Sam McLaughlin, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 28, 1863.

John McLaughlin, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. September 12, 1863.

Irwin McCutcheon, August 1, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. August 1, 1864; veteran.

Nathan Noble, August 28, 1861; captured at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862; died July 20, 1862.

Benjamin Newcomb, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 19, 1862.

James O'Neill, September 4, 1863; substitute; deserted September 23, 1863.

Casper Pitcher, June 13, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Pennington, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

George Plotner, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Joseph Pete, March 18, 1865; deserted June 25, 1865.

Josiah Y. Reppeard, March 31, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

William Riddle, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

George L. Riley, March 31, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Charles B. Ross, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Joseph Riensel, March 23, 1864; captured at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., March 16, 1865.

John Robinson, March 18, 1865; deserted June 5, 1865.

Isaac L. Rearick, July 18, 1863; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 5, 1865.

Solomon B. Riggs, August 28, 1861; discharged April 20, 1865, for wounds received at Petersburg June 22, 1864.

John Rorabaugh, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. November 6, 1863.

William M. Riggs, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. December 20, 1863.

Samuel K. Shipley, September 4, 1863; substitute; deserted; returned; out with company July 11, 1865.

Andrew Sites, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George Smith, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Herman Sneer, September 4, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George Staum, June 13, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George J. Stiles, September 4, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Gershom Saxton, August 28, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

William Shaffer, August 28, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864; veteran.

William Smith, August 28, 1861; captured June 22, 1862; died in Richmond July 2, 1862.

Henry Shaffner, August 28, 1861; died July 2, of wounds received at Fair-oaks May 31, 1862.

George Stokes, February 28, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 23, 1865; veteran.

John Smith, July 11, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

Samuel Sharp, September 1, 1863; substitute; deserted June 25, 1865.

Richard Smith, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

Isaac Solly, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 4, 1862.

William H. Saxton, August 28, 1861; transferred to 10th U. S. Infantry December 20, 1862.

Robert Shull, August 19, 1862; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Perry Smith, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1862.

Almon Spencer, March 22, 1862; discharged March 22, 1864—expiration of term.

John Stedham, April , 1861; captured; discharged May 19, 1865—expiration of term.

Harvey D. Thompson, July 15, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

James Thompson, February 14, 1865; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

William Todd, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted June 25, 1865.

Robert Tozer, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

Solomon Tozer, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

Charles Truck, March 25, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Boswell C. Thorn, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. December 15, 1863.

Gabriel Vastbinder, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 11, 1862.

Anthony Williams, August 1, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Wilson, February 12, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Woodward, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Henry C. Wykoff, March 22, 1862; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Wilson, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

George Wood, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

William Williams, July 27, 1864; substitute; deserted February 4, 1865.

Charles D. Warner, September 8, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 23, 1865.

John Williams, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 27, 1862.

Ellis Wilson, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 2, 1863.

George Wilson, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 13, 1862.

Thomas F. Wilson, February 29, 1864; prisoner from September 10, 1864, to March 12, 1865; discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

Henry B. White, July 11, 1863; drafted; transferred to V. R. C. January 5, 1865.

George Yingling, February 25, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank Road October 28, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

John Yingling, August 28, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 16, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section D, division 1, grave 78; veteran.

COMPANY F.

Recruited in Clearfield, Indiana and Venango Counties.

Captains.—Robert Kirk, September 9, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862, and at Bull Run August 29, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

John Daugherty, September 9, 1861; promoted to first sergeant January 2, 1862; to second lieutenant September 29, 1862; to first lieutenant November 26, 1862; to captain August 19, 1863; mustered out October 7, 1864—expiration of term.

William Kemper, September 17, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant January 2, 1862; to first sergeant September 29, 1862; to second lieutenant January 1, 1863; to captain November 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—James B. Geggir, September 9, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; resigned October 24, 1862.

Henry P. McKillip, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; to sergeant July 1, 1863; to first sergeant April 1, 1864; to first lieutenant November 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.—David Ratcliff, October 25, 1861; resigned December 2, 1861.

Ezra B. Baird, September 9, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant January 2, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; resigned October 24, 1862.

Ogg Neil, February 19, 1862; promoted to corporal August 28, 1863; to sergeant July 1, 1864; to first sergeant December 17, 1864; to second lieutenant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.—William T. Stewart, September 17, 1861; promoted to corporal August 27, 1863; to sergeant July 1, 1864; to first sergeant June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Jacob S. Smith, September 9, 1861; promoted from sergeant January 1, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Sergeants.—Lewis Findley, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant September 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. W. Hazelett, September 17, 1861; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864; to sergeant December 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John M. Brewer, February 28, 1864; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864; to sergeant December 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel H. Pound, February 17, 1862; promoted to corporal December 17, 1864; to sergeant June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Robert Doty, September 9, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section E, grave 9.

John W. Smith, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1863; to sergeant April 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864; veteran.

Samuel Adamson, September 9, 1861; died May 20, 1863, of wounds received in action; burial in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

John Hendricks, October 25, 1861; discharged October 25, 1864—expiration of term.

Elijah Pantall, October 25, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. March 4, 1864.

Jonathan Brindle, October 25, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. June 18, 1864.

Corporals.—Luke Loomis, jr., July 8, 1864; drafted; promoted to corporal December 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joshua Pearce, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Taylor, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. H. Hazelett, September 17, 1861; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles B. Gill, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

John W. Lynn, July 16, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

John N. Means, February 28, 1864; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865.

Lewis D. Ensinger, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Ira F. Mott, September 3, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1863; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

George B. Hall, September 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 12, 1864; veteran.

George W. McFadden, August 28, 1861; prisoner from October 27, 1864, to March 2, 1865; discharged by general order June 5, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Niel, October 19, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1865; veteran.

Irwin B. Nicodemus, May 7, 1862; discharged May 19, 1864—expiration of term.

James Randolph, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 30, 1863.

George W. Randolph, September 9, 1861; discharged October 25, 1862, for wounds received in action.

John N. Vanhorn, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 6, 1863.

Peter Wheelan, November 2, 1861; discharged November 1, 1864—expiration of term.

George W. Campbell, September 9, 1861; discharged February 25, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Privates.—Wm. H. H. Anthony, September 17, 1861; missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; veteran.

Jonathan Ayers, February 25, 1864; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

James D. Anthony, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 14, 1862.

Thos. S. Anderson, September 9, 1861; discharged February 6, 1863, for wounds received in action.

James Aul, October 25, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.

William W. Brillhart, February 10, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John W. Bryant, August 2, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Jacob L. Bee, February 11, 1864: absent, sick, at muster out.

John W. Brooks, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1863.

Charles Berry, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 18, 1863.

James Buher, July 7, 1864; substitute; prisoner from August 16, 1864, to March 13, 1865; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

John H. Bush, February 28, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

James Crock, September 9, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1863.

James Crawford, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted June 23, 1865.

John Carr, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted April 27, 1865.

Samuel Cochran, September 9, 1861; deserted June 30, 1863; returned; discharged May 25, 1865, to date expiration of term.

John Cupler, September 9, 1863; discharged February 15, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Wm. A. Chambers, April 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. October 1, 1863.

Perry C. Cupler, September 9, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. September 1, 1863.

Michael Dolan, March, 18, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

William W. Dixon, February 14, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out.

Peter Depp, September 9, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Henry H. Depp, September 9, 1861; died at New Haven, Conn., July 6, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Peter Dalton, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted July 1, 1865.

Thomas Daily, March 10, 1865; substitute; deserted June 26, 1865.

Patrick Delaney, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted May 15, 1865.

Philip B. Depp, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1861.

John P. Drum, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 1, 1863.

James Drum, September 9, 1861; discharged July 23, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Jonathan Doty, September 9, 1861; mustered out September 30, 1864—expiration of term.

Samuel Edwards, September 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1861.

Chauncey A. Ellis, October 25, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864—expiration of term.

John M. Fleming, September 17, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864; veteran.

Alfred Foltz, March 5, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wm. Fitzgerald, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 4, 1865.

Samuel Fry, October 26, 1861; discharged January 2, 1863, for wounds received in action.

John F. Fulmer, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

Samuel D. Fulmer, September 9, 1861; discharged August 24, 1864, for wounds received in action.

Thomas S. Guiles, March 15, 1865; substitute; deserted June 23, 1865.

Stephen Gleeson, March 16, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George Gossor, March 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James Gallagher, March 13, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joseph Graham, February 23, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Anthony A. Gallagher, July 15, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry A. L. Girts, September 9, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. October 1, 1863; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Jonathan Himes, September 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. S. Hendricks, September 17, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Hendricks, February 28, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joseph Hill, September 9, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Alonzo Hemstreet, September 9, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

George W. Hoover, October 25, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe June 4, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Benjamin B. Hall, February 29, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 17, 1864; grave 3474.

John Hare, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 27, 1865.

James Hopkins, September 9, 1862; deserted October, 1863.

Thomas Hombs, January 30, 1864; deserted May 6, 1864.

H. H. Hollowell, October 26, 1861; deserted October, 1863.

Simon D. Hugus, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 14, 1862.

John C. Hollowell, October 26, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 1, 1862.

Thomas M. Hauck, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1862.

Edward Hogan, March 17, 1865; substitute; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 11, 1865.

Geo. W. Hollowell, September 9, 1861; discharged January 13, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Samuel Hannah, September 9, 1861; transferred to 1st U. S. Cavalry January 17, 1863.

George K. Hoover, October 26, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. October 7, 1863.

Daniel Johnston, October 25, 1861; killed at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

John D. Jewell, September 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Jackson Jones, July 11, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James A. Johnston, June 9, 1864; substitute; killed near Weldon Railroad, Va., October 2, 1864.

Robert J. Jewett, February 17, 1862; died at Washington, D. C. June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.

James Jenkins, July 27, 1864; drafted; missing in action at Deep Bottom, Va., October 2, 1864.

Amos S. Knauer, March 11, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Harrison Keltz, September 9, 1861; deserted June 25, 1863; returned April 25, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Charles Kleffer, October 25, 1861; died at Camp Jameson, Va., January 28, 1862.

John Kelly, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 2, 1865.

John Kelly, June 27, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 15, 1864.

Jacob Kurtz, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 2, 1865.

Thomas Kennan, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted June 29, 1865.

Robert S. Laughry, February 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Levi S. Lust, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Nicholas Lutchter, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Charles Lyle, January 29, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds.

John Myer, March 16, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Edward Mingus, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted; returned June 29, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George R. Moyer, March 16, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Garret P. Mattis, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Peter Morgan, March 22, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order July 12, 1865.

Wm. Mann, January 16, 1863; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Scott Mitchell, June 4, 1864; substitute; died November 6, 1864.

Wm. C. Martin, September 17, 1861; died January 6, 1865; veteran.

Geo. W. Maynard, September 9, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

George Moore, March 15, 1865; substitute; deserted May 20, 1865.

John Miller, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.

Jas. A. Minish, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

James McCarty, March 17, 1865; substitute; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Rob. McMannes, October 26, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 20, 1862.

Michael McDannell, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 27, 1865.

Thomas McFadden, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

John McKean, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1863.

Sam. A. McGhee, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

Wm. T. Niel, May 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1862.

Thomas Orr, September 9, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va. August 29, 1862.

Wm. O'Brian, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 4, 1865.

Matthew O'Donnell, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

Chas. W. O'Niel, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted June 24, 1865.

James O'Bran, September 9, 1861; discharged September 10, 1862 for wounds received in action.

Thomas O'Brichel, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

Charles Parry, March 18, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

David R. Porter, January 11, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa. February 13, 1865.

Jas. R. Pounds, October 25, 1861; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 2, 1863.

Jackson Piper, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

Adam Ritz, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Enos Ratzel, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Amos Redky, March 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Riley, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 5, 1865.

Jacob Reel, March 21, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Peter Rourke, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted July 1, 1865.

Irwin Robinson, February 15, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1865.

Jas. W. Shaffer, March 19, 1862; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Smith, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Geo. Shields, September 8, 1862; deserted June 30, 1863; returned November 14, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Schmidt, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Asher A. Sellers, February 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Service, August 28, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

David Simpson, February 14, 1864; discharged by general order June 27, 1865.

Chas. Smouse, September 9, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va. December 13, 1864.

David S. Simpson, September 9, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va. May 3, 1863.

Samuel Stevenson, July 1, 1864; substitute; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C. December 27, 1864.

Lewis Stern, June 13, 1864; substitute; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va. October 27, 1864.

James S. Smith, February 28, 1864; substitute; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va. October 27, 1864.

Dan. Sullivan, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 5, 1865.

Andrew J. Smith, September 8, 1862; deserted October, 1863.

Henry Shaffer, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 15, 1862.

Peter C. Spencer, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1862.

John Stewart, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

David C. Simpson, February 14, 1864; discharged by general order June 2, 1865.

Daniel Tallman, September 9, 1861; deserted May 10, 1862.

Sterling M. Thomas, September 9, 1861; deserted April 1, 1862.

Peter Vanoligan, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Vorece, March 10, 1865; substitute; deserted May 2, 1865.

Sam. W. Walker, February 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Isaac Wray, February 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Newton Wilson, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Moses White, March 17, 1865; substitute mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Conrad Wolf, March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Henry Wimmer, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Williams, March 16, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wm. H. Wilson, September 9, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va. May 31, 1862.

Albert C. Wheeler, September 9, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

David Willard, September 3, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; veteran.

John P. Williamson, October 26, 1861; captured; died 1862.

Joseph White, October 25, 1861; captured; died date unknown.

Ferdinand Wagner, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

David K. Williams, October 26, 1862, transferred to company F, 18th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, January 20, 1865.

George W. Young, October 26, 1861; died at New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1862.

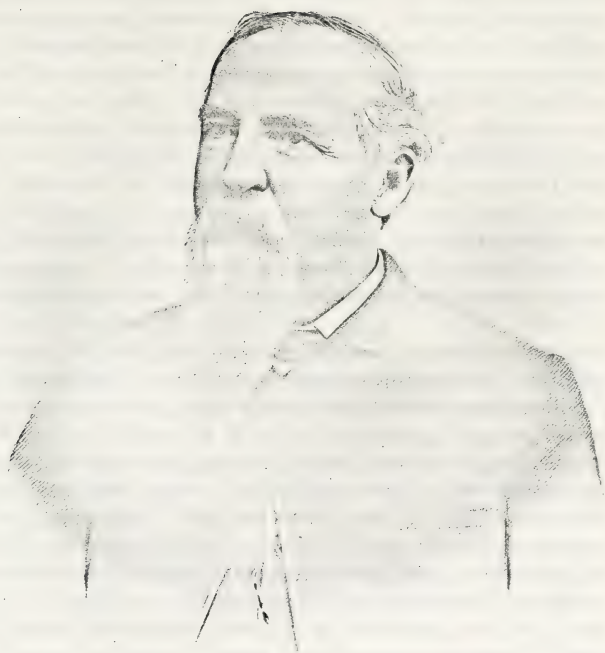
THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT—BUCKTAILS.

To the formation of this regiment the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin, and Huntington, contributed men. The successes achieved and the gallant services rendered by the original famous "Bucktails" induced the war department to organize and equip other similar regiments, and in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the secretary of war, Roy Stone, who ranked as major in the original Bucktail regiment, and who commanded one of its battalions through many a hot battle with McClellan's army on the Peninsula, was directed to proceed at once to Pennsylvania and raise a Bucktail Brigade. This was in July, 1862. In less than twenty days the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiments were formed and ready to receive their equipments for the field. These two were suddenly called to the defense of the nation's capitol, as the hosts of the Confederacy had invaded Maryland and seriously threatened the whole region around Washington.

Clearfield county was represented in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, either in whole or in part, in the formation of Companies B and E. Upon the complete organization of the regiment the following were the field officers: Roy Stone, colonel; Walton Dwight, lieutenant-colonel; George W. Speer, major. For the remaining part of the year 1862, and until the middle of February of the succeeding year, the regiment remained on duty in the vicinity of Washington, after which they were ordered to the front, and proceeded to Belle Plain, Va., where with the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania they formed the Second Brigade of the First Army Corps, and Colonel Stone was placed in command.

They were first under fire from the enemy on the Rappahannock, a short distance from Pollock's Mills, and held firmly to their position. Early the next morning, May 2, it marched to join the main army in the fierce battle at Chancellorsville and arrived there before daylight on the morning of the 3d, and at once began the construction of rifle-pits. For several days and nights following the regiments were engaged, reconnoitering and skirmishing here and there, attacking the enemy's pickets and capturing several prisoners, and generally rendering commendable service, bravely facing danger with the fearlessness of veterans.

Following close upon the heels of Chancellorsville came the Gettysburg campaign, General Lee, commanding the Confederate forces, having moved northward early in June. During the first and second days the regiment was actively engaged, occupying prominent and important positions, and exposed to an almost constant fire from the enemy's battery or sharpshooters. During the third day it was held in reserve and was marching to meet Pickett's division when the Confederate forces withdrew. In this long and bloody fight the regiment certainly established the fact that the name by which they were known, "Bucktails," was worthily applied; but the command fared badly at Gettysburg. Colonel Stone, the gallant commander, was severely wounded, as was Lieutenant Colonel Dwight, Captain John Irvin, of Company B, and Lieutenant Mitchell, of Company E. In his official report of the Gettysburg fight General Doubleday says: "I relied greatly on Stone's Brigade to hold the post assigned it (between the brigades of Cutler and Meredith), as I soon saw that I should be obliged to change front with a portion of my line, to face the northwest, and his brigade held the pivot of the movement. My confidence in this noble body of men was not misplaced. They repulsed the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and maintained their position until the final retreat of the whole line." After the battle the regiment lay encamped for a day or two on the field, and started with the army in pursuit of Lee and his retreating forces. The events that followed during the fall campaign were unimportant, and early in December, they went into winter quarters near Culpepper.



PHOTOGRAPH BY

Yours
John Irwin

Early in May of the year 1864, the brigade was prepared for the spring campaign and moved from their winter camp to a point near the old Wilderness Tavern, but remaining there but a single night, again moved forward out on the Log road, where a line of battle was formed, then pushing forward met the enemy in a fierce and almost hand to hand conflict, but having an inferior position for successful battle, was slowly forced back to the Lacy House, where they re-formed and were held in reserve for the rest of the day. In this encounter the regiment suffered severely at the hands of the rebels, being taken at a great disadvantage and somewhat by surprise. Early in the evening, however, the regiment retrieved its loss, having been moved to the right of the Second Corps, led the charge and drove the enemy from his position, and with but slight loss to its own force. On the morning of the 6th the battle was renewed with all its vigor, with success at first, but later the whole line was compelled to fall back leaving the brave commander, Wadsworth, dying on the field. In the afternoon the brigade was ordered to a charge against Longstreet's forces in the hope of recovering a lost position, and nobly was the order executed, after which the regiment was relieved and retired to the rear for rest and recuperation. In this two days' contest the regiment lost in killed, fifteen; in wounded, ninety-nine, and in prisoners taken, ninety-two — about one-fourth of its entire number.

On the morning of the 18th, after an all night march, the regiment reached Laurel Hill, and immediately went to the relief of the cavalry. Although very much fatigued from its long march, and being in an exposed position, it held firmly to its ground during the day, and at evening threw up breast-works. After a day in reserve it again went to the front attacking the enemy and driving them into their works. On the 12th they again charged, but were repulsed with some loss. The men then went to support the Sixth Corps, and took a position at the front where they were exposed to the merciless fire of the rebel sharpshooters. They then moved again, and during the night of the 13th to a position one mile east of Spottsylvania Court-house. With the First Division the regiment moved on to Petersburg, and both in the siege and assault upon the enemy's works it was actively engaged. It was then under command of Colonel John Irvin, he having been promoted to that rank April 22, 1864. From the time of the opening of the campaign in May, until the close of the month of July, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, according to the report of Colonel Irvin, lost two commissioned officers, and thirty-two men killed, six commissioned officers, and two hundred and forty-three men wounded, and one hundred and twenty-one missing, an aggregate of four hundred and four.

On the 18th of August, 1864, the regiment joined in the first assault on the Weldon Railroad. Although at close quarters, and in a severe struggle, on account of an admirable position, its loss was very light, while that of the

beaten enemy was quite severe. On the 11th of September, they were relieved from duty at the front and went into reserve, and so continued until the 7th of December when it joined in the grand raid upon the Weldon Railroad, and on the return therefrom acted as rear guard, in which position they were continually harassed by the Confederate cavalry.

In the early part of February, 1865, it joined the movement to Dabney's Mills, and participated in the engagement at that point, the last conflict at arms in which the gallant regiment took an active part. It was then detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to Elmira, N. Y., where, with the One Hundred and Fiftieth, it was on guard duty at the camp for rebel prisoners. Here it remained until the close of its term of service, and was mustered out on the 24 of June, and proceeding to Harrisburg was paid off, and finally disbanded.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—Roy Stone, August 30, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; brevetted brigadier-general September 7, 1864; discharged by special order January 27, 1865.

John Irvin, August 26, 1862; promoted from captain company B to major February 10, 1864; to lieutenant-colonel April 22, 1864; to colonel February 21, 1865; discharged by special order August 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Walton Dwight, August 27, 1862; promoted from captain company K August 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged by special order March 31, 1864.

James Glenn, August 23, 1862; promoted from captain company D to major April 22, 1864; to lieutenant-colonel February 21, 1865; discharged by special order August 4, 1865.

Majors.—George W. Speer, August 26, 1862; promoted from captain company I August 29, 1862; discharged by special order March 23, 1865.

Edwin S. Osborne, August 30, 1862; promoted from captain company F February 25, 1865; discharged by special order July 21, 1865.

Adjutants.—John E. Parsons, August 30, 1862; promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Vols. June 30, 1864; resigned January 30, 1865.

John F. Irwin, August 26, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant company B September 5, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Quartermasters.—John M. Chase, August 26, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant company B August 29, 1862; discharged by special order May 10, 1863.

Darius F. Ellsworth, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company K to quartermaster-sergeant February 21, 1863; to quartermaster November 22, 1863; to captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols. June 30, 1864; mustered out September 20, 1865.

George W. Turner, August 22, 1862; promoted from sergeant company F to quartermaster-sergeant November 22, 1863; to quartermaster October 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Surgeons.—W. T. Humphrey, September 12, 1862; discharged by special order January 17, 1865.

Ab'm Harshberger, November 22, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon February 4, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—W. R. D. Blackwood, September 12, 1862; promoted to surgeon 40th Regiment P. V. April 28, 1863.

White G. Hunter, September 12, 1862; promoted to surgeon 211th Regiment P. V. September 22, 1864.

William H. King, March 23, 1863; promoted to surgeon 182d Regiment P. V. July 27, 1863.

David W. Riggs, February 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1866.

John Graham, April 17, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Chaplain.—James F. Calkins, June 3, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Sergeant-Majors.—David Allen, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company H September 21, 1862; transferred to company H June 18, 1865.

William T. Easton, August 23, 1862; promoted from sergeant company D January 1, 1864; to first sergeant 32d Regiment U. S. C. T. March 28, 1864, and to captain 103d Regiment U. S. C. T. March 18, 1865; discharged May 5, 1866.

Henry Landrus, August 30, 1862; promoted from sergeant company G April 3, 1864; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order May 31, 1865.

W. M. Berkstresser, August 12, 1863; drafted; promoted from private company G June 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Hospital Steward.—Adelbert J. Higgle, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company K September 12, 1862; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Samuel L. Miles, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company B to commissary-sergeant September 12, 1862; to quartermaster-sergeant October 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Commissary-Sergeant.—Charles A. Davidson, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company F October 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Principal Musician.—Henry Moyer, August 19, 1862; promoted from musician company C March 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Captains.—John Irvin, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to major February 10, 1864.

William Holden, August 26, 1862; promoted from second to first lieutenant May 16, 1863; to captain February 11, 1864; discharged December 21, 1864.

John L. Rex, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant February 12, 1863; to second lieutenant February 20, 1864; to first lieutenant September 5, 1864; to captain January 30, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—John M. Chase, August 26, 1862; promoted to quartermaster August 29, 1862.

John F. Irvin, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant September 30, 1862; to first lieutenant February 20, 1864; to adjutant September 5, 1864.

Albert B. Cole, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant September 5, 1864; to first lieutenant January 30, 1865; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865.

Milton McClure, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal February 14, 1863; to sergeant September 5, 1864; to first lieutenant March 27, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—Newton Read, August 26, 1862; promoted from corporal to sergeant August 31, 1864; to second lieutenant June 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Sergeant.—Oscar B. Welch, August 26, 1862; wounded at Laurel Va., May 8, 1864; promoted from corporal to sergeant; to first sergeant September 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Sergeants.—William I. Bard, August 26, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. May 10, 1864; promoted from corporal February 20, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Henry, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864; promoted to corporal February 27, 1863; to sergeant June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Edward Livingston, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal September 1, 1863; to sergeant June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Charles W. Needler, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal February 14, 1863; to sergeant February 20, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Robert Fleming, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 26, 1865.

Daniel Shunkweiler, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Corporals.—Andrew S. Wall, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal February 20, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Joseph Baish, August 26, 1862; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va. May 8, 1864; promoted to corporal February 20, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John H. Smith, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel W. Sloppy, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Marion Sharp, August 26, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864; promoted to corporal June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Charles P. M'Masters, August 26, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va. May 23, 1864; promoted to corporal June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Horace N. Toby, August 19, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

George Hagen, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal February 12, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864.

William Curry, August 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C. October 7, 1862.

Ellis Lewis, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal; killed at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

John P. Spencer, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal; killed at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864.

Thomas Adams, August 26, 1862; deserted February 8, 1863.

William Sloppy, August 26, 1862; deserted July 1, 1863.

Musicians.—George L. Way, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David A. Wilson, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Privates.—Joseph Alexander, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 10, 1865; discharged by general order June 27, 1865.

Bernard Adams, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

John Blair, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Abraham T. Bloom, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

David Bloom, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Calvin Becannan, August 13, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

John W. Bowers, March 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jacob Burtner, August 13, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Benj. F. Brant, August 26, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

John B. Bott, September 19, 1863; substitute; absent in hospital at muster out.

Andrew J. Brant, September 23, 1863; substitute; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Willis G. Button, October 16, 1863; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864; discharged by general order May 31, 1865.

Simon B. Benson, October 16, 1863; substitute; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry M. Bloom, August 26, 1862; discharged by special order January 31, 1863.

Jas. M. Boal, August 26, 1862; discharged by surgeon's certificate April 14, 1863.

Reuben K. Barnhart, August 19, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order May 24, 1865.

Conrad Barrett, August 26, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va. May 22, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Jacob D. Birsh, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Chas. D. Button, October 19, 1863; substitute; killed at Laurel Hill, Va. May 5, 1864.

John H. Curry, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jas. L. Clark, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. H. Connell, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Geo. W. Curry, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

David C. Cady, August 19, 1863; drafted; transferred to United States Navy April 22, 1864.

Samuel Conner, August 13, 1864; transferred to company A, 49th Regiment, P. V. date unknown.

James Cree, September 25, 1863; substitute; died at Culpepper, Va. December 28, 1864.

John Crance, August 19, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va. May 16, 1864.

Richard A. Curry, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Joseph D. Dale, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. Delancy, March 5, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John P. Doan, August 19, 1863; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 24, 1864.

Daniel R. Davis, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Wm. P. Dixon, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps date unknown.

Rob. P. Dixon, August 26, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga. July 26, 1864; grave 4087.

Eli Erhart, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1863.

Michael Fulermer, August 13, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Cornelius Fitzgerald, August 24, 1863; drafted; absent in hospital at muster out.

Luther Fisler, August 16, 1863; substitute; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

David Fink, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Mortimer Farley, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Farley, November 7, 1863; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by special order April 8, 1865.

Morris Farley, August 26, 1862; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Wm. Fleming, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Wm. C. Gibbs, October 13, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Samuel Gafford, August 18, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 8, 1865.

Samuel George, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Benjamin F. George, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

David C. Heiges, August 26, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.

Andrew Heiges, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

George W. Hardinger, August 26, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Wm. Hardegan, August 26, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

James K. Hancock, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Charles Hawk, September 16, 1863; substitute; discharged by special order March 25, 1864.

James W. Henry, August 26, 1862; discharged by general order May 19, 1865.

Wm. H. Harding, November 7, 1863; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

Miles H. Hang, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order July 12, 1865.

Bailey Heiges, September 24, 1863; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., December 20, 1863, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Alexander Haney, August 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., February 5, 1864.

Andrew T. Jackson, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Barnard Kemper, September 12, 1868; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Levi Kegg, September 23, 1863; substitute; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Darius Knapp, August 19, 1863; drafted; died at Culpepper, C. H., Va., December 28, 1865.

George W. Leech, November 8, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Andrew Lembie, September 26, 1863; substitute; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David W. Lee, August 26, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jacob T. Leins, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 2, 1864.

John Lininger, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Wm. Lewis, August 26, 1862; deserted July 1, 1863.

James B. Martin, March 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John H. Mock, October 2, 1863; substitute; mustered with company June 24, 1865.

Luke S. Munn, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1864.

Wm. A. Moore, March 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.
Samuel L. Miles, August 26, 1862; promoted to commissary-sergeant September 12, 1862.

John A. Murphy, August 26, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1865, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

James L. McCullough, August 26, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.

James M. McDowel, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 23, 1864.

George McDowel, August 26, 1862; discharged by special order October 14, 1862.

Harvey McCracken, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order July 17, 1865.

William H. McKee, August 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., November 21, 1862.

Thomas McKenzie, August 17, 1863; drafted; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Samuel McClure, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James M. McKee, August 26, 1862; deserted February 8, 1863.

William H. McDonald, August 26, 1862; deserted February 12, 1863.

Shadrik H. Phillips, August 26, 1862; died August 22, 1863; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 815.

Joseph G. Russell, March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Philip Rigard, September 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Runyan, August 13, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order July 18, 1865.

Richard Rowls, August 26, 1862; deserted June 14, 1865.

Harvey F. Smith, March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel Smith, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1865.

Samuel Stine, August 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Rob. H. Slocum, April 23, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. H. Stage, August 26, 1862; discharged by special order September 2, 1863.

Jacob Seigler, August 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Benjamin F. Shave, August 19, 1863; drafted; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865; discharged by general order May 16, 1865.



Daniel Shumber, September 15, 1863; substitute; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

William Smith, August 26, 1862; deserted February 12, 1863; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Franklin Smith, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Columbus Smith, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Sylvanus Snyder, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

W. Stambaugh, August 26, 1862; died at Orange Court-House, Va., of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Andrew J. Sawyer, August 19, 1863; substitute; killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1865.

William Slocum, August 19, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C., December 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Samuel Starr, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Willis Taylor, March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Thomas Templeton, February 25, 1865; deserted June 14, 1865.

Martin Van Buren, March 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Amos Wall, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jos. G. Williams, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Wynn, jr., September 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 16, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Ira C. Wood, August 19, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. S. Ward, August 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Alex. J. Wolford, September 23, 1863; substitute; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Va., September 20, 1864.

Francis Ward, September 14, 1863; substitute; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Waterson, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

James A. Wilson, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1862.

John Wimer, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 12, 1863.

John Wolf, September 19, 1865; substitute; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

John Whitfield, August 26, 1862; drafted; discharged September 7, 1863.
Joseph Whitman, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order November 18, 1865.

Jacob Zerr, September 23, 1863; drafted; absent in hospital at muster out.

COMPANY E.

Captains.—Zara C. McCullough, August 30, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1863.

Amos Row, August 30, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant January 30, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Lieutenant.—Thomas Liddell, August 23, 1862; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant February 3, 1864; to first lieutenant April 22, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.—Meredith L. Jones, August 30, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant December 11, 1863; not mustered; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 18, 1864.

Robert A. Mitchell, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant February 3, 1864; to second lieutenant April 22, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Sergeant.—James W. Irwin, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; promoted from sergeant April 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Sergeants.—Wesley H. Shirey, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; to sergeant May 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Hiram H. Hawk, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; to sergeant January 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Abednego Crane, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal September 1, 1863; to sergeant April 26, 1864; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Milton S. Lawhead, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal September 1, 1863; to sergeant September 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Cornelius Owens, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to second lieutenant 41st Regiment U. S. C. T. September 26, 1864; discharged September 30, 1865.

William L. Antes, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.

George W. Miller, August 23, 1862; promoted from corporal April 26, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Corporals.—Michael B. Cramer, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to corporal November 1, 1863; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., or Salisbury, N. C., January 10, 1865.

George W. Luzere, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal November 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John M. McCumber, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John W. Dehess, August 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal April 26, 1864; discharged by general order July 6, 1865.

William F. Krise, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal April 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

William L. Taylor, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal April 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jason Kirk, jr., August 23, 1862; discharged by general order May 13, 1865.

John H. Mason, August 23, 1862; discharged January 28, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William Pierce, August 25, 1862; discharged January 7, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Stephen Brundage, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal; died at Washington, D. C., October 30, 1862.

James A. Birchfield, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal; died at Clearfield, Pa., August 18, 1863.

Abram B. Davis, August 23, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Benj. B. McPherson, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Musicians.—James H. West, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Hiram G. Blair, August 29, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Privates.—Henry C. Alleman, September 19, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Allen, September 14, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order December 18, 1863.

Joshua Armstrong, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 5, 1863.

John W. Alworth, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1863.

George W. Ardry, August 23, 1862; died at Bealton Station, Va., September 9, 1863.

Robert J. Alexander, September 22, 1863; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va., December 20, 1863; burial record, December 22, 1863, grave 1219.

John R. Ball, August 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel Baker, August 27, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 2, 1865.

John A. Bobst, August 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Frederick Beesecker, August 27, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

George Baight, August 24, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Thomas Boyden, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James Baine, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John F. Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; transferred to V. R. C.; discharged by general order July 31, 1865.

James S. Bradley, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1863.

James H. Bush, August 25, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Hatcher's Run February 6, 1865; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Perry A. Bush, August 14, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

Michael Baine, September 12, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order September 13, 1864.

David B. Bernard, August 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 30, 1864; discharged August 23, 1865—expiration of term.

James R. Brewer, August 25, 1863; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va. June 6, of wounds received at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864.

George W. Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; died at Andersonville, Ga. October 18 of wounds received at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; grave 11087.

Calvin Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C. May 18, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

William Carr, August 23, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Jos. P. Catherman, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Benj. F. Carr, August 23, 1862; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., March 11, 1865.

Joseph M. Cook, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Francis Culloton, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Justice Carey, September 11, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by general order July 24, 1865.

John M. Caldwell, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 26, 1862.

Peter Curley, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 15, 1863.

David Cramer, August 23, 1862; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va. May 8, 1864; died at Washington, D. C. June 3—burial record June 6—of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. May 12, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

John L. Cavender, September 15, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5; died at Andersonville, Ga. September 14, 1864; grave 8700.

Patrick Culloton, August 29, 1862; deserted January 29, 1863.

Valentine Dice, February 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

David Dulberger, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Edwin R. Dailey, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

Jas. H. Daugherty, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

Wm. Davis, August 15, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C. January 2, 1864.

John Darcy, August 29, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va. March 11, 1863.

Tobias Edward, August 15, 1863; drafted; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va. August 21, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

John Funk, August 15, 1862; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James M. Fox, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 21, 1864.

Frank Freel, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.

Charles Fry, August 15, 1862; drafted; died December 27, 1863—burial record December 28—at Alexandria, Va.; grave 1236.

James W. Goss, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.

Edward Goss, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Chas. H. Garrison, August 29, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Frederick Gamp, October 16, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June, 1865.

Samuel C. Gephart, August 24, 1863; drafted; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va. May 8, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jas. W. Guthery, September 22, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Augustus Grey, February 7, 1865; discharged by general order June 2, 1865.

Wm. Grey, February 24, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry P. Hummel, August 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. Greedy, August 29, 1863; deserted January 29, 1863.

Nathan Haring, August 29, 1863; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

Andrew Hamaker, August 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. Hoover, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 20, 1863.

Michael Hinkle, August 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Elias Heddings, October 15, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C. May 19 of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Martin Hashuishall, August 17, 1863; drafted; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga. September 27, 1864; grave 9843.

Wm. H. Ike, August 25, 1862; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery; grave 1002.

John C. Johnson, August 23, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.

James T. Jones, August 23, 1862; died at Washington, D. C. November 20, 1862.

Oliver H. P. Krise, August 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel S. Kephart, August 23, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

John Kivlan, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 28, 1862.

Andrew Krise, August 23, 1862; deserted; dishonorably discharged June 18, 1864.

Christian Lanich, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James Lucas, August 29, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

Joseph Linard, August 17, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Chas. Larimer, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

Harvey Lloyd, August 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 15, 1861.

William Mays, August 30, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Miller, September 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David S. Maxwell, August 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James D. Maffit, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 12, 1863.

Alonzo J. W. Merrell, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

Thomas E. Miller, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

William L. Mackey, August 23, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 12, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

William H. Miller, August 25, 1862; deserted February 16, 1863.

George McCanns, August 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James D. McMullin, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Patrick McCail, August 29, 1862; deserted January 29, 1863.

Levi F. Noss, August 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John H. Ogden, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

William H. Phillips, August 23, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Henry W. Peters, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Benjamin F. Peterson, August 27, 1862; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Peter Pheffer, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

James Rinehart, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry Rose, August 14, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order June 29, 1865.

Lazarus A. Riggle, August 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 14, 1865.

Cortes Reams, August 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 15, 1863.

William S. Renshaw, October 16, 1863; drafted; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 26, 1864.

J. C. W. Reynolds, August 23, 1862; deserted November 26, 1862.

Elias Schoepp, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry B. Snyder, September 14, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Henry A. Snyder, August 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James Steele, August 28, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James C. Sutton, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Oliver Smith, August 29, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Henry Shaffer, August 13, 1863; drafted; died at Warrenton Junction, Va., November 9, 1863.

William F. Snyder, September 14, 1863; drafted; died at Warrenton Junction, Va., November 12, 1863.

William O. Snyder, August 27, 1863; drafted; died at Paoli Mills, Va., December 18, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Culpepper C. H., block 1, section A, row 9, grave 302.

Samuel Smith, August 23, 1862; deserted February 3, 1863.

Levi L. Tate, August 23, 1862; absent on detached service at muster out.

John Titus, August 29, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Edward Tinsdale, October 6, 1863; drafted; captured May 21, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 28, 1864, grave 4160.

Joseph R. Weasner, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Woleslagle, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 2, 1864.

Chester O. Wells, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate Januray 30, 1863.

Phil. M. Woleslagle, August 29, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 1, 1863.

Edward Williamson, October 16, 1863; drafted; wounded and captured at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; died at Richmond June 6, 1864.

Samuel Yocum, August 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 59th Regiment, 2d Cavalry, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruited in Clearfield and Centre Counties.

Captains.—P. Benner Wilson, August 18, 1861; promoted to major October 28, 1862.

W. W. Anderson, September 14, 1861; promoted from 1st lieutenant, company E, to captain, February 2, 1863; to major 181st Regiment P. V. February 18, 1864.

Clement R. See, November 10, 1861; promoted from 2d to 1st lieutenant October 2, 1862; to captain April 23, 1864; wounded at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864; discharged September 6, 1864.

William H. Sheller, October 10, 1861; promoted from 1st sergeant to 2d lieutenant May 2, 1864; to captain December 25, 1864; transferred to company F, 1st Cavalry, June 17, 1865; veteran.

IN OTHER COMMANDS.

From the upper part of the county a contingent of some fifteen men were enlisted, which formed a part of Company H, of the Sixty-fourth Regiment—the Fourth Cavalry. They were enlisted mainly in Burnside and the surrounding townships, but the military record gives this county no credit for any part of that or any other company of the Sixty-fourth. The regiment entered the service in October, 1861, and was mustered out in July, 1865.

Clearfield county was also represented in Battery A, First Regiment of artillery—Campbell's Battery, the Forty-third in the line. The contingent was small, comprising less than ten recruits.

CHAPTER XIII.

GEOLOGY OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

THE geology of Clearfield county has been written by numerous gentlemen, notably Professors Leslie, Pratt, Chance, Hoover, and Scott, while local geologists have all had a say, and the consequence has been a difference of opinion as to what should be the name, and what letter or letters should be assigned to the several coal beds.

With all due deference to the opinions of these eminent geologists, yet the necessary hurried examinations made by Messrs. Pratt and Chance, oftentimes through a primeval forest, or over nearly impassable jungles where the measures could not be exposed, and where it would take months to make a thorough examination, the chance for error would seem to be great, and their scientific knowledge could not guard them from making reports that the pick and shovel would disprove in after years; and therefore, no credit is asked for the later facts herewith presented, and it is trusted that where this paper differs from the reports named, the gentlemen will be assured that no blame is attached to their several papers, but that the region being more thoroughly developed, it is very easy to give facts that they could possibly know nothing about.

Before starting on the geology of the county, it is necessary that the reader should be made acquainted with the general principles governing the science, and what is meant by the terms employed to describe the material composing the planet called earth, and how this material was formed. The classification of formations of organic history and geological time is inserted in the following table:

Æons.	Ages.	Organic Reigns.
Cænozoic,	{ Quaternary,	Man.
	{ Tertiary,	Mammals.
	{ Cretaceous,	{ Reptiles and Birds.
Mesozoic,	{ Jurassic,	
	{ Triassic,	
	{ Upper Carboniferous,	{ Amphibians and Land Animals.
	{ Lower Carboniferous,	
Palæozoic,	{ Devonian,	Fishes.
	{ Silurian,	{ Marine Invertebrates.
	{ Cambrian,	
	{ Huronian,	{ Protozoans.
Eozoic,	{ Laurentian,	

The portion of this table most nearly concerning Clearfield county is the lower carboniferous measures of the Palæozoic formation. The rocks composing the other divisions of this æon are far below the surface, and do not crop

out within the county, if we except the No. XI Red Shale and the No. X Pocono Sandstone, which are above water level for short distances along the Susquehanna and Moshannon valleys.

The base of what is known as the Lower Productive Coal Measures, is the Pottsville or Seral Conglomerate. This rock is the foundation of all the great coal measures of the Appalachian basin. It belongs to the coal era, and extends from the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, to and beyond the coal fields of Alabama and Missouri. In thickness it reaches 1,000 feet in the anthracite regions, gradually tapering to ten feet at the southwestern extremity. Its composition is a concretionary silicious quartz, in the form of a coarse sand rock, containing large, white, flint-like pebbles. In this region, the outcrop of the conglomerate forms the main crest of the Alleghenies, and is exposed by the deep basins of mountain streams, whose waters wash its surface. The Moshannon heads in this formation about twelve miles above Osceola Mills, and its presence is a never failing indication of coal.

Taking the Seral Conglomerate, or No. XII, as the foundation, a true section of the coal measures of the county would read upwards as follows, according to J. W. Scott, esq.:

"From the cannel slate and coal to Bed A, 30 feet. From A to B, 50 to 60 feet. B to intermediate vein 30 feet, and from latter to C, 30 feet. From C to slate vein (slate and coal mixed) 30 feet, and from latter to D (Lower Freeport) 30 feet. D to D₂, 30 feet, and from D₂ to E or Moshannon bed, 40 feet. From E to F or Rider Bed, 40 feet, and from F to G or Cap Bed, 30 feet.

"After 30 feet of cover on Cap Bed, we reach the Mahoning Sandstone with the barren measures and barren beds rising above.

"The Mahoning Sandstone does not appear in place until we pass Houtzdale. At Ramey large accumulations of barren measures superimpose the Mahoning.

"This is what may be properly called an average section, varying with locality. Each bed has its own specific bed rock as well as cover, varying in different places. The different seams or beds of coal are not uniform throughout, but vary in size and quality."

The rocks composing the barren measures are found only in a few townships of the county. According to Dr. H. M. Chance in his report H. 7, "they are capping the high summits of the Bloomington ridge, south of Curwensville and Clearfield, and also in the trough of the Andersonville sub-basin. They also cover a considerable area in Beccaria and Guelich townships."

Between these two rocks therefore lie all the mineral wealth of the Clearfield region, viz., the Seral or No. XII Conglomerate and the Mahoning Sandstone.

"The county is divided into three great coal basins, known respectively as

the First, Second, and Third Basins, which pass through the county in a general southwest and northeast course.

"They are separated by two anticlinal axes, commonly known as the First and Second axes, the third basin being separated by the Third or Boon's Mountain anticlinal from the Fourth basin of Jefferson and Elk counties.

"Beginning at the southeastern corner of the county, and passing northwest to Boon's Mountain at the northwestern corner of the county, we pass over the following axes and basins:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | { Eastern sub-basin (?) |
| First Basin. | { Guelich township sub-anticlinal (?) |
| | { Utahville-Ramey-Houtzdale-Osceola-Philipsburg-Morrisdale basin. |
| First Anticlinal Axis— | Laurel Hill axis. |
| | { Ansonville sub-basin — Karthaus basin. |
| Second Basin. | { Marion sub-anticlinal—Nolo axis of Indiana county. |
| | { Pennville sub-basin. |
| Second Anticlinal Axis— | Chestnut Ridge—Driftwood axis. |
| | { Eastern sub-basin. |
| Third Basin. | { Second sub-anticlinal. |
| | { Du Bois—Benezette basin. |
| Third Anticlinal axis— | Boon's Mountain axis. |

"The significance of the lines marked upon geological maps to show the axial line of anticlinal uplifts is not understood by many persons. Some imagine a distinction is to be made between an 'anticlinal' and an 'axis,' that one brings up the conglomerate, No. XII, and throws the coals out into the air, while the other does not. Others suppose that this occurs where an 'anticlinal' or an 'axis' is marked upon the map. It is, therefore, proper to explain here that—

"1st. An *anticlinal* is simply a fold or roll in the rocks, or a line along which they are uplifted.

"2d. An *axis* is the central or crest-line of an anticlinal; in other words the line along which the *greatest uplift* is found. The term *axis* is often used synonymously with *anticlinal*."—*Report H. 7.*

The trough of the first basin extends from Utahville through Ramey, Houtzdale, and Osceola. It crosses the Moshannon Creek into Centre county at the Mapleton Branch Railroad, re-crossing again into Clearfield county near the schutes of the Atalanta No. 3 colliery, crossing back into Centre county below the town of Phillipsburg, and again crossing into Clearfield county at the mouth of Emigh Run, where it gradually rises until near Morrisdale, when it "spoons" out. But still the basin can be distinctly traced north through Kylertown, when it deflects towards the east and passes over into Centre county.

The central line of this basin follows the valley of the Beaver Run from Osceola Mills to Houtzdale. The Centre county side of the basin catches only

a small area of the upper beds, the rise on the southeast side of the axis being very steep.

The basin is full of faults. Three of these are found in the Moshannon workings. Serious faults have also been encountered in the Morrisdale mines (an upthrow of 42 feet) in the Allport, Franklin, Penn, Arctic, and many other collieries; in fact there are very few mines in this basin in which more or less serious disturbances have not been found.

The mines opened along the Beaver Run on the Moshannon Branch Railroad show that the measures rise towards the northwest and southwest. But in nearly all of the collieries reverse and local dips are encountered, and in some cases they are of such a serious nature as to cause much extra expense in overcoming them; Eureka No. 5 and No. 10 being examples. Clay seams and a pinching down of the roof, thereby thinning down the coal, often occurs; but the most serious disturbances, and the most difficult to overcome, are the numerous dislocations or displacements of coal seams. In every case of a "downthrow" it goes to the southwest, and in the line of fracture or slip has a southeast and northwest bearing. On the north of the Beaver Run, and extending northeast from Houtzdale to Morrisdale, these dislocations occur very often, showing displacements of the coal bed from ten to fifty feet. The first on the north side of the Beaver Run is at Stirling mine, No. 2, which shows a "downthrow" to the southwest of twenty-one feet, and having a southeast and northwest course. The next are two faults in the Laurel Run mine, which occurred within forty-five yards of each other. One indicates a "downthrow" of twelve feet, and the line of slip is south ten degrees east, the other bearing north forty degrees east, and is a "downthrow" of fifty-three feet; line of slip north forty degrees west. The next fault is at the Decatur mine, which shows a "downthrow" to the southwest of ten feet. At the Empire mine there is one twenty feet. At the Pardee, one half mile from Decatur mine, there is another, but do not know the number of feet of displacement. The general direction or bearing of the slips are southeast and northwest, and "downthrows" toward the southwest. When these faults are encountered they often destroy the whole plan of the under-ground workings, and unless the mine manager has the necessary skill and general adaptability, they are very expensive to overcome.

The majority of the mines opened in the first basin are opened on the E Bed. The exceptions are named below. This bed is called the D by Professor Chance, and the B by Professor Platt, but later developments plainly show that it is the E or Mammoth Bed of the Anthracite region.

The first bed above the Seral Conglomerate is known as Bed A, the next as Bed B, the next Bed C; and so on to the top bed which is known as Bed G, and is immediately underneath the Mahoning sandstone. If there were no disturbances it would be easy to know what bed was being worked by

counting either from the bottom or from the top rock, but sundry local beds appear now and then, not true beds, but oftentimes offshoots of the regular bed, and these sporadic beds may exist over miles of area. When first found they mislead the miner and geologist into thinking they have another persistent bed, and behold another letter is wanted for it, but the letters all being appropriated some years ago they tack to their new found child a letter with the second power—for instance, A Prime, B Prime, etc. This is often the case in the Clearfield region, and thus the geologist is wrong from no fault of his. To get at the true letter then of the bed so extensively worked in the first basin we commence at the top and count *down*. We find first the Cap Bed, G, next the Rider Bed, F. This bed is worked by W. C. Langsford & Co., and the coal sold in the borough of Houtzdale for home consumption. Under Bed F is the Moshannon Bed, or E.

The reason Professor Platt called the bed at the Moshannon mine B, was due to the (then undefined) faults at this and the Beaverton mines, which throw the coal down to within a few feet of the railroad. The same mistake was made in naming the bed at the Franklin colliery, while local geologists claimed that the bed worked in the Penn colliery was not the same bed that was worked in the Eureka No. 1 mine, and this, too, after a person could enter the one mine and pass out through the other one. An erroneous opinion is one of the hardest things to correct, sometimes even when ocular proof is offered. These mistakes do not matter much to the general reader, or to the average citizen, but oftentimes properties have been condemned which have since been reclaimed by local, competent men.

The coal worked at the Philadelphia mine at Osceola Mills, and at the Reliance mine near the same place, and at the Powelton Black Diamond mine, is taken from Bed B. The coal worked in the Morrisdale mines is taken from Bed C, as traces of the ferriferous limestone is found beneath that bed. The coal from the mines on Pine Run is taken from Bed B. Bed F was opened on Hughes's Farm, and found to be two feet, six inches thick.

The mines worked along the line of the Bells's Gap Railroad are all on Bed B.

There is very little known about the second basin as yet; the region not being opened, and the country but sparsely settled, and covered in most places by dense forests.

A sub-anticlinal enters the county from Cambria county, a little southwest of East Ridge, and runs near Marion towards Kerrmoor. This anticlinal has not been fully developed. It is known as the Marion Anticlinal. The center of the trough of the second basin is supposed to extend from Lumber City, south from Curwensville and Clearfield, along the upper portion of Bradford township, and the lower east end of Girard township, and about through the center of Covington and Karthaus townships, and thence into Cameron county.

The mountainous wilderness north of Clearfield borough, embracing an area of about one hundred and fifty square miles, is without human inhabitants, is traversed by few roads, and according to Chance, is principally occupied by rocks of the Conglomerate series, forming sterile soil. Therefore it is impossible to say what this land may contain.

"North of Clearfield the measures rise steadily towards the second anticlinal axis, so that while the ground three or four miles north of the river is very high, we find the hills topped by only the lower portion of the coal measures, and six or seven miles (in an air line) north of Clearfield on the road leading towards the old Caledonia pike, we find the summits sandy and rocky and covered with blocks of conglomerate. The summits on this road are 2100 to 2150 feet above tide.

"One mile and a half north-west of Clearfield we find several banks opened. The lower bed shows about two feet and a half of coal with a slate parting one-half to one inch thick, five inches from the bottom. This bank is opened at an elevation of about 1310 feet above tide, and is probably on the Kittanning Middle coal, Bed C. The Joseph Shaw bank on the opposite side of the ravine is about twenty feet lower, but is thought to be on the same bed; it shows but little more than two feet of coal."—*Report H. 7.*

Forty-five feet above the former opening a bank was opened on Bed C, and two beds are supposed to lie in the hill above this mine, one of which showed five feet of coal, but a fault was encountered which ran the bed down to an insignificant thickness. This was Bed E.

The old Karthaus-Caledonia pike runs for about three miles through the northern part of Lawrence township, through sandy "barrens," formed by the Conglomerate, which is here elevated by the Caledonia sub-axis. But as the Elk county line is approached, the rocks rapidly sink to the northwest, towards Caledonia, and the coal measures are soon found on the hill-tops, and the character of the land is similar to that made by the coal measures in other localities.

Bed E was opened in Karthaus township many years ago, and mined extensively by old Peter Arns Karthaus, at the place named after himself; the coal averaging five feet six inches. The old workings were allowed to close, however, and to remain so until, in 1883, when John Whitehead and Berwind, White & Company opened large mines in this township, the one at Karthaus and the other at Three Runs. The coal proved to be over six feet in thickness at each of these mines. They are now both owned and worked by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. This coal, however, has the "bony" on its top, and a small slate parting in the center. This parting is not persistent, however, and is often wanting.

Bed E does not cover a large area in this township, as it lies very high on the hill-tops, and is, moreover, confined to the hills close to the river. The other beds are not yet opened.

In Covington township the lower beds have been extensively worked for home consumption, but the opening of the E at Karthaus has discouraged the farmers from attempting to compete with the mines of the Big Bed, as it is locally named, around Frenchville.

About two miles from Wallaceton a mine has been opened along the line of the Beech Creek road, which is supposed to be on Bed B.

Between Wallaceton and Woodland the rapid dip towards the center of the second basin is plainly shown by some of the railroad cuts, and in one cut a bed of coal is exposed, which shows a remarkably sharp dip to the north. The lower portion of the coal measures occupy most of the surface of Bradford township, and only a small portion is sufficiently high to take in the upper beds of the series.

There is a mine near Woodland which produces a peculiar kind of coal, which nearly resembles and is taken for cannel. On examination, however, it is found that this coal is bituminous shale, and is met with very often in the first coal basin. It makes a good house coal, but is practically worthless for other purposes. It contains a large percentage of ash, which certifies to its character. The amount being limited, however, a ready sale will be found for all that can be produced. The following facts are extracted from Report H:

"Passing west and northwest along the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Blue Ball station, about one-half mile beyond the station, is marked by a beautiful exhibition of the seral conglomerate. Enormous boulders of fine-grained white quartzose sandstone, with some brownish massive sandstone, are found, and occasional massive layers of conglomerate rock, with rounded white quartz pebbles of the size of a pea and larger. The mass rises as a wall fifty to sixty feet high. Some of the loose blocks will contain over two thousand cubic feet. As exposed here, this mass of sandstone and conglomerate should be in all some two hundred or more feet in thickness.

"The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, following the stream, keeps in this conglomerate, sometimes dipping softly in one direction and then back again, or about flat until near Wallaceton, where overlying measures come in, and coal is found out-cropping. In wells in the village a small coal is struck only a few feet below the surface, with from six to twelve feet of fire-clay underlying it. Where the lowest exposed coal was struck in a well, about five hundred yards southwest of Wallaceton, it shows about two to two and one-half feet of coal, with fire-clay floor and sandy gray slates for cover. The dip at this point is slightly back to the southeast.

"At Shimmel's opening, two-thirds of a mile northeast of the station, the main entry has fallen in; but from the size of the opening the bed could not have been large. Gray slates overlie the bed. On the hill south of this mine two small beds were once opened up, dipping to the southeast.

"The valleys of Clearfield and Little Clearfield Creeks are sharp, narrow

gorges, eroded in the hard rocks, forming the Conglomerate series No. XII. The high land back from these streams commonly contains about two hundred feet of coal measures, and the higher knobs probably take in the Mahoning sandstone."

Messrs. Chase & Van Dusen have opened up a mine on Little Clearfield Creek, which shows four feet six inches of Bed E. This mine rises southeast, towards Clearfield Creek.

A little further up the Little Clearfield the O'Shanter Coal Company have built a railroad about two miles, along a run, at right angles to the creek, and have opened up and are now shipping from Bed E. This mine rises towards the southwest. The bed here is capped by about one foot to eighteen inches of cannel, of the same quality as that mined near Woodland, and is shipped and sold separate from the other coals. The remainder of the bed measures from three feet two inches to three feet six inches, making the total width of the bed from four feet two inches to four feet six inches.

Between Curwensville and Bloomington, Bed D has been opened up in a number of places, and furnishes a bright black, shining columnar coal, with only a small amount of sulphur, and yielding a small amount of ash—in other words, a fuel of high order.

In the region between Bloomington and Little Clearfield creek a strong northwest dip pervades the rocks, so that the coal is here more than a hundred feet higher than when opened near Curwensville. This rise to the southeast continues over into Knox township, and near the Pleasant Ridge school-house on the "Barrens" road the Mahoning Sandstone is seen at an elevation of 1650 feet, more or less, above tide.

A large number of country banks have been opened on beds A and B in the neighborhood of Curwensville, but they rarely found more than two and a half to three feet of coal, and that of rather poor quality and often very sulphurous. These workings have, therefore, been abandoned, the banks have long since fallen shut and the beds cannot be measured.

The line of greatest elevation of the first anticlinal axis passes through the northwestern part of Bigler township, lifting the top of the Conglomerate No. XII about 240 feet above Clearfield Creek in the hills near the mouth of Lost Run. The prevailing dip is north of west towards the central line of the Second Basin, but local dips to the southeast are occasionally observed. The northwest dip is very strong in the vicinity of the head-waters of Potts Run. Some of the high land between Potts and Lost Runs takes in all the productive measures, but the area underlaid by the Freeport Beds is comparatively small. Limestone occurs near the Cove Run school-house, and a bed of coal five feet thick is found on the Irvin estate on Lost Run.

Throughout the southeastern part of Jordan township the coals are elevated by this uplift of the first anticlinal axis, but the prevailing dip is gently to the

northwest towards Ansonville. On the road from Glen Hope to Ansonville and Gazzam, the Mahoning sandstone is seen capping the summits of the hills. In the vicinity of Ansonville this rock does not out-crop prominently, but its place is about 200 feet lower down than where seen near Glen Hope, showing a dip to the northwest.

Going northwest into Ferguson township, we find the Mahoning sandstone 125 feet higher on Campbell Run. This fact locates the central line of the Second Basin near Ansonville. In the extreme western corner of this township the Mahoning sandstone lies 150 to 175 feet higher than on Campbell Run, which helps to prove where the trough of the basin may be found.

The coal is opened and worked very extensively in and around Gazzam by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, and finds its way to market over the Beech Creek Railroad. The bed worked is the E, and varies from three feet six inches to four feet. The coal is clean, bright, shining, columnar, and with an almost inappreciable amount of sulphur, and is low in ash.

Bed E is opened up near Pennville, though no shipments are made from there. The coal is about five feet thick, and resembles the coal mined in the First Basin from that bed.

A three foot bed was opened about three miles above Bellville. The coal was not of good quality, and appeared as if it was taken from Bed B. This, however, is not certain. Future developments may change the whole character of this coal.

"Three beds of limestone have been found in the hills south of the river, Greenwood township. They are probably the Freeport Upper and Lower Limestones and the Johnstown Cement Bed, and this is the only locality at which the presence of all three beds are known or even suspected. The coals are opened up, but the upper beds are all thin, barely reaching three feet, but one of the lower beds (probably Bed B) is quite thick. In the absence of openings that may be examined, the thickness and character of the coals in this township must be judged from openings in the adjoining townships.

"At Lewisville the Johnstown Cement (limestone) Seam was opened and the product burnt some years ago, but as it was found to be very impure, the enterprise was abandoned and the kiln torn down. The seam lies about two hundred feet above the river.

"In the northern part of Bell township the land is very high, the crest of the divide between the waters of the Susquehanna River and Mahoning Creek often reaching a height (by barometer) of more than 2200 feet above tide. This high land marks the uplift of the Second or Chestnut Ridge anticlinal axis. It is capped by the Mahoning sandstone.

"From this ridge southwardly and southeastwardly towards the river we find the measures dipping rapidly, so that the place of Bed B is about three hundred and fifty feet above the river near McGee's.

"In the country drained by streams flowing west and northwest to the Mahoning, the dip is probably west or northwest towards the center of the Third Basin."—*Report H. 7.*

The Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad extends from Irvona to Chests. This road will be extended to Punxsutawney on the west and to Madera on the east, and will fully open up all this section of country.

The coal is not opened up enough either in Burnside or Chest townships to warrant any record of their quality or the thickness of the beds being given at this time. From what can be learned, however, it is safe to say that the beds are of moderate thickness. From local openings they have been found to be as high as six feet and as low as four feet in thickness. In Burnside township the No. XII Seral Conglomerate is above water level along the Susquehanna River, but passes beneath water level on either side of the river. The Mahoning sandstone is seen in place as a massive conglomerate capping the summits of the hills east of Cherry Tree.

"Going east towards Somerville's Mill, on Chest Creek, the summits reach a height of 400 feet above the river, and still show the Mahoning sandstone as a prominent cap-rock.

"Going north towards New Washington there are higher summits, but the Mahoning sandstone does not show prominently. It is possible that many of these hills are not quite high enough to catch this rock, but it is more probable that the rock here exists as a soft, shaly sandstone and does not make a well-marked outcrop. East of New Washington it is plainly seen in the high knobs overlooking Chest Creek."—*Report H. 7.*

The trough of the Third Coal Basin, within the county follows the line of the Low Grade railroad from Tylers southwest to within a few miles of Du Bois, and then apparently leaves the valley to run under the high land near or south of West Liberty. It is a continuation northeast of the Punxsutawney coal field.

The third anticlinal axis (or Boon's Mountain axis) crosses the extreme northwestern corner of the county, in a northeast and southwest direction. It is probable that only five miles of the axis lie within the county.

Within the third coal basin are all the mines that are worked along the line of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from Du Bois on the west to Tylers on the east, and lying in Huston and Brady townships.

From West Liberty northward towards Du Bois the measures lie flat, so that, while the center of the basin is near West Liberty, the Freeport coals do not come above water-level until we reach Du Bois.

The coal worked west of the latter town, by the Rochester and Hildrup Companies, is the same that is worked at Reynoldsville, *i. e.*, Bed E.

At the Rochester mine the bed shows very thick, in some parts of the

workings approaching seven feet, with a slate parting about two feet below the roof.

Coming eastward, up the Low Grade Railroad, towards the town of Du Bois, we find the Barren measures coming down to water-level. This accounts for the absence of this coal in the Du Bois hills—it there lies below water-level. This has been proven by several holes drilled for water in and near the town.

From Du Bois eastward to the Summit tunnel the cuttings on the railroad are all in Barren measure rocks, and at the tunnel there is a thickness of over two hundred feet of these measures.

Between Luthersburg and Rockton the hills are rarely high enough to catch the Freeport lower coal with sufficient mining cover. The lower coals have been opened on the head-waters of the Luthersburg branch of Sandy Lick Creek, but they are rather thin—commonly two and a half or three feet thick. The Freeport lower limestone outcrops in the road on the summit.

The Barren measures occupy the central part of this basin from near Winterburn southwest to Brady township. The coal opened at Winterburn may be one of the higher beds, probably Bed F, and the same may be said of the openings made at Penfield, but at Tylers the bed worked has every indication of being Bed E. The coal in the mine at Tylers is nearly four feet thick, but is very sulphurous. The product of this mine is crushed, washed, and coked before being shipped.

Clearfield County Fire Clays.—Fire clay is found and worked in the first and second coal basins in the county, and near the borders of the county in the third coal basin.

The fire-brick works at Retort and Sandy Ridge, about three and four miles respectively from Osceola Mills, are in Centre county, not far from the line. The clay worked ranges from four feet to six feet thick, averaging five feet or more; but ranges in places from four feet to twelve feet in thickness.

The clay worked is in three layers, and these are kept separate, the different qualities of these layers making them specially valuable for different purposes. The top layer is said to be adapted for furnace bottoms; the middle layer, the hard clay, is used for bricks, and the third layer for making tiles and the in-walls of furnaces. The hard, sandy clay in the bottom is not worked. These clays rest upon the conglomerate (XII) and are therefore at the bottom of the lower coal measures.

Three miles west of Blue Ball station, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, the Harrisburg Fire Brick Company have opened and are working an extensive fire-clay mine. The clay is shipped to Harrisburg, where it is manufactured into bricks. These bricks are used for heating and puddling furnaces, and for the lining of blast furnaces, chiefly in the Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Cumberland Valleys. The clay is also shipped to Pittsburgh, where it is made into pots for the use of glass works.

The clays worked are in three layers, called respectively the upper layer, or "shell clay;" the middle layer, or "block clay," called the best of the three; the lower layer, or "flag clay."

These clays, in their floor, cover, character, and size, resemble strongly the Sandy Ridge fire-clays, and give every evidence of being the same bed, altered but little in its passage underground from the Sandy Ridge mine, on the crest of the Allegheny Mountain, to this Blue Ball mine, where the clay is again raised high up and comes out to daylight near the summit of the first anticlinal sub-axis.

The Wallaceton Fire Brick Company have opened the clay bed at a point below Wallaceton, and are extensively working it. The Woodland Fire Brick Company have opened and are working the clay on both sides of Roaring Run Brook, about forty feet above the stream. The hill rises fifty feet above, covered on the surface with sandstone lumps, usually of moderate size, without any pebble rock conglomerate.

The working face of clay exposed measured an average of about five feet of hard, good-looking clay, with softer or more impure fire-clay in roof and floor. While a part of this five-foot clay occasionally deteriorated temporarily in character, yet the general average of the bed, both in size and quality, is sustained with much regularity.

Another drift, about one hundred yards away, shows nearly the same thing, but with perhaps more of the inferior, and less of the valuable, clay showing in the working face.

The mine opened at Barrett Station, some years ago, was never worked to any great extent. In fact the clay was not worth much, and the mine was abandoned soon after its opening.

The mine opened in Clearfield town, east of the depot, according to Professor Platt, "showed a curious exaggeration of an ordinary fire-clay deposit," being mixed with coal, iron ore, sandstone, and black slate. There were eight layers of fire-clay, some impure mixed with shales, some mixed with sand, while others were mixed with nodular iron ore balls. There were, however, eight feet of fairly good clay in the mine at the beginning, but it soon diminished in size and quality, and the mine was abandoned. The clay now used in the works is brought from around Woodland and Blue Ball.

R. B. Wigton & Sons have opened up the clay at the head of the Ashland siding on the Coal Run Branch Railroad. This clay is evidently the same clay that is worked at Sandy Ridge, as it also rests upon the conglomerate (XII) here, coming to the surface within a mile of the works, at the summit of the anticlinal axis.

A very fine bed of clay was exposed in a railroad cutting of an extension of the Moshannon Branch to Madera, on W. C. Dickinson's place. The clay showed up eleven feet, but at this present writing it has not been worked. It

is supposed to be the same bed worked elsewhere in the county, but this is not asserted, because so little of the bed has been exposed that it is impossible, as yet, to say that it lies on the conglomerate.

This fire-clay, no doubt, covers the conglomerate over a large area of the county, and future generations will be the parties who will have the pleasure of proving whether this is so or not.

The mineral wealth of Clearfield county might be said to have been only touched so far. The vast deposits of coal that are known to lie within her territory will give employment to thousands, and enlist the capital of moneyed men for hundreds of years to come. Though the woods are nearly cut down and the lumber industry might be said to be passing away, yet it is only to make room for the young giant now lying in swaddling clothes in the cradle of the present. This giant will, in a very few years, give evidence of its power, and the geologist of the future will know a great deal more than can be known or can even be dreamed of at present.

CHAPTER XIV.

A REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAL INTERESTS OF THE CELEBRATED HOUTZDALE-OSCEOLA-PHILIPSBURG REGION.

THE coal production of the county has been developed in so short a time that, to the general reader not knowing the full facts, it may appear like a tale copied from the "Arabian Nights," or told by a second Munchausen.

Beginning in the year 1862, with only 7,239 tons output for that year, it has grown in the short time of twenty-four years to near four millions of tons in 1885. No comparison is made with the year 1886, for the reason that a three months' strike, which then occurred, limited the product some 330,000 tons, while the scarcity of cars for transporting the output must have cut off some 200,000 tons more, a total loss of about 530,000 tons in round numbers.

It is the purpose of this chapter to show how this great industry has been developed, and trace it, step by step, to the present time, and, as near as possible, to make an accurate record of the several collieries comprising the now world-renowned Houtzdale-Osceola-Philipsburg region. So great, indeed, has been this output that it is deemed of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a special chapter in this work. The other coal-producing localities will receive full mention in the several townships of which they form a part.

This region, geologically, is known as the first bituminous coal basin, and extends from Utahville in the southwest, to Peale in the northeast, of the

lower or southeastern part of the county, and embraces within its borders the Houtzdale, Osceola, and Philipsburg sub-regions. The south and east lines of the county having for its boundaries Cambria and Centre counties respectively, the first basin naturally extends over into these counties; but, with the exception of four mines near to Osceola, that ore worked in Centre county, and the mines at Ansonville in the E basin, all the production passing over the railroads leading from the county is mined within its limits.

The first basin contains several workable veins or beds of coal; among the number being the celebrated "Moshannon vein," from which is taken, with one, or possibly two exceptions, all the coals known as the "Clearfield coals," and which has given this region its reputation. This Moshannon bed is known as "Bed E," and varies in thickness from two feet and under to over ten feet, but its normal thickness is from four and one half to five feet, and is generally without slate partings, but with a "bony" coal immediately beneath its top rock. That also varies in thickness—from three inches to one foot—but normally about five inches, and has no parting from the coal.

At times, however, a parting of "bituminous shale," or false cannel, forms near the center of the bed, and in one instance at least this "cannel" became rock, over a foot in thickness. This is not general, however, and the bed is free from all impurities except the "bone" on its top, which is easily separated and cast away by the miner.

The coal from the Moshannon Bed early became noted for its freedom from sulphur and other impurities, and therefore its small percentage of ash. Very little of it was "coked," as it was too good to coke, and the coal was used in its raw state for the generation of steam (especially in locomotives and ocean steamers), for rolling-mills, and blacksmith forges, and for the making of glass, and other products requiring specially pure coals. Its freedom from sulphur made it very desirable as a cargo for ocean-going vessels, and for the firing of ocean steamers, as there was no danger incurred from spontaneous combustion.

The coal is not screened for the market, but "slack" and "lump" is shipped together, and commonly known as the "run of the mine." True, there are one or two screens erected in the region, but these are not used to get the "lump," but on the contrary, the customer wants the "slack," without the lump.

These coals did not win their way into public favor without the usual drawbacks. It was not generally known that the purer the coal the finer would it be mined, and as there was and is very few lumps in this coal, and as it did not make the favorable appearance "on board cars," that screened bituminous coals generally does, it was condemned at sight, and before trial on locomotive engines that were used to draw the first of these coals to market; and they therefore burned coal brought from Westmoreland county, and the

engines, with one accord, agreed that the Clearfield county coal was worth nothing as a steam producer until after an exhaustive analysis, this coal, when it was found to contain more pure carbon than bituminous coal generally, and then the superintendents of the roads near the region concluded to try it in their locomotives, upon which it was found to be far superior to all other steam producers, not excepting anthracite coal, and at once it jumped public favor, and to-day all the important railroads in Northern New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, use coal from these mines, while the great Pennsylvania road draws nearly all its supplies from the county for its system eastward of Tyrone; and many of the large ocean-going steamers derive their power from the wealth that once laid in the hills of this county.

The first shipment of coal over the Tyrone and Clearfield railway was made from the mine now known as the "Powelton," three miles south of Osceola Mills, and though in Centre county, yet its production is added in the total mined from Clearfield county, so that we will have to note it. The railroad was finished to that point in 1862, and the mine shipped 7,239 net tons for that year. It was then owned by John Nuttal, afterwards by the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, who worked it for a number of years, and then leased it to W. J. Jackson, who named the mine "Black Diamond," and still works it.

There were sundry local openings on the bed made before this time, and the coal sold to the citizens about the locality, but none was carried any great distance, with the exception of the coal from the Goss Farm, in Decatur township, where an opening was made as early as 1830, and the coal conveyed to Spruce Creek by wagons. The Drane colliery is now working this ancient mine.

The Derby mine, about three-fourths of a mile west of Philipsburg, was opened in 1860 by George Zeiglar, and the coal hauled on a tram-road to Philipsburg and sold for local use. When the railroad reached that point in 1864 this mine was ready to ship; its schutes were located nearly opposite the depot, and it can justly claim being the first mine in the county to ship its coal to market over the new railroad. This mine is still being worked by the Barnes Brothers, but an extension known as the Derby Branch was built in 1870, and the coal is now loaded and shipped on that branch.

The next mine to ship was the "Cuba," immediately opposite Philipsburg. This mine was opened in 1863 by a Mr. Saltida, and afterwards worked under the name of "Cody Ridge," by J. N. Cassanova, who owns the lands on which this and Derby mines are placed, and is now worked again under the name of "Cuba," by the Cuba Coal Company.

The year 1864 also witnessed the opening of a mine about half a mile east of Osceola Mills, and opposite the old Enterprise mine, by a Mr. Fulton, who only shipped a few cars, when he abandoned his enterprise, and retired from

the field. This mine was long known as "Fulton's Folly," why, it is hard to ascertain at this late date.

There was another mine opened during 1864 immediately opposite Osceola Mills, and just over the line in Centre county, and known as the "Smith," on the lands of A. G. Curtin, D. I. Pruner, and others. The lease was transferred afterward to John Miller, and he conveyed it to William Wallace and John Tucker, who re-named the colliery the "Wallace." In the mean time the Osceola Company had acquired by purchase all the rights of Curtin *et. als.* in the lands, and that company was merged afterwards in the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company. On the 31st of July, 1873, the lease expired, and the mine reverted to the land owners, who subsequently leased it to Isaac Rose and Michael McHugh. They re-named the colliery the "Philadelphia," by which it still appears on the record, though not shipping much coal. The vein worked is the B.

The coal production had increased in 1863 to 24,330 net tons, and in 1864 to 65,380 net tons (and here it might be mentioned that in all computations of coal production, where tons are spoken of, it will mean net tons). In 1865, however, there was only shipped 60,629 tons, a decrease of 4,751 tons, though another colliery was opened during that year on the Crane estate, opposite which, in 1867, there was another mine opened, and both named "Enterprise." The "Enterprise" that was opened on the Crane property was in Clearfield county, and its coal was hauled across the creek on trestle work, and dumped into cars in Centre county. The mine ran for about five years, when it was abandoned. The "Enterprise" that was opened in 1867 on lands of Fred. Dale, in Centre county, is still running, the property now being owned by Judge Orvis and Colonel D. H. Hastings. This mine has been operated by numerous parties, and under several names, but is now known as the "Phoenix," and operated by the Elizabeth Coal Company.

The Moshannon Branch Railroad was commenced in 1864, and completed as far as Moshannon in 1866, with a branch up Coal Run to the old Decatur mine. In June, 1866, a mine on the lands of the Moshannon Coal Company, on the south side of the railroad, was opened by the land owners, the Moshannon Coal Company on the tract formerly known as the John Anderson, and called "Moshannon," J. H. H. Walters, superintendent. This mine ran until about 1880, when it was abandoned by its owners, a new one having been opened immediately opposite in 1876, and called "New Moshannon," and which is still in operation, though now leased to the Clearfield Consolidated Coal Company. Both of these mines were very successful ventures, and first brought to general notice the Clearfield coals.

The old Decatur colliery, of which mention has been made, was also opened in June, 1866, on the lands of the Decatur Coal Company, on the Coal Run Branch. The owner or operator was John Nuttal, who had previously

operated the Powelton colliery. This mine ran for about two years, when it was abandoned, the pioneer coal operator having other works opened, and the rails on the branch were taken up in 1869, and the branch abandoned as they thought for all time. Little did they know at that time what wealth lay hidden in the hills surrounding them. The shipments for the year 1866 reached 107,878 tons.

In the fall of 1868 the Kittanning Coal Company, or rather the Beaver Branch Coal Company, which was an offshoot of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, opened the Beaverton colliery on their lands about a quarter of a mile above Moshannon. This became the largest colliery in the region at the time, though, in this day, it would not be counted very great. The colliery has been "worked out" for some time and is now abandoned. The region shipments for the year 1867 were 169,219, and for 1868 reached 171,238 tons.

During the summer of 1868 the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended about two miles further west, and in the summer of 1869 the rails were laid upon the portion graded, and Sterling No. 1 commenced August 11, 1869, to add to the production. This colliery was opened upon the lands of A. B. Long, formerly the Casper Haines tract, and in a very short time became the largest colliery in the region. This supremacy it retains to this time. The colliery was opened by the Sterling Coal Company; John F. Blandy, agent; George D. Wood was the superintendent. In 1870 the Stirling Coal Company sold half of their interest to the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, and in 1872 sold the remaining half to the same parties, who are still the owners. The present superintendent is James Campbell.

The Mapleton Branch was completed in 1869, and Mapleton colliery was opened during this year, on the lands of the Mapleton Land Company (formerly the Hammerslag farm) and D. W. McCurdy. This mine had been producing coal for some time, as a "country" bank, the coal being sold to the farmers and others who lived around the opening. It is still "at work," having passed through the hands of Schofield & Weaver to White & Lingle; from them to Berwind, White & Company, and from them to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, the present operators.

The amount shipped from the region for the year 1869 was 259,994 tons.

During the following year, 1870, the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended a quarter of a mile further, and the Eureka colliery opened and commenced to ship coal March 14, 1870. This colliery was owned by White & Lingle, and was situated on the lands of Dr. Houtz, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county. The coal in this mine proved to be the purest of any that had been opened up to that time, and the mine itself was without a "fault" from the beginning to the end. In 1874 the mine passed into the hands of Berwind, White & Company, and from them to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Com-

pany. It shipped coal to November 18, 1886, when it was closed, except that the company is still mining a small amount and selling it to the citizens of the town of Houtzdale.

The name "Eureka" was registered as a trade-mark by the Berwind-White Company, and its name is significant of the purity of this company's production.

The Morrisdale Branch Railroad from Philipsburg was commenced in 1867, and graded towards Loch Lomond to accommodate the interests of the lumbermen at that point.

At Hawk Run, about two miles from the town named, another branch northward was built, and the "New Decatur" colliery opened in July, 1868, by John Nuttal, George W. McGaffey, and others, under the name of the "Decatur Coal Company," Mr. Nuttal being the same person who successfully operated the Powelton and the Decatur collieries heretofore mentioned. Some time afterwards they moved further northward and opened another colliery, which they also named "Decatur," and which is still being operated; George W. McGaffey, superintendent.

In 1869 this second branch railroad, mentioned as being opened at Hawk Run, was still further extended northward, and Wigton, Doris, Holt and others opened the first of the Morrisdale collieries. These mines were opened on the tract of land originally warranted to Robert Morris, and were named "Morrisdale" in honor of that distinguished Revolutionary patriot. The first change in the firm name was when Doris retired, and the firm was styled Wigton & Holt. Afterwards Mr. Holt retired, Mr. Wigton buying his interest, and he, associating his sons with him in the business, the firm became R. B. Wigton & Sons, the present name. This firm has been very successful, and now operate about six "Morrisdales" in and around the first opening, besides being the owner of the Fire Brick Works at Steiner Station, near Philipsburg. They opened a fire clay mine at the head of the Coal Run Railroad in 1883, and are now working it.

In the fall of 1870 the Kitanning Coal Company made a lease with the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company to mine the coal on the lands owned by the latter company in Woodward township, and proceeded to open the Franklin colliery, at the same time grading a branch from the end of the Moshannon Branch to their proposed site. This branch was finished, and the colliery commenced to ship coal in the spring of 1871. The lands upon which the openings were made were owned by Dr. Houtz, who owned all the country thereabouts, at that time, he having bought the Philip Loast, William Johnson, Jacob R. Howell, and the George Beckham warrants, in 1852.

The Moshannon Land and Lumber Company were possessed of about 30,000 acres of land behind, or south of Dr. Houtz's lands, but they could not reach their property and ship without first going for some distance through

the lands of Dr. Houtz, and a lease was made with that person accordingly. This colliery was worked until 1886 by the parties who opened it, but it was then transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, who are still working it. The colliery has been, and is still a very large one, its daily out-put at this time averaging 1,100 tons. John Lawshe was its first superintendent, then in succession Arthur McHugh, John Cameron, Mr. Ramsey, Alexander Thompson, E. A. Foster, and Alexander Cameron, the present superintendent.

In 1871 the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended about half a mile further west, and J. A. Blattenberger & Company opened their Penn mine on the lands of Dr. Houtz. This mine adjoins on the west the Eureka No. 1, and is situated with the Eureka, Franklin, Harrison, and Eureka No. 10 in the borough of Houtzdale. The Penn was never a very successful mine, the coal being thinned out in various places to about two feet in thickness, but whatever the bed lacked in thickness it made up in purity. The Penn coals have a wide reputation, and the mine is still producing, though not more than about five cars per day. George Gould is the present superintendent, and the mine is owned and operated by Rickert Brothers & Co.

In 1872 J. P. Hale opened a colliery on the lands owned by himself, and known as the Reading lands, about one and one-half miles northeast of Osceola Mills. The coal was shipped over the Mapleton Branch. This mine was not a success, and in 1873 he opened another mine opposite, and called it "Reading." The Reading is still being operated by Henry Liveright, though not to any great extent. Its production will average one hundred and fifty tons per day.

In 1871 William Wallace, of Philadelphia, opened the "Logan" colliery, on lands owned by himself, on the Mapleton Branch. After successfully operating the mine for some time he sold all his right and title to the "Logan Coal Company," J. M. Reed, president. They, in turn, sold or leased the property to John Whitehead & Co., who worked it for some years, after which they sold to Barnhurst, Good & Co., January 7, 1878. The latter, meeting with some difficulty, sold to H. J. Smith & Co., and they, January 1, 1883, sold to Henry Liveright & Co., who are still successfully working the colliery. The mine is now shipping about 8,000 tons per month, and its product is looked upon as of superior quality.

In 1873 Nuttall & Bacon opened a mine on the Mapleton Branch, which they called "Laurel Run." This mine was sold soon after 1880 to Josiah M. Bacon, who still works it. In 1882 "Laurel Run No. 2" was opened at the head of the Crowel Run Branch, or, as it is generally known, Mapleton No. 2 Branch. The No. 1 mine was on lands owned by Richard Hughes; the No. 2 on lands formerly known as the "Shaw tract," but now owned by Mr. Bacon. Mine No. 1 has been driven through the hill, and is now connected with No. 2.

Richard Langdon opened a mine on the Crane farm, about a mile below Osceola Mills, in 1873, which he named the "Langdon." This coal was taken over the creek by trestle, and by a tram-road to Dunbar Station, where it was loaded in cars on a siding from the main line of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. This mine was not a success, and was therefore abandoned in 1874.

During the fall of 1873 and the spring of 1874, the Goss Run Branch road was built, extending from Goss Run Junction with the Moshannon Branch, four miles above Osceola Mills, to lands owned by Samuel Henderson, two miles; and several very important collieries were opened, which materially increased the production.

The first mine to ship on this branch was the "Webster," or, as it was known at that time, "Skaith's." It was opened on lands of the late Dr. Houtz, by Schuylkill county men—Samuel Parmley, Sheriff Matz, James Simons, Mr. Skaith, and others. They also opened a mine east of the Webster and opposite, across Goss Run, which they called "Diamond." These mines were opened for some time before the railroad reached them, as the Kittanning Company, who owned the land at the junction with the Moshannon Branch, refused to sell or permit the road to cross their lands for some time, and the patience of Messrs. Parmley, *et als.*, was rapidly being exhausted, when arrangements were effected with the Kittanning Coal Company, whereby the road was graded a little way farther. Another obstacle presented itself; they ran against the lands of the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, and another negotiation had to take place. This resulting satisfactorily, the road was permitted to go on, and it was then finished. The Webster folks, though, had thought seriously of building a tram-road, about two miles long, to bring their coal to the Moshannon Branch, and then build their schutes a little above Stirling. This mine is still at work, the firm name being J. C. Scott & Sons. The "Diamond" mine is worked out and has been abandoned for about two years. The "Webster" was another of the very successful collieries, and handsomely paid its owners for their outlay in opening it. The coal from the "Diamond" mine was brought across the ravine on trestle-work and dumped from the same schutes as the "Webster," practically making one operation of the two openings. The present superintendent's name is Philip Hartman. He has been superintendent during the greatest part of the time the mine has been running.

The next colliery opened on the Goss Run sub-branch was the "Ocean," at the head of the branch. This colliery was situated on the lands of Samuel Henderson, and was opened by John Whitehead, of Huntingdon, an old "Broad Top" operator. He bought the farm of Henderson, and on the 23d day of November, 1874, shipped the first coal. This colliery, though not the largest, has shipped more coal in one day, and made the largest monthly shipment of any colliery in the region. In August, 1878, the mine worked twenty-

seven days, and shipped 36,091 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and mined 1,563 tons two hundred pounds in one day. In September, 1878, the mine shipped 26,280 tons four hundred pounds, and in July, 1879, in twenty-five days' work, they shipped 31,435 tons one hundred pounds.

The firm operating this mine was Harned, Ogle & Co., the "Co." being John Whitehead. Afterwards, Mr. Ogle dying, a Mr. Jacobs was admitted to the firm, which was styled Harned, Jacobs & Co. Subsequently this firm opened and operated several other collieries in the region, all of which will be noticed in their proper places. They remained in business until November 15, 1885, when they sold all their interests in the Clearfield and Snow Shoe regions to Berwind, White & Co., Mr. Whitehead, however, retaining his interest until January 1, 1887, when he sold out to the remainder of the firm; the firm name now being Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, who are still operating the colliery under review, and which still produces about 350 tons per day. The superintendent of this mine, from its commencement until the present time, is Hugh Roland.

The next to be opened on this branch was the "Excelsior," opposite the "Ocean," at the head of the branch. This mine made its first shipments in January, 1873, from the Jeffry tract, and was opened by Fisher, Miller & Co., of Huntingdon, Pa., their superintendent being Thomas Richards. This mine is still working, and producing quite a respectable amount of coal daily. The firm has been changed since its commencement by the death of one of the Fishers and the withdrawal of Mr. Miller. Mr. Richards is still the superintendent for the firm.

In the spring of 1875 the "Mears Bank" was opened on this branch by George Mears, of Broad Top, who, after working it for about a year, concluded there was no coal in the mine, and sold all his interest to Berwind, White & Co., who altered its name to "Goss Run," and proceeded to make a first class colliery of it. Instead of there being no coal in the mine, it proved to be over six feet thick in a number of places, and of the purest quality. The mine was situated on the land of David Blair, of Huntingdon, and was a little below the "Diamond" and opposite the "Webster." The superintendent is Peter Cameron, sr.

There was one other mine opened on this branch during 1875, about a half a mile above the junction, and was called "Stirling No. 2." It was opened by the Powelton Coal and Iron Company on lands of their own. This company it will be remembered was one of the objectors to the Goss Run Branch going forward, and when they asked for a switch to connect their siding with the branch it was refused them unless they paid their share towards the cost of the branch. This they refused in their turn, and the issue was joined. The coal company sought to put in their own "frog," and for that purpose shipped one by freight, but it was lost. They then hauled one over the mountain by wagon

to make sure that it would not get lost, but the railroad people found it very convenient to make a siding of the lower part of this branch during each night, consequently no "frog" could be laid. Matters rested thus for some weeks, when an amicable understanding was arrived at, and the siding connected with the branch, and Stirling No. 2 added its quota to the already long list of coal producing collieries. The mine is still at work, though nearly exhausted.

The Moshannon Branch was extended during the year 1875 three miles, to enable D. K. Ramey, of Altoona, who owned the lands at the then terminus, to get his lumber to market. The extension of this branch also opened the way to a very extensive coal field, and in the fall of 1874 William Kendrick commenced to sink a shaft two miles from Houtzdale, on lands of Mr. Ramey, for the purpose of proving the "E Bed," which had dropped below water-level at that point. This shaft is seventy feet deep, and was the first in the region, if we except the Sackett shaft at Osceola Mills, sunk in 1866, to reach the "A Bed," but which was never worked. Mr. Kendrick, however, did not work this shaft to any great extent, but considering the cost of producing the coal too great for that time, he abandoned it, and going east for about three-fourths of a mile nearer Houtzdale, he sank a slope and opened an extensive colliery. This slope he called "Beaver Run." It was situated on lands of the Madera Improvement Company. After working this colliery for some time he sold it to the Beaver Run Coal Company, who operated it for some time longer. They, in turn, leased it to Barnhurst, Good & Co., who failed, and the property reverted to the Beaver Run Coal Company. They sold the improvements to John Whitehead, who removed them. The coal remaining in the ground was leased to the Houtzdale Coal Company. In 1882 Mr. Whitehead commenced to pump out the Kendrick shaft, repaired it and commenced to ship coal from it March 10, 1882. He called the colliery "Ocean No. 2." This mine was turned over to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, along with the other mines of Mr. Whitehead, in 1885, and is now being operated by the latter company.

During 1876, '77, '78 and '79 there seemed to be a falling off in the opening of new collieries, but the spring of 1880 witnessed quite a revival in the business. It is true the production steadily increased during these years of seeming stagnation, but some mines that had been previously opened showed signs of exhaustion, and new fields were explored. The "Goss Run, No. 2," sub-branch, was built in the spring, commencing one mile above its junction, and Berwind, White & Co. opened a new colliery at its head, calling it "Eureka No. 2." This colliery was ready for work July 3, 1880, in fact, made its first shipment (one car) on that day. It is still working and good for 20,000 tons per month. It was situated on the Petrican & McNeil tract, formerly warranted to Mathias Barton, two miles northwest of Houtzdale. This has also been a very successful venture. Its superintendent is Peter Cameron, jr.

On the same day, viz., July 3, 1880, the new colliery, a mile and a half west of Houtzdale, opened by the Moshannon Coal Company, on the Moshannon Branch, also made its first shipment (one car). This mine was named "West Moshannon." There was quite a rivalry between the superintendent of the "Eureka No. 2," and the superintendent of the "West Moshannon," as to who should ship the first car to market. As stated before, both collieries shipped one car on the same day, and both were hauled to Osceola by the same engine, the Moshannon car ahead. At Osceola the first car down the branch became the hind car when placed on the parent road, and the coal from "Eureka No. 2" was hauled over the mountain first.

The "West Moshannon" was opened on the Loraine tract, owned by Dr. Loraine, of Philipsburg. It was originally warranted in the name of Israel Wheeling, and adjoins lands of the Houtz estate on the east. P. B. Zentmeyer was and is the superintendent of the company. The coal in this mine has rarely decreased below six feet in thickness, while in places it is up to seven feet. This was the first mine in the region to employ "rope haulage," the tail rope system being in successful operation. The mine was worked by its owners up to January 1, 1887, when it was leased to the Clearfield Consolidated Coal Company, who are operating it at present. Its capacity is about 750 tons daily.

During the summer of 1880 John Whitehead commenced the Atlantic mine on lands of Wallace, Reading & Company, formerly a part of the estate of Samuel Hagerty. This mine was situated on the Moshannon Branch, two miles above Houtzdale, and nearly opposite the Kendrick shaft. The coal here rose up to about water level, or very near it, and the drainage of the mine was had through the shaft. The first shipment from this mine was made in January, 1881. This was another of the Harned, Jacobs & Company collieries, and passed with the rest to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, by whom it is now operated; Robert Whitehead, superintendent.

During the fall of 1886 the company determined to place "rope haulage" in this mine, as the territory that could be reached by this opening was very extensive, and to that end they employed Mr. H. M. Morrison, of England, to place his system in the colliery. This system is the "cable," or endless rope haulage, and is now in successful operation, it being the first of its kind in the region. The opening for this mine is erroneously called a "slope," but it is not a slope in the general acceptation of the term, as nearly all of its coal is above water level, and a "slope," as generally understood, means an opening to bring coal or other substance to the surface, by means of an inclined plane, and from below water level.

In the spring of 1881 another sub-branch was built from the Goss Run Branch, commencing about a mile and a half above its junction, and about half a mile above the junction of the No. 2 Branch. This was called "Goss

Run No. 3 Branch." It is about a mile in length, and was built to enable Harned, Jacobs & Company to open another colliery on the Hagerty estate, which they called "Pacific." This mine commenced to ship June 3, 1881, and its present daily production is about 1,200 tons; David Allgood, superintendent.

On November 16, 1882, another colliery was opened by the same company at the head of this branch, and on the same estate, which they named "Pacific No. 2." This colliery has a capacity of 1,000 tons daily, and was transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, with the other mines mentioned before. Edward Lloyd is superintendent of No. 2. This makes three large collieries mining coal from this estate, viz: "Atlantic" and "Pacific" Nos. 1 and 2. The company has also opened another mine on the western side of these lands, which they have named "Atlantic No. 2." This colliery commenced shipping this present year. The mine is fitted with air compressor, hoisting engines, and other appliances to make it a first class colliery.

In the summer of 1881 Beadling Brothers effected a lease with Dr. Houtz's heirs, whereby they opened a colliery on a piece of land between Stirling and Franklin collieries, and called it "Harrison." Coal was shipped from this mine August 10, 1881. The mine is situated opposite Eureka No. 1, and south of the railroad. The coal is carried over the Moshannon Branch and Beaver Run by means of a trestle, and is dumped from the schutes and shipped over the siding of the Eureka. After operating this mine for about a year, they sold to Lang & Company, who operated it until December, 1886, when they sold to the Elizabeth Coal Company, by whom it is now operated.

The year 1881 was productive of new collieries. On August 22 of that year the Empire Coal Co. commenced to ship from their colliery "Empire," situated on the Pardee Branch. This connected with the Morrisdale Branch at Hawk Run. The coal from this mine is now being shipped over the Beech Creek Railroad, the Pardee Branch becoming a part of the Philipsburg Branch of that road.

In September, 1881, the Spring Hill mine was opened by the Leonard Coal Co. on the Derby Branch. This company also own the "Leonard" on the same branch. The Leonard was opened some time before and was worked by John Ashcraft. The combined production of these collieries will average 500 tons daily.

Another mine was opened by R. H. Chipman & Co. during the year 1881, at Coal Run Junction with the Moshannon Branch, which was called "Coaldale." The territory upon which this mine was operated was small and the coal was soon exhausted, consequently the mine is now abandoned.

At the head of the No. 1 Mapleton Branch in September, 1881, Mitchell & Keller commenced to ship from their Columbia mine. At the beginning this mine gave its proprietors much trouble, and local prophets predicted a

failure. In December, 1881, Mitchell bought out Mr. Keller, and worked the mine alone. His faith in the property was justified in a short time, for the objections were overcome, and the Columbia is now a good producer. Its average capacity is 700 tons daily.

Griffiths, Neil & Co. opened up Victor No. 1 on the Derby Branch during 1881. This mine was sold to the Victor Coal Company some time in the year 1883, and is now capable of producing 500 tons daily. The same company opened up Victor No. 2 and 3, on the Crowell Run Branch, in 1883, and are able to ship about 1,500 tons daily. John Walton is their superintendent.

In August, 1881, Jones, Mull & Co. opened a colliery on the Pardee Branch, which they called "Hawk Run." This mine is not a very extensive operation, and now ships its coal over the Beech Creek Road.

During the year 1880 the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, combined to grade a branch road up the Moshannon creek to reach their lands on Whiteside Run and beyond. This road joins the Moshannon Branch Road a mile above Osceola Mills, and at the present time is six and a half miles long, with a branch two miles above its junction leading to the Central and Leskie collieries, a mile long. The Leskie colliery was opened for shipments September 26, 1881, but was sold to R. H. Powell & Co. immediately afterwards, and by them renamed "Stirling No. 3." This colliery, with the Central, are in Centre county. The Stirling is not working at present.

The "Central" was opened by the Mears Brothers in 1883, and by them called "Rush." They did not work it more than a year, when, getting into trouble, they were sold out. The colliery then passed into the hands of T. C. Heims, of Osceola Mills, who gave it its present name, and by whom it is now worked. Its capacity is about 300 tons per day; superintendent, W. R. Edwards.

The "Glenwood" colliery, situated on the Derby Branch, was also opened in 1881, by R. C. Colburn. He sold the mine soon afterwards to George F. Huff & Co., and they to Williams & Morris, by whom it is now worked. Its capacity is about 600 tons daily, and its coal is well and favorably known in the market.

"Lancashire No. 1," also situated on the Derby Branch (this branch is also known as the Campbell), was opened for business during the year 1881, by Thomas Barnes & Brother, and during the following year they opened "Lancashire No. 2," on the Crowel Run Branch. Both these collieries are now being worked by Campbell, Tucker & Co., and are able to produce 1,000 tons per day. The Barnes Brothers are working the "Baltic," a mine opened during 1885, whose capacity is 400 tons per day.

The "Colorado" was another mine opened in 1881, by A. & W. H. Barlow, on the Derby Branch. They operated it until some time in 1883, when

their rights were transferred to Hoyt & Jackman, by whom it is still operated. Its daily capacity is about 400 tons; Thomas Pilkington, superintendent.

During the year 1882 the branch up the Moshannon Creek, and known as the Moshannon Extension, was graded to its present terminus, but the rails were not laid upon it until the spring of 1883. A road was also projected and commenced, during 1882, up Coal Run, following the old Decatur Branch. This road was also completed in the early part of 1883, and other collieries were opened upon it.

The first of these was a mine called the "Ashland," which was opened upon the lands of Wallace & Reading, at the head of Coal Run, by a party of Schuylkill county capitalists, prominent among whom was the late State senator, J. P. Colihan. The company did not succeed very well, and the colliery reverted to the land owners, by whom it was leased, in 1885, to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, and who operate it at present.

The next opening on this branch was made by Holt, Lewis & Co., who opened the old "Decatur" of 1866 fame, which they renamed the "Arctic," and its name is appropriate, as it soon froze out its new owners, and the mine is again deserted.

The Crowel Run, or Mapleton No. 2, Branch was also completed during the latter part of 1882, and J. A. Losie opened his "Keystone" mine on this road. He did not have very good success, however, and in 1885 he sold the plant to Graham & Passmore. The mine is now abandoned.

H. J. Smith opened a mine on this branch during the year 1882, and commenced shipping coal during 1883, which mine he called "Logan Ridge." This is north of Logan mine, but in the same hill. Its capacity now is about 400 tons daily.

The Atalanta Coal Company also opened its Atalanta collieries Nos. 1 and 2, on Crowel Run, in November, 1882. These collieries have a capacity of about 700 tons daily, and their coals compare favorably with any other in the market. Charles Welch is the superintendent.

In March, 1882, D. D. Dodge & Co. opened a mine on the main line near Steiner's Station, which they called "Hudson." This mine the Dodge & Co. sold to the Atalanta Coal Company, by whom it is now operated under the name of "Atalanta No. 3." Its capacity is 400 tons daily.

Berwind, White & Co. opened up a colliery, and commenced to ship coal in March, 1882, which they called "Eureka No. 3." This colliery was located on lands of the Kittanning Coal Company, two miles above Osceola Mills. It was originally opened by T. C. Heims, W. A. Crist, and Peter Cameron, sr., and called "Bonanza." They never operated it, however, but sold it before ready to ship.

The Pardee Branch was also extended northward during 1882, and Duncan, Lingle & Co. opened up the "Pardee," which commenced shipping March,

1882. This mine is still in operation, and is looked upon as a very successful colliery, though it met some very serious faults in its infancy. Mr. Lingle, one of its owners, died in March, 1886, but the firm name remains unchanged. W. C. Lingle is the superintendent. Its production is now being shipped over the Beech Creek Railroad.

In November, 1882, Holt, Schoonover & Co. opened up a mine at the head of this branch (the Pardee), which was named the "Allport." They soon after sold to Holt, Chipman & Co., and the colliery was renamed the "Coaldale No. 3." It is an extensive opening, its coal being shipped over the Beech Creek road. W. H. Blackburn, superintendent. The proprietors have introduced rope haulage in this mine, and have thus more than doubled its capacity. Holt, Chipman & Co. have other mines shipping coal over the Beech Creek, called "Coaldale No. 3," and "Coaldale No. 4" on the Mapleton No. 2 Branch, shipping over the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, which they opened in the latter part of 1884.

In the fall of 1882 a company was formed in Houtzdale, called the Houtzdale Coal Company, consisting of Charles and Theodore Van Dusen, W. A. Chase, and J. C. Scott & Sons, for the purpose of mining coal. They leased from the Houtz heirs a tract of land that had previously been condemned, and proceeded to sink a slope therein, the coal being found under water-level at that point. On February 23, 1883, all things being ready, they made their first shipment. This colliery lies in the borough of Houtzdale, about half a mile from the Moshannon Branch, and a spur was built to enable the colliery to ship. James Mines was the superintendent, who also owned an interest in the company. This mine was sold to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, July, 1886, and by them named "Eureka N. 10." Its present capacity is about 1,000 tons per day.

In the spring of 1883 John Wilkinson reopened old Moshannon mine, three miles above Osceola Mills, on the Moshannon Branch, and commenced to ship about two cars per day from it. This mine he renamed "Sobieski." In 1885 he opened the "F Bed," over the old Beaverton mine, and named this mine "Sobieski No. 2." The capacity of both will equal 200 tons daily.

In May, 1883, Berwind, White & Co. commenced to ship coal from two mines they had opened at the head of the Moshannon extension, two miles south of Houtzdale. These mines they had named "Eureka No. 4" and "5." No. 4 was a drift opening, and having only a limited territory it is now worked out. No. 5 was opened by a slope and is a very extensive mine, though not very valuable. The company, in 1884, opened another mine half a mile further west, which they called "Eureka No. 6," and are now engaged in opening another one still further west a half mile, and which is called "Eureka No. 8." The mines have an extensive territory and will make large collieries. William Pollock is superintendent of No. 5, and John Allen is superintendent of Nos. 6 and 8.

On August 17, 1883, John Maurice successfully opened a colliery in the abandoned territory of the old Eureka No. 1, which he called "Mount Vernon." This colliery was situated on the Goss Run No. 2 Branch, about one-fourth of a mile above its junction. Mr. Maurice soon sold an interest to the Elizabeth Coal Company, and by them the mine was renamed "Elizabeth." Its schutes were burned down in May, 1884, on the occasion of the Brisbin fire, but they were soon rebuilt, and the mine is still working, but will not last much longer, as its territory is limited.

During the year 1883 the Mapleton No. 1 Branch was extended two miles to enable T. C. Heims to ship from his new opening on the Drane farm, and which he had called "Drane." This mine was situate on the old Goss lands, and coal was taken from them some fifty years ago and hauled in wagons over the mountain to Spruce Creek. The Drane commenced to ship November 8, 1883, and its present capacity is 500 tons per day. It is situate about two miles north of the town of Osceola Mills.

Reakirt Bros. & Co. opened, during 1884, a mine north of, and in the same hill as their Penn, on the lands of the Houtz heirs. This mine was situate on Goss Run Branch No. 3, about half a mile above Brisbin, and was called "Loraine." Its present capacity is about 400 tons daily, and the coal is equal to the "Penn" coals; George Gould, superintendent.

The Coal Run Branch was extended, in the summer of 1884, from the Ashland mine, some two miles west, and on October 9th of that year Harned, Jacobs & Co. opened "Ocean No. 3." This mine was formerly called "Newcastle," and its coal was hauled through the hill, under ground, to Ocean No. 1 tippie, and there shipped as coal from No. 1, but on the day mentioned it entered a separate existence. This mine followed the others of Harned, Jacobs & Co., and was sold to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, in 1885, and Harned, Jacobs & Co. ceased to exist as a coal firm.

Fisher & Miller also opened a mine on this branch in October, 1884, which they called "Excelsior No. 2." This mine worked the same tract as Excelsior No. 1 and Eureka No. 2. Its present capacity is about 500 tons daily.

During the year 1882 Messrs. R. B. Wigton & Sons purchased from Aaron and Frederick Schoff, Boaz Alexander, and Bigler Dunlap, an extensive tract of land just west of Amesville, Bigler township, and in 1885 they proceeded to open a colliery upon it which they called "Vulcan." This caused the Moshannon Branch Railroad to be extended two miles to reach the mine, and coal was shipped over the Vulcan Branch in the fall of that year. This mine is quite an extensive one, and its present capacity will equal 700 tons daily.

The Messrs. Wigton also opened a new mine on the Beech Creek Road in 1885, and named it "Rothrock." This colliery is on the Hawk Run Branch, and is fitted up with coal cutting machines, a Norwalk air compressor, and every appliance for the mining of coal quickly and cheaply.

During the year 1884 R. H. Powell & Co. erected a powerful air compressor at their Stirling No. 1 mine, and placed three coal cutting machines in their No. 2 opening. These have been very successful. They had formerly hauled their coal out of this opening with a locomotive, but in 1885 they placed a pair of stationary engines at the drift mouth, and hauled the coal with a wire rope. This was a very great improvement, and largely increased the capacity of the colliery.

The Beech Creek Railroad was finished to Peale in July, 1884, and 114,151 tons were shipped from the "Grass Flat" mines, located in and around that place during the year. The road was finished to Gazzam July, 1885, and that point commenced to add its quota to the general production. The Philipsburg Branch was completed February, 1885.

In the year 1885 the Karthaus mines of John Whitehead & Co. commenced to ship over the Clearfield and Susquehanna Railroad. This road joins the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Keating, thirteen miles above Renovo. This mine was also transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, November 15.

The Three Runs Mine, or "Cataract" was opened in the spring of 1885 by Berwind, White & Co. on the same railroad, six miles lower down the river than Karthaus, on the lands of Weaver & Betts, and is now a very large colliery.

In June, 1885, the Excelsior No. 3 colliery was opened on the Moshannon Branch, about a half mile below Ramey by Fisher, Miller & Co. This mine is a "slope," and is without exception the most completely equipped colliery in the region. Its superintendent is Thomas Richards. The vein is pinched and at places not over two feet in thickness. At the present time they are opening another mine on the north side of the tract, where the coal is of normal thickness. This coal reaches the market over an extension of the Vulcan Branch. The mine is known as Excelsior No. 4.

In the spring of 1886 the Clearfield Consolidated Coal Company leased a tract of land north of the Moshannon Creek, and south of the old Beaverton mine, owned by the Kittanning Coal Company, and opened two mines on it, which they called "Mount Vernon No 1" and "2." The capacity of the mines amounts to 300 tons per day, and the coal is shipped over the Moshannon Extension Branch.

John Maurice also opened a mine on lands of the Houtz heirs, and commenced to ship in the spring of 1886. He called his mine "Ferndale." It is situated on the Goss Run No. 2 Branch, about a quarter of a mile below Eureka No. 2, and its capacity is 100 tons daily. Mr. Maurice is now opening a mine on the Beech Creek Road, below Gazzam, from which he is now shipping coal.

In the fall of 1886 Reece & Long opened a colliery near the main line, a

mile below Philipsburg, and called it "Glenwood No. 2." This is a new operation, but its projectors expect it to make its mark before long.

In 1885 J. C. Scott & Sons and James Mines withdrew from the Houtzdale Coal Company, and formed a partnership among themselves under the name of James Mines & Co. They procured a lease on some lands at Ramey, and proceeded to open a colliery, which they called "Webster No. 4." This mine is now at work, and its outfit is very satisfactory to its owners. James Mines is its superintendent.

There are a few local "banks" shipping a car or two now and then to market, prominent among whom is the "Esteps" at Osceola Mills, but with this exception it is believed that every mine within the region has been reviewed, a total of over eighty.

It is possible, however, that some of the small producing mines may have been omitted; some that are still in their infancy and just preparing to ship; others that are owned by individuals who ship occasionally, and produce an amount so inconsiderable that no record has ever been made concerning them.

A statement of the tonnage from the year 1862 to the year 1886, inclusive, will be found of interest as showing the comparative growth of this most valuable industry in this wonderful coal-producing region:

1862, 7,239 tons; 1863, 24,330; 1864, 65,380; 1866, 107,878; 1867, 169,219; 1868, 171,238; 1869, 259,994; 1870, 379,863; 1871, 542,896; 1872, 644,246; 1873, 592,860; 1874, 654,251; 1875, 926,834; 1876, 1,218,789; 1877, 1,374,927; 1878, 1,298,452; 1879, 1,622,976; 1880, 1,739,872; 1881, 2,401,987; 1882, 2,838,970; 1883, 2,866,174; 1884, 3,287,514; 1885, 3,663,466; 1886, 3,331,020; a grand total of 30,251,004 tons.

This is not the total production of all the mines in the region. It represents only the amount that was passed over the Tyrone and Beech Creek scales. The amount used in the county for locomotives, stationary engines, household purposes, fire brick manufacturers, etc., will amount to 200,000 per annum; nor does it represent the amount shipped over the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad from Du Bois and vicinity, or the amount shipped by the Bell's Gap Railroad, nor over the Keating scales.

The region, however, is only in its infancy, and twenty years from now, it would not be a surprising fact, that a shipment of 10,000,000 tons per annum will be reached, judging from the improvements now being made. The Mosshannon Branch Railroad has been opened nine miles further west to Knox township, and openings have been made, and schutes erected on the lands of William A. Wallace, on Pine Run, and in a short time this new field will add its out-put of both coal and coke to the general result.

CHAPTER XV.

BENCH AND BAR.

History of the Courts — Supreme Court — Common Pleas — Other Courts — The Judiciary — The Bench and Bar of Clearfield County.

TO properly understand and fully appreciate the history of the judiciary of any nation or commonwealth, and the worth and attainments of the magistrates and practitioners at its bar, some knowledge of the origin and development of the machinery and spirit of this branch of civil government is indispensable.

The sentiment is commonly expressed that the judicial system of the State of Pennsylvania is largely copied or derived from the common law of England, and slightly from the civil law of the continent. In many respects this is true, and resemblances may be traced therein; there are certain changeless principles running throughout the laws of every state and people from time immemorial. The statute and common laws of England are the recognized fundamental principles upon which are based the legislative and constitutional enactments of this Commonwealth.

We may look briefly at the past and present disposition and powers of the courts of the State and observe from what elements they have grown.

In the year 1722 a law was passed by the General Assembly of the province establishing a court of record to be known and styled the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and by the same enactment was empowered to hear and determine all pleas, complaints and causes removed or brought there from the various Courts of Common Pleas of the province, by virtue of writs of error, *habeas corpus*, or *certiorari*, or other writs or process remedial in nature; and furthermore to administer justice to all persons, exercising the full powers and authority granted by the act creating it as the King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer at Westminster. This court was not made the court of last resort in the State until 1806. By the terms of the charter or grant to William Penn by Charles II, then on the throne of Great Britain, the right to review any proceeding or judgment of the court in the province was reserved to the king and his successors. This reserved power was, of course, overthrown by the Revolution, and in the year 1780 was vested in a Court of Error and Appeals. In the year 1791 the act of 1780 was repealed, and the court organized upon a plan agreeable to the constitution of the United States and that of the State of Pennsylvania.

The constitution of the State adopted and ratified in convention on the 2d day of September, 1790, article V, provided for the judiciary, as follows :

Section 1. "The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Registers Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish."

Section 2 provides that judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior; but that for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, they may be removed by the governor on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The article further provides that the jurisdiction of judges of this court shall extend over the State, and that by virtue of their offices they shall be justices of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery in the several counties.

Section 4 of the same article in making provision for the Courts of Common Pleas, says: "The governor shall appoint in each county not fewer than three, nor more than four judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in the county. The State shall be divided by law, into circuits, none of which shall include more than six, nor fewer than three counties. A president shall be appointed by the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the respective Courts of Common Pleas."

The judges of the Common Pleas, thus created, were made *ex officio* justices of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of capital and other offenders within their respective districts. While the act provides that any two of the judges shall constitute a quorum, it further directs that the president shall be one of them.

The Supreme Court and the Common Pleas, as well, are made Courts of Chancery for purposes therein fully set forth. The Common Pleas judges are further made to preside at the Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, Registers of Wills, and are made within their respective counties justices of the peace so far as relates to criminal matters.

By section 10 it is further provided that the governor shall appoint a competent number of justices of the peace, and that they shall be commissioned during good behavior, but they may be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or on any infamous crime, or on the address of both houses of the Legislature.

In the selection of officers to represent the Commonwealth, provided for above, the chief executive was the sole appointing power, and this continued a law until changed by act of the State Legislature, approved April 15, 1851, which provided for the election of each by ballot by a majority of the electors.

By the ratification and adoption of the constitution of 1790, the people of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania laid the foundation for a grand system of jurisprudence which has commanded the admiration not alone of the

entire people but of the nation—a system under which, with some modifications, some necessary additions, her people were content to live for nearly a half century.

Prior to 1836 the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court were not expressly defined or fixed by the constitution, or by definite enactment of the Legislature. Statutes were passed from time to time, as occasion or exigencies demanded. In territorial extent its jurisdiction and powers reached throughout the entire State; it had and retained jurisdiction co-extensive with the three great courts at Westminster—the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer.

The act of June 16, 1836, re-confirms the powers vested in the Supreme Court by the constitution, and, in addition thereto, somewhat enlarges those powers and defines more clearly its jurisdiction in certain cases.

From the year 1786 to 1799 Courts of *Nisi Prius* were held in the several counties by the justices of the Supreme Court, at such times as they deemed most convenient for the people. Original writs did not issue from the Supreme Court to the several counties, but writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* only, by virtue of which actions were removed from the inferior courts, and the issues in fact arising in them were tried at *Nisi Prius*, after which judgment was rendered in bank. Circuit Courts were substituted for Courts of *Nisi Prius* in 1799, only so far as concerned the State outside the county of Philadelphia. The Circuits were of the same nature as the *Nisi Prius*, except that judgment could be rendered at Circuits, subject in certain cases to revision on appeal. Having been found impracticable and inconvenient, the Circuit Courts were abolished in 1809, the *Nisi Prius* re-established, only applicable, however, to the county of Philadelphia, and the same act that restored the *Nisi Prius* also revived the Circuit Courts for the other counties, but after a faithful trial of several years were again abolished in 1834.

In the year 1838 a new constitutional convention was organized for the purpose of revising, amending, and enlarging upon the constitution of 1790. By the adoption of the amendments, the appointing power remained in the executive, by and with the consent of the Senate. The tenure of office of Supreme Court justices was fixed at fifteen years, "if they should so long behave themselves well." The president judges of the several courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, "if they shall so long behave themselves well." The term of office of associate judges is fixed at five years, subject to the conditions quoted above. This embraces substantially the amendments to the old constitution applicable to the judiciary of the State, except that provision is therein made for the election of justices of the peace by the qualified voters of the several wards, boroughs, and townships.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 15, 1851, in pursuance of an amendment to the constitution, the creating power in the judiciary was transferred from the chief executive to the people of the Commonwealth. This is such a radical change from former procedure, that the text of the leading enacting clauses are quoted in full.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. "That the qualified electors of each of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall, at the next general election, at the times and places of electing representatives, and whenever it shall thereafter become necessary for an election under this act, and under the constitution of this Commonwealth, vote for five persons at the first election, and at every election thereafter as many as may be necessary under the provisions hereof, to serve as judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, one person to serve as president judge of the judicial district in which such county shall lie, and two persons to serve as associate judges of the several courts of such county."

The next section provides "That the qualified electors residing within the jurisdiction of any District Court or other Court of Record now existing or hereafter to be created by law, shall, at the next general election, and whenever thereafter the same shall be necessary, at the times and places for holding such election within their respective election districts, vote for one person for president judge of such court, and for as many persons for associate judges thereof as shall be required by law."

Under the new constitution adopted in 1873, and which became operative on the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four, "Article V, Section 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, Magistrates' Courts, and in such other courts as the general assembly may from time to time establish.

"Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice."

By section three, the jurisdiction of justices of the Supreme Court extends throughout the State, and they are *ex-officio* justices of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery over the several counties; they have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction against corporations, *habeas corpus*, of *mandamus*, to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of *quo warranto* as to all officers of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction over the State. They have jurisdiction by appeal, *certiorari*, or writ of error in all cases.

The Courts of Common Pleas by the act remain unchanged, except that not more than four counties shall be included in any one judicial district.

The Court of *Nisi Prius* is abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction, to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be established.

Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand population it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts.

The intent of the foregoing portion of this chapter has been only to furnish a synopsis or outline of the organization of the various courts, or the judiciary of the Commonwealth, as based upon the constitutions adopted from time to time, and of the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and upon such further acts as the legislative body of the Commonwealth were empowered to adopt. Detail has been avoided, and possibly some facts should have been stated that are omitted. In the preparation of it, reference was had, not only to the several constitutions as adopted, but other acts of the Legislature, passed from time to time, and the works of standard text and elementary writers, from all of which free quotation and use of material has been made.

In pursuance of the changes and amendments adopted under the constitution of 1790, the Commonwealth was divided into five judicial districts or circuits, the first comprising the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware; the second, Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin; the third, Berks, Northampton, Luzerne, and Northumberland; the fourth, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Mifflin; the fifth, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Allegheny.

But, as the population of the Commonwealth increased, new counties were organized to suit the convenience of the people. This necessitated frequent changes in the districts throughout the entire State, and it can hardly be within the province of this chapter to follow them.

The Bench of Clearfield County.—While Clearfield was organized as a separate county by act of the Legislature in the year 1804, it was several years attached to and under the jurisdiction of the officers of Centre county. The act provides that, for the present convenience of the inhabitants of the county, and until an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the county shall be made, and it shall be otherwise directed by law, the said county of Clearfield shall be, and the same is hereby annexed to the county of Centre, and the jurisdiction of the several courts of the county of Centre, and the authority of the judges thereof shall extend over, and shall operate and be effectual within said county of Clearfield.

This act remained in full force until January, 1822, when the Legislature passed a further law organizing Clearfield county for judicial purposes, and authorizing courts to be held therein.

The first court was held in the county in October, 1822, Hon. Charles Huston, president judge.

At a special session of the Legislature held in the year 1883, and pursuant to the provisions of the constitution relating to counties having over forty thousand population, Clearfield county was organized as a separate judicial district.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by the constitution of 1874, upon counties forming separate judicial districts, the office of associate judge of Clearfield county was abolished, but by serving out their unexpired term, the law became operative January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Charles Huston was born in Bucks county, Pa., January 16, 1771. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and graduated in 1789, after which he taught a select school for two years. While teaching he studied law, and was afterward admitted to the bar, in August, 1795. In the early part of 1795 he went to Williamsport, Lycoming county, and in 1807 removed to Bellefonte, Centre county, where he resided at the time of his appointment to the presidency of the courts of the district. His sterling worth as a jurist and strict integrity as a man were fully eulogized by Judge Walker, whom he succeeded upon the bench. A man of plain manners, integrity, learning, sound understanding, deep legal research and natural eloquence. For eight years Judge Huston presided over the Fourth district, and, in 1826, was advanced to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, where he served until 1845. The latter years of his life were devoted to the preparation of a text work on the "History and Nature of Original Titles to Land in the Province and State of Pennsylvania." Judge Huston died November 10, 1849.

Judge Thomas Burnside next succeeded to the bench. Thomas Burnside was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 22, 1782, and at the age of ten years came to this country with his father. His studies for the bar were prosecuted in the office of Hon. Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, and in 1804 he was admitted to practice, after which he came to Bellefonte; was chosen State senator in 1811, and elected to Congress in 1815. He was appointed judge of the Luzerne district in 1816, but resigned in 1818. In 1823 he was again State senator. He was appointed judge of the Fourth district in 1826, and of the Seventh district in 1841. In 1845 he was advanced to the Supreme Court bench. Judge Burnside was an exceptional man. Every lawyer, young and old, knows well his eccentricities and peculiarities. He possessed unusual determination, having a full understanding of the law and an abundance of courage to enforce. He enjoyed a joke at whosoever expense, and was, withal, one of the most popular judges on the bench. Judge Burnside died at German-town, March 25, 1857.

George W. Woodward next came upon the bench. Judge Woodward is described as a tall, heavy, and well proportioned man, of excellent personal

appearance and remarkably good address. On the bench he presided with dignity and ability; always courteous and affable, he became one of the most popular judges in the State. He was, after serving a full term on the Common Pleas bench and performing other judicial service, made chief justice of the State. Judge Woodward died about twenty years ago.

Robert G. White, of Tioga, succeeded Judge Woodward. Judge White was in this district but a single year, when, by legislative act the district was changed and he was transferred. He died before his term of office expired. During his incumbency an assistant law judge was appointed in his district to assist in the transaction of business. Judge White died from an epileptic attack.

John C. Knox, of Venango county, came next. He presided but a short time, and was consequently advanced to the Supreme Bench. He died in an asylum for insane. At one time Judge Knox was attorney-general of the Commonwealth.

James T. Hale, the next president judge of the district, was born in Bradford county, October 14, 1810. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1832, and in 1835 moved to Bellefonte. In the month of April, 1851, he was appointed president judge to succeed Judge Knox in the district. Judge Hale occupied the bench but a short time, but during his incumbency discharged the duties of the office impartially and with marked ability. After retiring from the bench Judge Hale practiced a few years and then retired from the profession to engage in other pursuits. He became largely interested in the development of the coal and timber lands of Centre, Clearfield, and Cambria counties, and was largely instrumental in the construction of the Clearfield and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In March, 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession, but was suddenly taken sick and died in the early part of April of that year.

James Burnside, the next judge upon the bench in this district, was born at Bellefonte, February 22, 1807. Of the children of Hon. Thomas Burnside, formerly judge, he was the eldest. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to practice in November, 1830. In 1844 he was chosen to represent his assembly district in the State Legislature, and was re-elected for a second term. Upon the erection of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District Governor Bigler appointed James Burnside as president judge April 20, 1853, and in the month of October following, at the general election (the office having become elective instead of appointive), he was elected without opposition. Judge James Burnside was instantly killed by being thrown from a buggy July 1, 1859.

Next in the succession of presidents came Judge James Gamble. Judge Gamble is remembered on the bench as a dignified, strict, and careful presiding officer. He made no pretension to extensive social qualities, but as a judge

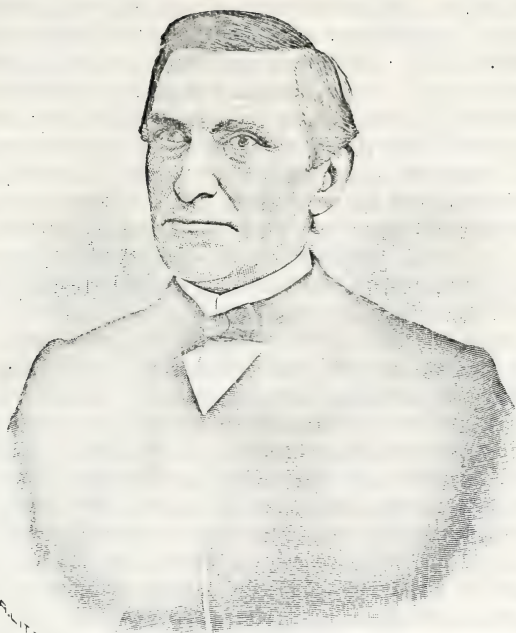
was universally respected. As a jurist he ranked high and his opinions were frequently quoted.

Samuel Linn next came upon the bench. He was born in February, 1820, and at the age of twenty-four years commenced to prepare himself for the legal profession, to which he was duly admitted. In 1847 he formed a partnership with James T., afterward Judge Hale, which continued until 1851. He then practiced with W. P. Wilson, and so continued up to 1859, when he was elected president judge of the district comprising Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton counties. In 1868 he resigned his position and resumed the practice as an attorney.

Joseph Benson McEnally, who succeeded Judge Linn by appointment from the governor, was the first person residing in Clearfield to be honored by elevation to the bench of the district. Mr. McEnally was born in Lycoming county, January 25, 1825. At the time of entering an office for the purpose of fitting himself for the profession, he was well prepared, having taken a preparatory and regular course at Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., from which he graduated in June, 1845. After a course of study in the office of Alexander, afterward Judge Jordon, he was admitted to the bar in 1849. He practiced a short time in Schuylkill county, and from there came to Clearfield, where he has since resided. In 1868 he was appointed president judge to succeed Judge Samuel Linn, in the district comprising Clearfield, Centre, and Clinton counties. Judge McEnally presided over the courts of the district for several months, and at the next general election a successor was chosen. At that time he was the nominee of his party (the Republican), but as the district was largely Democratic he was defeated. In 1872 Judge McEnally formed a law partnership with Daniel W. McCurdy, which relation has ever since continued.

Charles A. Mayer, the successful candidate for the office of president judge of this district, over Judge McEnally, was born in York county, Pa., December 15, 1830. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the office of White & Quiggle, at Lock Haven, as a student at law, and after two years' course of study was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected to the office of attorney for Clinton county and served in that capacity two terms. In 1868 he became a candidate for the president judgeship of the Twenty-fifth District, and was elected. In 1878 he was re-nominated and elected for a second term and is now engaged in the discharge of his official duties, but does not now preside over the courts of Clearfield county, it having been made a separate judicial district. In fact Judge Mayer held but few courts here after the creation of the office of "addition law judge," that duty having fallen to his associate, Judge John H. Orvis.

John Holden Orvis was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pa., February 24, 1835. At nineteen years of age he commenced the study of the



R. LITTLE.

J. B. McEnally

law under the direction of N. L. Atwood, esq., of Lock Haven. Mr. Orvis spent a greater portion of his time in a printing office, and read law in connection with his labors as a printer, not being sufficiently possessed of money to prosecute his legal studies unassisted. In February, 1856, he was admitted to practice, a few weeks prior to having attained his majority; but as the question of age was not asked on his examination he was admitted; had he been questioned as to his age he would have been disqualified. In December, 1862, Mr. Orvis went to Bellefonte, where he has since resided. Upon the petition of the attorneys in all parts of his district he was appointed by Governor Hartman to the office of additional law judge of the Twenty-fifth District, to assist President Judge, Charles A. Mayer. His appointment was made April 10, 1874. At the general election in November following, he was elected to the same office for a full term of ten years, which he held until November, 1883, when he resigned and resumed practice as an attorney.

David Luther Krebs, the present president judge of the courts of Clearfield county, was born in Ferguson township, Centre county, on the 5th day of October, 1846. David was brought up on a farm, and in his younger days received only a common school education, under what was formerly known as the "old academy" system. He was engaged in preparing himself for a collegiate course when the war broke out, which event entirely changed his plans. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Krebs came to Clearfield county and engaged in teaching school, and at the same time studied law with Hon. William A. Wallace. At the time of the last draft ordered by the general government, two older brothers of David were drafted into the service; one of them was rejected on account of physical disabilities, and the other having the care of a family on his hands disliked to enter the service. David L., the subject of this sketch, offered to, and did take his brother's place, and was assigned to military duty in the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, where he served until mustered out by general orders in 1865. After returning from the service Mr. Krebs spent a year in the oil regions of Venango county, and afterward taught school at Limestoneville, Montour county.

In 1867 he returned to Centre county and read law under the instruction of Adam Hoy, esq., and at the same time performed clerical duties in the office of the prothonotary of the county. He was examined in open court in May, 1869, and admitted to the bar, and on June 1, following, came to Clearfield, where he has since resided. In the year 1870, Mr. Krebs, in company with John P. Irvin, succeeded to the business of H. B. Swoope, esq., then recently appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This firm relation continued about two years, when Mr. Krebs purchased the entire business and practiced alone until late in the fall of 1873. A law partnership was then formed with Hon. William A. Wallace, which continued up to the time of Mr. Krebs's election to the office of president judge

of Clearfield county in the year 1883. The county, by act of the Legislature in 1883, was made a separate judicial district.

It is eminently fitting and proper that in the succession of events and lives of those who have presided over the courts of the judicial district in which Clearfield county is situate, there should be mentioned one person, who, although he was never on the bench in the district, but occasionally presided at the courts thereof by invitation, yet has been a life long resident of the county, and has ever been identified with its substantial growth and prosperity.

George Rodden Barrett was born in Curwensville on the 31st day of March, in the year 1815. In the year 1831 he was apprenticed to Governor John Bigler, to learn the printer's trade. In 1833 he became editor of the *Brookville Jeffersonian*, published at Brookville, Jefferson county, which he continued for two years. He moved to Lewisburg in 1835 and edited the *Lewisburg Democrat*. While there he read law with James F. Linn, and was admitted to practice in 1836, and, in the same year came to Clearfield. The next year, 1837, he was made deputy attorney-general for Clearfield and Jefferson counties. Mr. Barrett was elected to the State Legislature in 1840, and re-elected the succeeding year. He served as a member of the judiciary committee when the law abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed. In 1852 he was chosen as one of the presidential electors. On account of his recognized legal ability he was selected by President Pierce for the purpose of codifying the revenue laws. He was appointed president judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, comprising the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe, and Carbon, in the year 1853. At the general election in the district in 1855, he was elected to the same position and re-elected in 1865. He resigned in 1869, but was appointed to the same office by Governor Geary, and served one year. In 1872 Judge Barrett returned to Clearfield and resumed the practice of the law, which practice he continued up to 1884, at which time he retired from the active duties of the profession, content to rest upon the well earned honors of nearly a half century. During his long years of practice Mr. Barrett never lost a case in the Supreme Court, and during his sixteen years of duty on the bench, his decisions were reversed but thirteen times.

THE CLEARFIELD BAR.

Of the practitioners at the bar of Clearfield county, past and present, many have attained distinction, and some eminence. Among the leading legal minds of the Commonwealth, this county has furnished her full quota. On the bench and at the bar of her courts, have been found lawyers of rare ability and strict integrity—men of worth, men of character, men whose social and mental qualities have made them famous, men whose marked attainments have made for them a high standard in the legislative halls of the Commonwealth, and of the nation; men whose influence has been so pervading and salutary that the whole



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bar seems to have caught something of their spirit, and maintained a freedom from all unworthy methods that can be found in very few communities.

The pioneer of the bar of Clearfield county was Josiah W. Smith. Mr. Smith was a native of Philadelphia, and came when quite young to this county, in company with his brother, Lewis Smith. They occupied a farm tract in the south part of Lawrence township, known in later years as the Benjamin Spackman farm, and is situate about four miles up the West Branch. Josiah, not being accustomed to farm life and its consequent labors, conceived the idea of studying law, and in pursuance of it commenced a course of study in the office of Judge Thomas Burnside, of Centre county. In the year 1826 he was examined and admitted to practice, and in the month of December of the same year was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county of Clearfield, an office equal to that now known as District Attorney. No accurate information is at hand as to how long Mr. Smith held this office. He continued practice, however, up to 1856, when he retired and moved to his native city of Philadelphia. There he resided until 1862, and then returned to Clearfield, where he lived at the time of his death, March 22, 1882, in the eighty-first year of his age.

After returning from Philadelphia Mr. Smith never engaged in active practice, but was always ready to assist any who were in trouble. As an evidence of the high regard and esteem in which he was universally held by his associates at the bar, the following action of the court and bar of the county as entered upon the records of the Common Pleas will fully attest:

"At a meeting of the bar, held in open court, convened for that purpose by Hon. George R. Barrett, the following resolutions were offered by Hon. William A. Wallace, and seconded by Hon. J. B. McEnally and Thomas H. Murray, esq.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Josiah W. Smith, esq., the senior member of the bar of this county, his family has lost a loving and affectionate husband and father, the community at large an upright, pure and respected citizen; these courts a link of the past history more than half a century old, and the bar has lost a member whose legal knowledge was unexcelled, whose experience and skill is attested by the records of the court from 1825 to the date of his retirement from active practice, and whose personal character remains to us pure and spotless."

Lewis Smith, brother of Josiah W. Smith, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and the circumstances of his coming to this county are the same as those related in the foregoing sketch of Josiah W. Lewis Smith read law with his brother, and was regularly admitted to practice at the courts of the county. Lewis was more of an advocate at the bar, and more successful in practice relating to contested cases, while Josiah W. was a counselor and mediator, frequently endeavoring to compromise causes that most lawyers would desire to litigate. Lewis Smith died in the year 1847.

Joseph M. Martin came from the interior of the State about the year 1830; he practiced up to about 1835, when he died. Mr. Martin is remembered as a lawyer of ability, and established a fair business in his profession. He was a bachelor.

William Christie came to practice at the courts of the county about the time that Josiah W. Smith was admitted. He located at Curwensville. He was a strong lawyer and a man of good understanding, but possessed some faults, and indulged in excesses which hastened his death. He had no family, but boarded with "Aunt" Ann Reed, a prominent figure in the schools of Curwensville at an early day.

James B. Marr, another old-time lawyer and a man of excellent family connections, became a member of the Clearfield bar about the year 1839. His brother, Phineas, is remembered as a prominent Presbyterian clergyman at Lewisburg, Pa. James B. Marr read law in the office of James F. Linn, esq., of Lewisburg, and was admitted to practice at that place. He came to Clearfield with a letter of introduction, written by Mr. Linn and addressed to George R., afterward Judge Barrett, recommending the bearer as a competent person as a lawyer, and suggesting the formation of a partnership if agreeable to Mr. Barrett. The partnership was never formed, as business was not sufficiently lucrative to bear a division. Mr. Marr practiced here several years with moderate success. He died here, leaving no family. He was the fifth resident lawyer in the county.

Daniel G. Fenton came, a single man, from New Jersey, and was admitted to practice at the courts of the county. He came here about 1830, and left somewhat hurriedly in 1836. The circumstances of his leaving were about as follows: He had become considerably involved with debts variously contracted, and, in order to escape from his creditors, sold his law books to John R. Bloom, a merchant of the town, and in the night time decamped, using the proceeds of the sale of his library to take him away. He went to Iowa, where he afterward died. Mr. Fenton was a weak lawyer, but very popular in the town.

Elmer S. Dundy read law in Clearfield, and was admitted here, but never practiced at the courts of the county. He migrated westward and settled at Falls City, Neb., where he was appointed justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Lewis J. Krans first started in business as a merchant at Curwensville, but became involved and failed. His failure embarrassed his brother of Philadelphia, who had made advances to him, and he also failed. After that, Lewis read law in the office of Joseph S. Frantz, of Clearfield, and was admitted to practice. He remained here six or seven years and then went to Philadelphia. He stayed there a short time and moved to Concordia, Kan.

Isaac G. Gordon was a native of Union county. He read law in the office of James F. Linn, of Lewisburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1843.

From there he came to Clearfield, armed with a letter of introduction to Mr. Barrett, with a request that he be taken as a partner. Mr. Barrett at that time did not see fit to take a partner. Mr. Gordon remained in Clearfield until the next spring, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Barrett, he went to Erie with a view of locating there, but remained there only four weeks and then returned to Clearfield county and established an office at Curwensville. In February of the next year he came to the county seat to attend a term of court. Here he again met Mr. Barrett and informed him that he (Gordon) had made just three dollars as the result of his winter's practice at Curwensville. A partnership was then formed and Mr. Gordon again located at Clearfield. Their association continued for about three years. Mr. Gordon could prepare a case ably, but as a trial lawyer he was not a success; he, in fact, disliked to try causes, and avoided that part of the practice as much as possible. In the mean time Mr. Barrett had an extensive and growing practice in Jefferson county, and at last suggested that Mr. Gordon should locate there and take charge of that branch of the business in an equal partnership. This Mr. Gordon assented to, and moved to Brookville. After a short time Mr. Heath (afterward Judge Heath) was taken into the firm, under the name and style of Barrett, Heath & Gordon. Upon the advancement of Mr. Barrett to the bench, he surrendered his interest to his partners. Mr. Gordon is an upright, conscientious, modest gentleman; a lawyer of ability and sound learning. He is now on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

James Harvey Larrimer was born in Centre county; he read law in the office of Judge James Burnside, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Centre county. In the spring of 1854 he came to Clearfield and took up his residence. He practiced until 1858, when he became associated with R. F. Ward, jr., as editors and publishers of the *Clearfield Republican*, and so continued until the spring of 1860, when he retired from its management and resumed the practice of law. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed first lieutenant of a company under Captain Loraine, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves. Before arriving at the front he was elected captain of a company in the same regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to the office of major, and transferred to the staff of General Samuel W. Crawford. Major Larrimer was killed by guerrillas near Collett's Station, Va., February 14, 1863. His remains were brought home and buried in the Clearfield Cemetery. Larrimer Post, G. A. R., was so named in honor of Major James Harvey Larrimer.

Joseph S. Frantz came to Clearfield from Kittanning, Armstrong county, about the year 1850. He practiced law here about three or four years and then went west.

J. Biddle Gordon, son of Judge Gordon, of Reading, Pa., located in Clearfield as a lawyer about the year 1853. Mr. Gordon was a highly educated man and possessed great ability as a lawyer, but his inclinations and habits led

him sadly astray. He was wild, reckless, and dissipated. In one of his adventures he spent a large sum of money that he had collected for a client, and when a demand for it was made of him he promised to settle the next day. The same evening, however, he poisoned himself and died in a few hours. J. Biddle Gordon was not, in any manner, related to either Isaac G. Gordon or Cyrus Gordon, of the Clearfield bar.

Israel Test was born in Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., September 28, 1831. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, and by economy and industry accumulated sufficient means to enable him to attend Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport. In 1854 he entered the law office of J. M. Carlisle, esq., at Chambersburg, Franklin county, and in June, 1856, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Test came to Clearfield in 1858, and resided and practiced here until the time of his death, August 12, 1886. Israel Test was a peculiar and eccentric person. During his many years of practice in the courts of the county, he was always known as the "wag of the bar." This peculiar faculty often stood him well, as many a case he has laughed out of court and succeeded in gaining when his side possessed doubtful merit. In later years his associates, and especially the younger persons, named him "Father" Test. Mr. Test, notwithstanding his eccentricities, was a good lawyer and advocate; a man of ability and thorough knowledge of the law, and more than that, a man universally respected by his fellow men.

Thomas J. McCullough was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of July, 1828. In the year 1840, he came with the family of his father, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church, to Clearfield county and located at New Washington, in Burnside township. Here Thomas received such elementary education as the schools of the vicinity afforded. About the year 1851, he came to Clearfield and entered the office of Hon. George R. Barrett, where he read law until his admission to the bar some few years later. In 1868-9 he represented the county in the State Legislature. After his term of office expired Mr. McCullough went into the oil fields of Pennsylvania and operated for a time with indifferent success. He returned to the county after about ten years in the oil regions and established an office for the practice of his profession at Philipsburg, Centre county, still making his home with his family at Clearfield. Thomas J. McCullough died at Philipsburg, December 27, 1885.

John H. Fulford was born in Bedford, Bedford county, February 11, 1838. While residing in Bedford he read law in the office of Frank Gordon, esq., but left there before completing his studies and came to Clearfield, where he entered the office of Joseph B. McEnally, esq. During his course of study with Mr. McEnally, Mr. Fulford was chosen principal of the school at Clearfield, held in the old town hall, an office that he filled very acceptably for some time. After completing his law course, Mr. Fulford was admitted to practice,

about the year 1860. As a lawyer, he was honorable, conscientious, and thorough; as a politician, he was a staunch, shrewd and uncompromising Republican. John H. Fulford died June 27, 1877. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, the lodge, and the bar as well, attending the funeral in a body.

William Miller McCullough, a brother of Thomas J. McCullough hereinbefore mentioned, was a native of Beaver county, Pa., born on the 1st day of October, 1837, and came to this county with his father's family. William received but little education prior to the time of commencing the study of law. He entered the office of H. B. Swoope, esq., who instructed him in the elementary school branches as well as those branches appertaining to legal practice. He was admitted to practice prior to 1856, and subsequently became one of the brightest and ablest lawyers of the county. He was twice chosen District Attorney of the county. In later years failing health forced him to retire from active practice and he went to the Southern States and died at Thomasville, Georgia, on the 26th day of January, 1884.

Robert Wallace was born in Barony Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, on the 13th day of March, 1792. He came to America and settled in Mifflin county, Pa., in the year 1819, where he taught school. He read law with Ephraim Banks, esq., at Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. Mr. Wallace soon after his admission moved to Huntingdon, where he practiced law about a year, when he came to Clearfield in the year 1825. After staying here about a year he returned to Huntingdon and resumed practice, still retaining his practice at Clearfield. In the year 1826, Mr. Wallace married and resided in Huntingdon until the year 1836. He held the office of Deputy Attorney-general of Huntingdon county for three years. During the year 1836 Mr. W. with his family moved to Clearfield and engaged in active practice up to the year 1847, when he moved to Holidaysburg, Blair county, where he lived until 1854. He then returned to Clearfield to live, but did not engage actively in practice. Robert Wallace died at Wallaceton, Clearfield county, January 2, 1875.

Henry Bucher Swoope was born in Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., in the year 1831. He was the son of William Swoope, M. D. of that town. He was educated at the academy at Academia, Pa., and read law in the office of John Scott, esq., of Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar of Huntingdon county in 1852. After residing and practicing there about a year, Mr. Swoope came to Clearfield, where he lived and practiced until 1869, when he was appointed, by President Grant, to the office of United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Swoope then located at Pittsburgh and fulfilled the duties of the office until the time of his death in 1874. H. Bucher Swoope was one of the best criminal lawyers in this section of the State; as an orator, he was eloquent and brilliant and one of the most successful political speakers in the Middle States.

James Hepburn came to Clearfield from Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of the county in 1822. No accurate information is obtainable concerning Mr. Hepburn, but he continued to practice here until his death, many years ago.

James Peterkin also appears as one of the old practitioners at the bar in early days.

Frederick O'Leary Buck, an Englishman by birth, practiced in Clearfield. At one time he was associated in business with William McCullough.

Alfred A. Graham was born in Clearfield, February 3, 1845. He read law by himself and was admitted to the bar. He practiced for a time in partnership with William McCullough. Mr. Graham also read with William A. Wallace. At the time of his death, February 23, 1880, he resided at Du Bois.

Robert J. Wallace, another member of the old bar of the county, was born in Clearfield. He was a brother of William A. Wallace and read law in his office. Robert was admitted to practice and was at one time district attorney of the county. He died many years ago.

Samuel M. Green came to Clearfield from Centre county on the occasion of the organization of the courts in October, 1822. He was admitted to the bar of the county on that memorable occasion and was appointed Deputy Attorney-general for Clearfield county at that term. He stayed in the county several years.

An organization was formed about twelve years ago known as the Clearfield Bar Association. Officers were elected and meetings occasionally held. At one time J. B. McEnally was president. The association, however, came to grief through the sudden departure of the treasurer with the records and funds, and no trace of his whereabouts was ever discovered. Since that time the association have rarely held meetings, but it is believed that Mr. McEnally is still president. Of late an effort has been made to revive the organization, but as yet without success.

THE PRESENT CLEARFIELD BAR.

William A. Wallace was born in Huntingdon, November 27, 1827. During his youth he was educated liberally and with a desire to train his mind to that branch of education that would tend to fit him for the legal profession. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in September, 1847, in Clearfield county, where he had lived since 1836, having come here at that time with his father's family. In 1862 Mr. Wallace was elected to the State Senate representing the counties of Clearfield, Cambria and Blair. He was re-elected in 1865, '68, '71 and '74, serving fifteen consecutive years therein. In 1871 he was elected speaker of the Senate. He was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1865, and held the position during 1866-7-8, and again in 1871. In 1875 he was the successful candidate in the

Legislature for the office of United States Senator, and succeeded Hon. John Scott. During later years Mr. Wallace has retired from active professional and political life and devotes his time to business pursuits. He has extensive coal interests in the county and large mining interests in the Western States which demand constant attention.

Joseph Benson McEnally, born January 25, 1825, admitted to the bar in 1849. (See sketch in preceding portion of this chapter).

John F. Weaver was admitted to the bar in 1844, after a course of study in the office of James Burnside, of Centre county. Mr. Weaver came to Clearfield in 1845; was made deputy attorney-general of Clearfield county in 1848 and served three years, after which he retired from practice and engaged mainly in the lumber business.

Walter Barrett was born in Clearfield, August 2, 1839; attended the common schools at Clearfield, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He remained at the university but a short time, and in the fall of 1853, received an appointment as midshipman in the navy and stationed at Annapolis, Md. In the spring of 1855 he attended the Moravian boarding-school at Nazareth, Northampton county, and remained nearly two years, after which he again entered the university at Philadelphia. He spent one year as civil engineer on the Philadelphia Railroad, after which he returned home and resumed the study of law, having previously studied during vacation time with his father, Hon. George R. Barrett. In 1859, Walter was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. At the breaking out of the war Walter Barrett was the first man that left Clearfield county to enter the service. He was appointed major of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel William G. Murray, regimental commander, was killed at Winchester, and the command devolved upon Major Barrett, and so continued until the battle at Fort Republic, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. After the battle at Cloud's Mills Colonel Barrett was injured by the falling of a bridge, his horse falling on him in the accident, and he was compelled to leave the service and return home in the early part of 1862. Colonel Barrett, although an active participant in legal and political life, never held any office. He was a candidate for judicial honors against Judge Krebs, but was defeated by the latter in the nominating convention.

Joseph W. Parker has been a practitioner in the courts of the State for about thirty years, but is not an old member of the Clearfield bar, having located here within the last five years. Mr. Parker was born in Mifflin county, Pa., read law and was admitted to the bar there. He lived in Virginia five years, practicing law and engaging in politics. During his residence there he served in the State Legislature three years. On his return to Pennsylvania he was elected to the Legislature and served one term.

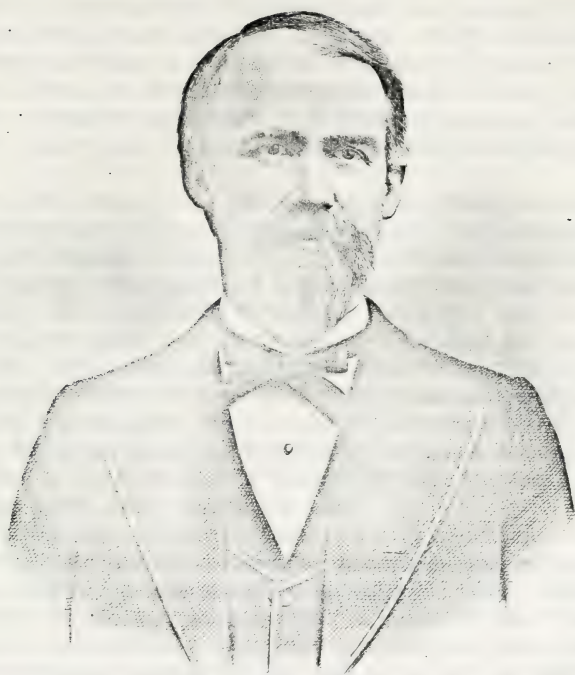
Frank Fielding was born at Slippery Rock, Butler county, Pa. He was

educated at Saint Francis College, at Loretta, Pa., and at Saint Vincent's, at Latrobe, Pa., but was not a graduate from either. He received further instruction from Rev. W. T. Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala., while the reverend professor was in the Northern States. Mr. Fielding studied law with Hon. Wm. P. Hill, at Marshall, Texas; continued his course with John N. Thompson, of Butler, Pa., and finished in the office of Hon. James Bredin, of Butler, now of Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1864, Mr. Fielding came to Clearfield to practice. He became a member of the law firm of Wallace, Bigler & Fielding. The firm was afterward changed to Wallace & Fielding, and still later to Fielding, Bigler & Wilson. Of late years, however, Mr. Fielding has practiced without a partner. He was elected to the office of District Attorney and served one term.

William Dock Bigler is a native of Clearfield, and was born September 17, 1841. He received a preparatory course of study at the West Jersey Academy at Bridgton, N. J., remaining there about two years. In 1859 he entered Princeton College and left in 1861. Mr. Bigler read law with William A. Wallace from 1862 to 1866, but did not give his exclusive attention to law studies during that time. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. The law firm of Wallace, Bigler & Fielding was soon formed and Mr. Bigler became a member of it. Their firm relations continued about three years. Since 1870 Mr. Bigler has given his attention mainly to business interests outside the profession. He is now engaged in lumbering and the manufacture of fire brick, and is also a member of the firm of Bigler, Reed & Co.

Thomas Holt Murray was born in Girard township, Clearfield county, on the 5th day of April, 1845. His early education was somewhat limited, being confined to such branches as were taught at the "country schools." In 1862 he entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, but was soon afterward compelled to leave on account of a severe illness. From this time until 1864 he remained at home, teaching school and working on the farm, when he returned to the seminary. During his course of study at the college Mr. Murray read law under the direction of Robert Fleming, esq. He graduated in 1867. In the month of May, 1868, he entered the office of H. B. Swoope, esq., at Clearfield, where he completed his legal course, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1869. The firm of Murray & Gordon, of which Thomas H. Murray is a member, was formed in September, 1874.

David S. Herron was born in Center township, Indiana county, Pa., April, 24, 1844. He received an academic education, and afterward entered the Ohio University, at Athens, O., from which he graduated with the class of 1866; read law with Hugh W. Weir, esq., at Indiana, for two years, and was admitted to practice at the Indiana county bar in June, 1868. He then located in Clarion county and practiced until 1876, at which time he embarked in the mercantile and oil business. In 1883 he came to Du Bois, Clearfield



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county, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1874 Mr. Herron was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the year following was admitted to practice in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Since 1874 Mr. Herron has held the office of United States Commissioner for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

David Luther Krebs, born October 5, 1846. (See *ante*, Bench of the county).

Hurxthal W. Smith was born in Clearfield county and was a son of Josiah W. Smith, one of the pioneer lawyers of the county. H. W. Smith read law in the office of Hon. William A. Wallace, and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

Alonzo A. Adams was born in Boggs township, Clearfield county, December 3, 1847. He read law in the office of H. Bucher Swoope, esq., and after a four years' course of study was admitted to the bar at the June term of court, 1869.

From the alumni record of the Pennsylvania State College the following record is taken relating to Cyrus Gordon, B. S., LL. B. Born December 1, 1846, near Hecla Furnace, Centre county, Pa.; 1864, entered sophomore class, Agricultural College; 1866, graduated and returned to college as tutor and post-graduate; 1867-9, studied law at Michigan University; 1869, admitted to the bar of Centre county, Pa.; 1870, removed to Clearfield and began the practice of law; 1876, elected alumni trustee, State College, for one year; 1877, re-elected for full term of three years; 1880, re-elected alumni trustee. In explanation of the foregoing record it may be well to state that Mr. Gordon read law with Judge Samuel Linn, in Centre county, and that upon coming to Clearfield he was in the office of McEnally & McCurdy about one year prior to his partnership with T. H. Murray, esq.

Daniel W. McCurdy was born in Charleston township, Chester county, August 30, 1841. He received a preparatory education at Freeland Seminary, Montgomery county, and entered Dickinson College in 1858. After a full collegiate course Mr. McCurdy graduated with the class of 1862. He then taught school in Luzerne county about two years, and then came to Clearfield where he continued teaching until the early part of the year 1865. He then entered the office of Joseph B. McEnally and studied law until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar of the county. In 1872 the law firm of McEnally & McCurdy was formed.

Aaron G. Kramer was born in Centre county, August 10, 1844. He came to Clearfield in the spring of 1866, and entered the office of Israel Test, esq., as a student at law; was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in September, 1871, and has since practiced in the county. In the fall of 1886, Mr. Kramer was elected member of Assembly to represent Clearfield county.

John Lever Cuttle was born in Lancashire, England, June 22, 1809, and came to this country in the year 1823, and to Clearfield county in 1839. He

was entered as a student at law with George R. Barrett, and read in connection with his labors as a machinist until 1853, when he was admitted to practice. In 1845 he was elected justice of the peace and served one term; in 1852 county surveyor, and served two terms; in 1859 prothonotary, and served one term; in 1882 became associate judge and served one term.

Harry Frank Wallace was born August 8, 1852, in Clearfield borough. He was educated at Lawrenceville, N. J., entering school there in 1867 and graduated in 1869; entered Princeton College in 1869 and graduated with the class of '73. He then returned home and read law in the office of Wallace & Krebs until 1875; then entered Harvard Law School and attended lectures one year; was admitted to the Clearfield bar in 1876. Mr. Wallace then became a member of the firm of Wallace & Krebs, and so continued until the election of Mr. Krebs to the office of president judge. The firm then became Wallace Bros., Harry F. and William E. Wallace constituting the firm.

William E. Wallace was born in Clearfield, February 24, 1855. After attending the common schools at Clearfield he entered Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated in 1873; attended Harvard Law School two years; read law with Wallace & Krebs three years, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. Mr. Wallace is now one of the members of the law firm of Wallace Bros., successors to Wallace & Krebs.

Oscar Mitchell was a native of Lawrence township, born February 28, 1849. He was educated at the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., but did not graduate from there. In 1874 he commenced the study of law with Frank Fielding, esq., and was admitted to the Clearfield bar in June, 1876.

Smith Van Valzah Wilson was born in Clearfield, November 21, 1853. He attended the Clearfield school and afterwards took a two years' preparatory course at Lawrenceville High School. From there he returned home and read law with Hon. William A. Wallace nearly a year, when he concluded to attend college. In the fall of 1871 he entered Lehigh University for the regular classical course, and graduated in 1874. Mr. Wilson then resumed his law studies with Senator Wallace, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1877. Smith V. Wilson was elected district attorney in November, 1885.

Joseph Francis McKenrick was born in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., May 9, 1845. He received a common school education and entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1869, where he finished the college course. In 1865 he came to Clearfield and worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer and taught school in the winter. Mr. McKenrick was a teacher in the Leonard Graded School at Clearfield from 1874 to 1877. In the latter year he commenced the study of law with Hon. William A. Wallace, and was admitted to the bar June 24, 1878. In 1879 he was elected district attorney of the county and re-elected in 1882.

Frank Graham Harris was born in Karthaus township, this county, November 6, 1845. In the month of September, 1876, he commenced the study of law in the office of Murray & Gordon, esqs., and continued until 1879, when on June 14th of that year he was admitted to the Clearfield bar. In connection with his law practice Mr. Harris does a fire and life insurance business.

William Carlisle Arnold was born in Luthersburg, Clearfield county, July 15, 1851. He read law in the office of J. B. McEnally, esq., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1875. Mr. Arnold resides and has an office at Curwensville.

William H. Patterson was born near Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, Pa., November 14, 1851, read law with H. M. Aldridge, esq., of Holidaysburg, Blair county, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1878. Mr. Patterson came to Houtzdale, Clearfield county, in May, 1878, and has since practiced law at that place.

Roland D. Swoope, son of H. Bucher Swoope, was born in Clearfield, Pa., in the year 1856. He was educated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and at the Western University, Pittsburgh, Pa., read law in the office of Murray & Gordon, esqs., at Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Since admission Mr. Swoope has practiced at Curwensville.

William A. Chase, born in Knox township, Clearfield county, July 24, 1847; was educated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated with the class of 1877, and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan in March, 1877. Mr. Chase was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in 1879, and commenced practice at Houtzdale, where he remained till 1886. He then moved to Jeffries, this county, but has not practiced since April, 1886.

John Franklin Snyder was born in Clearfield borough, June 23, 1855. He was educated at the common schools and at the Leonard Graded School of Clearfield, but when not at school worked with his father, Henry E. Snyder, in a blacksmith shop. In 1876 he graduated from school and then resumed his place in the shop. He entered the law office of Hon. Augustus Landis, at Holidaysburg, Blair county, and studied law until 1878, when he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Snyder practiced alone until January 1, 1884, when he associated with Hon. John H. Orvis, and established an office at Clearfield under the firm name and style of Orvis & Snyder. In the celebrated Curtin-Yocum contest, Mr. Snyder acted as associate counsel with D. L. Krebs, esq.

William Alexander Hagerty was born in Glen Hope, this county, January 22, 1857. He attended the Free School at Lumber City, the academy and Leonard Graded School at Clearfield, and the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa. He read law in the office of McEnally & McCurdy, and, after a course of study for three years was admitted to the bar in 1879.

George D. Hamer was born in Freeport, Armstrong county, June 21, 1855. He graduated from Mount Union College in 1873; read law with Coulter & Martin, esqs., of Parker City, Pa., until 1875, when he moved to Butler and completed his studies with L. Z. Mitchell, esq., and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1876. Mr. Hamer practiced law in Butler county until 1880, when he came to Du Bois and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in March of that year. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Hamer has engaged extensively in lumbering and building.

Truman Ames was born in the town of Antioch, Lake county, Ill., June 25, 1851. In 1872 he attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., and continued there about eighteen weeks. He again, in 1873, entered the school and graduated therefrom in June, 1874. In the fall of 1876 he commenced the study of law with Hall & Ames, St. Mary's, Elk county, but was obliged to leave in the following spring on account of poor health. In 1878 Mr. Ames resumed study in the office of H. T. Ames, esq., Williamsport, and was admitted to the Lycoming bar in May, 1880. Truman Ames came to Du Bois in February, 1881.

William Irvin Shaw, born at Clearfield March 20, 1860, attended lectures at Yale Law School, and read law with Murray & Gordon, esqs., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1882. Mr. Shaw is now practicing at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa.

Arthur Le Roy Cole, born in Potter county, Pa., December 24, 1857, read law with Olmsted & Larraber, esqs., at Coudersport, Potter county, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. Mr. Cole located at Du Bois in October, 1881.

Allison O. Smith, born October 23, 1857, in Montour county, Pa.; attended University of Pennsylvania two years, read law with Redding, Jones & Carson, esqs., and also with Oscar Foust, of Northumberland county, and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in June, 1882, and came to Clearfield in September, 1882.

W. Clarence Pentz, born in Brady township, Clearfield county, May 9, 1858; read law with Frank Fielding, esq., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. Mr. Pentz began practice at Du Bois, August 15, 1883.

Martin Luther McQuown was born in Indiana county, January 18, 1852; read law in the office of Murray & Gordon, esqs., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1883. Mr. McQuown was elected county superintendent in 1878, and re-elected in 1881. He was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1886, and reappointed for the year 1887.

George Washington Easton, born in Clinton county May 16, 1860; read law with Wallace & Krebs, and was admitted to the Clearfield bar in June, 1883.

James Horton Kelley was born in Bell township, Clearfield county, October 4, 1852. He attended the Dayton Union Academy in Armstrong county, and the Tuscarora Academy in Juniata county; read law in the office of Wallace & Fielding, and afterward with Frank Fielding, esq., and was admitted to the bar in January, 1884.

Alonzo Potter MacLeod, born in Clearfield May 29, 1861; attended Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., and Columbia Law School at New York city. He read law under the instruction of Colonel Walter Barrett, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1884. Mr. MacLeod commenced practice at Coalport, Clearfield county, in February, 1885.

Singleton Bell, a grandson of the first white male child born in the county, was born in Ferguson township, February 12, 1862; read law in the office of Wallace & Krebs, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1884.

Americus Hodge Woodward, born in Luzerne county, Pa., May 1, 1859; graduated from the State Normal School at Millersburg in July, 1878; entered the University of Michigan in 1881, and graduated in 1882; read law in 1882 in the office of McEnally & McCurdy, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1883.

George W. Zeigler, born at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., August 23, 1861; read law with George B. Orlady, esq., and B. G. Zeigler, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Huntingdon county April, 1883. In 1884 he was admitted to the Clearfield bar. After three months at Clearfield he removed to Houtzdale, where he has since practiced.

George M. Bilger was born at Curwensville, Clearfield county, September 15, 1861; was entered as a law student with William C. Arnold, esq., of Curwensville, in 1883, while attending the Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of the county March 22, 1886. Since October, 1886, Mr. Bilger has been located at Coalport.

William I. Swoope was born in Clearfield in 1862; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. He read law in the office of Roland D. Swoope, at Curwensville, and was admitted to the bar at Clearfield in December, 1886.

Alexander Patterson was born in Airdire, Scotland, December 19, 1857; came to this country in 1874; entered the office of McEnally & McCurdy in 1884, and was admitted to practice in 1887.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY PRESTON WILSON, M. D.

WHO was the doctor that came first to Clearfield county? This question naturally arises before all others, and the answer is found in what information can now be gained concerning Dr. Samuel Colman. For his history—which is interesting—the writer is mostly indebted to the *Raftsmen's Journal* of May 25, 1859. It says: "Dr. Samuel Colman was a man of ability. Though eccentric in his habits, which, as he was taciturn and indisposed to take any one into his confidence, were known to but few, he had a warm heart. Of his early history nothing is known. He was supposed to have been the son of an English nobleman, who, for some reason, did not acknowledge his paternity, but who provided the means to insure him a superior education and maintenance. Colman was never known to speak of his birth place or parentage. He would sometimes remark, "at the place where I was raised, was done," and "the woman who raised me, did" so and so. He practiced medicine for some years at Williamsport, where he acquired considerable reputation. As he was known by some of the early settlers, to whom he had formed an attachment, he would occasionally, when his services were needed, come up to administer to their wants. Not liking the practice of medicine, he removed here, and settled near the residence of his friend Joseph Boone, where he cleared out the farm now in possession of Thomas Dougherty in Penn township. He called his farm Grampian Hills, because of the resemblance which his neighborhood bore to those celebrated hills of Scotland; and this has since given rise to the name of one of the most thriving and productive agricultural settlements in the county. Here he labored with his hands, gaining his bread "in the sweat of his face," and only visiting the sick bed when his services were deemed indispensable. In the earlier part of his career, he was never known to use profane language and invariably reproved the use of it by others. He led a single life, and died at the early age of forty years, on his farm, where it was his request to be buried "in the middle of a large field,—habited in his best suit of clothes, including hat, boots, and spurs,—without a stone to mark his resting place, and where the plow might ever after move over his remains." He came to Clearfield county in 1808, and died in 1819.

Dr. J. P. Hoyt, a native of Troy, N. Y., came to Curwensville in 1819. He died March 1, 1885. He took a prominent part as a physician in the great epidemic of 1824, of which mention is made below.

Dr. Alexander McLeod, while living in Phillipsburg, began to practice medicine in Clearfield in 1824, during the epidemic of dysentery then at this

place, which destroyed entire families. A certain writer has this to say concerning it: "1824 was a memorable year in Clearfield county. Mounds covering the remains of the young, the middle-aged and the old in every place of sepulture in the county are sad monuments of that period. Along the valley of the West Branch, and on the highlands, an epidemic dysentery raged like the pestilence. Whole families were prostrated, and scarce a family escaped without losing one or more of its members. Anxiety and alarm sat on every countenance. He alone who was without friends and kindred mourned not broken ties. Dr. John P. Hoyt and Dr. McLeod, who came out and made his headquarters at Job Packer's tavern, were untiring in their exertions in allaying the consternation which had spread through the community, and ministering to the relief of the afflicted. During the prevalence of the epidemic, these physicians were on the go day and night in the saddle. For four weeks, Dr. McLeod could not return home. Often worn out by fatigue, he slept in his saddle, and at times tying his horse out of sight, he caught a short repose in a barn or by the roadside. For a whole month he was a Nazarite by compulsion as he could not find time to shave." Dr. McLeod resigned the profession of medicine in 1843 and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in 1877 at Meadville, Pa.

In 1826, Dr. A. T. Schryver came to Clearfield, but did not begin the practice of medicine till 1830. In 1854, he was elected superintendent of common schools for this county at the first election held for that position. In the early part of his professional career, he practiced for a while at Glen Hope.

Dr. Henry Lorain located as a physician in Phillipsburg in 1825, but he practiced a great deal in this county, driving over frequently. He removed to Clearfield in 1835, where he died March 3, 1859. A tribute to his memory thus speaks of him: "Professional eminence crowned the life and labors of Dr. Lorain. Enjoying at the outset as a student of medicine distinguished advantages, he laid the foundation of what proved afterwards to be a long, useful and honorable career. Thirty-five years of professional toil and devotion secured him a name and a place high up in the roll of medical men. As the brother-in-law and pupil of the late Prof. Dewees, of the University of Pennsylvania, he sat at the feet of a great medical Gamaliel. Most men in most vocations have individuality. Dr. Lorain was distinguished by marked traits, admirable in his profession. To be sent for, to be called in, was for him to go at once. Nothing delayed or prevented him. Dispatch was not only the word, but the act. Quick to decide, and generally prompt to execute, he would go, prescribe, and possibly be half way back before many a tardy practitioner would be well on the way. He accomplished a great deal in a short time. Delay or inattention were never laid to his charge. The summons to the bedside of the poor was obeyed with as much alacrity as that to the more favored of fortune—and their grateful tears bedew his memory. Though his

field of labor was wide and rough, he never hesitated. His habit was energy, and so it continued to be until his bodily infirmities began to bear upon him."

Dr. Lewis Iddings located at Curwensville in 1827, where he remained several years, and then moved away. He was always regarded as a successful physician.

Dr. Perdue came to Clearfield in 1834; he moved away after a few years.

Dr. Henry Houtz, a brother of Dr. Daniel Houtz, who was the founder of Houtzdale, practiced a short time in Curwensville and Clearfield some where in the decade between 1837 and 1847.

Dr. Matthew Woods, a native of Penn's Valley, Center county, located at Curwensville in 1844. In 1856 he removed to Clearfield where he remained in active practice for ten years. Then he went to Mercer, Pa., where he resided until his death on December 16, 1868.

Dr. William P. Hills, a native of Prattsburg, N. Y., located in Clearfield in the spring of 1846, and practiced about six years, then went West where he died June, 1885.

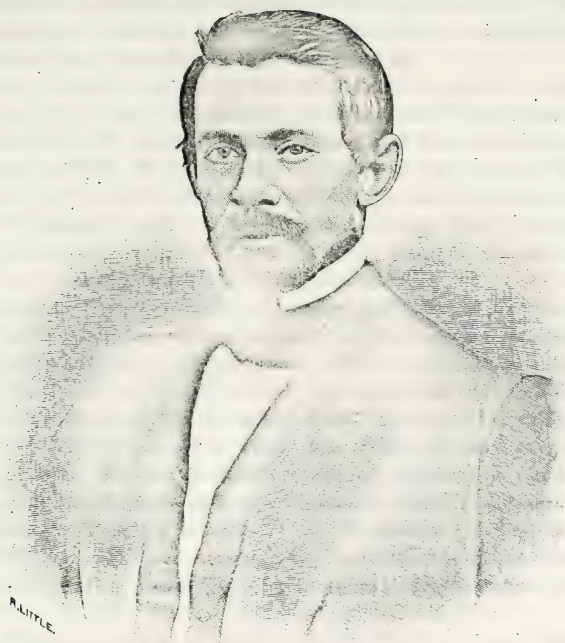
Dr. John C. Richards practiced medicine in Curwensville from the fall of 1846 to the spring of 1851. Then he moved to Bloomington where he practiced two years. He practiced after this near Glen Hope until 1859, and now resides in Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Dr. James Irwin, a native of Centre county, now residing in Wyoming Territory, practiced medicine during the years 1847 and 1848 at Curwensville.

Dr. R. V. Wilson, a native of Centre county located in Curwensville in 1850. He soon after moved to Clearfield where he passed the rest of his life. He was widely and favorably known, and enjoyed a very large practice. A distinguished gentleman, who was a warm friend of his, gave this tribute: "Dr. Wilson ranked with the first men in this section of the State as a man of talent, intelligence, and polite accomplishments. In his profession he had attained to marked eminence, and was held in the highest esteem by the medical profession, not only in this locality, but in many parts of the State, and especially by such eminent men as Drs. Gross and Pancoast, of Philadelphia. This high appreciation was manifested mainly by the frequent calls that were made upon him for his opinion and advice in cases of rare difficulty in the line of his profession." He died February 13, 1878.

Dr. Thomas R. Blandy, a native of Delaware, began the practice of medicine about the year 1851, at Osceola, and practiced in that region and at Houtzdale till 1881, when he removed to Huntingdon, Pa., where he died April 21, 1885. He was a good physician, and held in the highest esteem.

Dr. Hardman Thompson, a native of Clearfield, came to Curwensville to practice medicine in 1851. He studied medicine under Dr. Loraine, and bore the reputation of being a remarkably diligent student, which he sustained all his life. He had an abundant practice, and was highly esteemed both as a physician and as a citizen and a friend. He died September 19, 1866.



R. A. Garrison

Dr. G. W. Caldwell, a native of Union county, Pa., established himself as a physician in 1851 at Beccaria Mills, from which place he shortly afterwards moved to Glen Hope, where he lived till his death, October 5, 1885. He was regarded as a man possessing a high order of intellect. His practice was large and lucrative, extending over an area sixty miles in diameter. Many of the older residents of Cambria and Clearfield counties will recall his timely visits made by day and night during the years gone by.

Dr. Thomas J. Boyer, a native of Bernville, Berks county, Pa., located at Luthersburg in 1853, where he practiced medicine until 1868, when he removed to Clearfield. He was well known throughout the county in political and professional circles. He represented this district both in the House of Representatives, and in the State Senate. He died October 23, 1882.

Dr. D. O. Crouch, a native of Washington county, Pa., first practiced medicine at Luthersburg in 1855. The following year he moved to Currensville, where he resided until his death, December 26, 1880. The writer of his obituary has these words to say concerning him: "By the country people I am told he labored without respect to persons, and the poor were never neglected because they were poor, and when we add that in his case the safety of his own health was neglected, and even the burial of his brother, not far away was denied himself, lest he should desert his post in the midst of this unconquerable disease (diphtheria) which has swept so many joys from so many of our homes. We owe a peculiar debt of gratitude to one who has fallen among us in the forefront of the battle, and in a nobler cause than which a soul never gave out its life so nobly. He did not die of diphtheria, but diphtheria killed him. His own sympathetic heart was bound up in his little ones, and death on every hand giving him no rest, death at last gave him eternal rest."

Dr. D. A. Fetzer, a native of Clarion county, Pa., began the practice of medicine in Lumber City in December, 1855, where he still resides.

The Clearfield County Medical Society was organized in 1864, in connection with the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. According to its constitution, "The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the professional interests of its members, the extension of the bounds of medical science, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of suffering, the improvement of the health, and the protection of the lives of the community. This society recognizes as binding upon its members the code of medical ethics as established by the American Medical Association."

Below is given, in alphabetical order a list with data of those physicians who have come into the county since 1855. It has been obtained with but few exceptions from the list of registered physicians which is contained in the "Medical Register. This book is kept in the prothonotary's office in the

court-house, and, according to the law passed in 1881, physicians are now required to register therein their name, the place of their nativity, places of practice, place of residence, time of continuous practice, and if a graduate when and where they graduated. There are now practicing in this county about ninety-four registered physicians who are resident.

Ackley, B. F., a native of Juniata county, Pa. ; places of practice, Lancaster City and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; attended lectures at Pennsylvania College 1859-60, and Jefferson Medical College, 1862-63.

Balliet, L. D., a native of Milton, Pa. ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by Hahneman Medical College, March 10, 1880.

Baird, J. A., a native of Houtzdale, Pa. ; places of practice, Saxton, Bedford county, Pa., and Houtzdale ; place of residence, Houtzdale, Pa. ; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1878.

Bailey, S. D., a native of Clearfield county, Pa. ; place of residence, Clearfield, Pa. ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 27, 1884.

Barnfield, J. H., a native of Jersey Shore, Pa. ; place of residence, Irvona ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1886.

Bennett, Ash. D., a native of Linden, Lycoming county, Pa. ; place of residence, New Washington ; degree of M. D. conferred by Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, March 20, 1860.

Belcher, E. C., a native of Newark Valley, N. Y. ; places of practice, Newark Valley, N. Y., English Center, Pa., Kylertown, Peale, and Morrisdale Mines ; place of residence, Morrisdale Mines ; degree of M. D. conferred by the Cincinnati College of Medicine, February 26, 1877.

Bell, J. Finley, a native of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa. ; places of practice, Glen Hope and Osceola ; place of residence, Osceola ; degree of M. D. conferred by the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, March 13, 1873.

Bollinger, William E., a native of Huntingdon county, Pa. ; places of practice, Cawker, Kansas, Mount Union, Pa., and Coalport ; place of residence, Coalport ; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March, 1878.

Boyer, T. J., jr., a native of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa. ; place of residence, Madera ; degree of M. D. conferred by the Baltimore Medical College, March 8, 1886.

Boyles, Robert M., a native of Clarion county, Pa. ; places of practice, Reynoldsville and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by Cleveland Medical College, February 4, 1869, and Western Reserve College, March 15, 1882.

Bullock, J. O., a native of Columbia, Bradford county, Pa. ; places of prac-

tice, Canton, McIntyre, and Peale; place of residence, Peale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of City of New York, March, 1872.

Burchfield, James P., a native of Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa.; places of practice, Philipsburg, U. S. Army, and Clearfield, Pa.; place of residence, Clearfield, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Michigan, March 26, 1862.

Burchfield, Samuel E., a native of Allegheny county, Pa.; places of practice, Latrobe, Pa. and Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Homœopathic Medical Department of University of Michigan, June 30, 1881.

Bunn, J. McGirk, a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa.; place of residence, New Washington; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, session of 1846-7.

Burkhart, S. P., a native of Blair county, Pa.; places of practice, Altoona, Philipsburg, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1859, and the University of Pennsylvania, 1872.

Brockbank, John I., a native of Elk county, Pa.; place of residence, Luthersburg; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore University School of Medicine, March 4, 1886.

Calhoun, Grier O., a native of Armstrong county; place of residence, Madera; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore Medical College.

Cherry, Emel T., a native of Altoona, Pa.; places of practice, Indianapolis, Ind., Ansonville, and Madera; place of residence, Madera; degree of M. D. conferred by medical college of Indiana, February 28, 1884.

Cresswell, A. E., a native of Missouri; places of practice, Cherry Tree, Fair View, and Ansonville; place of residence, near Ansonville; attended lectures in 1871 and 1872 at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and in 1872 at the medical department of University of Michigan.

Coltman, Robert J., a native of Washington, D. C.; place of residence, Houtzdale, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

Corey, Horace M., a native of Tioga county, N. Y.; places of practice, Sayre, Pa., Waverly, N. Y., Pine City, N. Y., and Peale; place of residence, Peale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Michigan, March 27, 1878.

Currier, J., a native of Port Deposit, Md.; places of practice, Troutville and Pennville; place of residence, Pennville; degree of M. D. conferred by Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., June 28, 1881.

Davis, Thomas E., a native of Cambria county, Pa.; place of residence, Burnside; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 20, 1867.

Dyson, William W., a native of Greensburg, Pa.; places of practice, Chambersburg and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 30, 1882.

Elliott, C. B., a native of Mount Savage, Md. ; places of practice, Osceola, Altoona, and Utahville ; place of residence, Utahville ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 14, 1873.

Edwards, William H., a native of Industry, Me. ; place of residence, Janesville ; degree of M. D. conferred by Bowdoin Medical College of Maine, June 8, 1868.

Emigh, George W., a native of Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa. ; place of residence, Woodland ; degree of M. D. conferred by University Medical College of New York, March 11, 1884.

Feltwell, John, a native of Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa. ; places of practice, Little Marsh, Tioga county, Pa., and Houtzdale ; place of residence, Houtzdale ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879.

Gallagher, John A., a native of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa. ; places of practice, Madera, Loraine, and Houtzdale ; place of residence, Houtzdale ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1886.

Gifford, Willis B., a native of Lee, Mass. ; places of practice, Attica, Buffalo, N. Y., and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Buffalo, February 23, 1876.

Gilliland, William S., a native of Centreville, Centre county, Pa. ; places of practice, Central Point, and Congress Hill, Clearfield county, Pa. ; place of residence, Central Point ; attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in the winter of 1865-66.

Good, D. R., retired, a native of Franklin county, Pa. ; places of practice, Altoona and Osceola Mills ; place of residence, Osceola Mills ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, 1858.

Griffith, Matthew M., a native of York, Pa. ; places of practice, Parsons, Pa., Irwin, N. Y., Bradford and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867.

Gregory, John A., a native of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. ; places of practice, Luthersburg and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1883.

Haines, Jeremiah, a native of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pa. ; place of residence, Woodward township ; time of continuous practice, twelve years.

Hartswick, John G., a native of Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. ; places of practice, Hublersburg, Pa., and Clearfield, Pa. ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1854.

Hartwick, T. H., a native of Clearfield, Pa. ; place of residence, Clearfield ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1887.

Henderson, James L., a native of Lewistown, Pa. ; places of practice, Pendleton, O., and Karthaus ; place of residence, Karthaus ; degree of M. D. conferred by Ohio Medical College, March 1, 1882.

Hindman, Charles C., a native of Jefferson county, Pa.; places of practice, Clarion county, Jefferson county, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1876.

Hogue, Davis A., a native of Watontown, Pa.; places of practice, Glen Hope, Madera, and Houtzdale, Pa.; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1875.

Hogue, Herbert J., a native of Watontown, Pa.; places of practice, Du Bois and Coalport; place of residence, Coalport; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1885.

Hotchkiss, Gurdon B., a native of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.; place of residence, Morrisdale Mines; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 31, 1855.

Hurd, Michael E., a native of Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Newburg; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1883.

Jenkins, George C., a native of Curwensville, Pa.; place of residence, Curwensville; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, June 14, 1878.

Kline, John H., a native of Centre county, Pa.; place of residence, Penfield; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, January 24, 1867.

Lewis, Edward C., a native of Northumberland, Pa.; place of residence, Penfield, Clearfield county, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 10, 1881.

Litz, Jefferson, a native of Clearfield, Pa.; places of practice, Johnstown, Woodland, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March, 1862.

Maloy, John D., a native of Ireland; places of practice, Bradford, Emporium, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by medical department University of Buffalo, N. Y.

Lydic, Joseph M., a native of East Mahoning, Indiana county, Pa.; places of practice, Smithport, Pa., and Troutville; place of residence, Troutville; attended medical lectures at the University of Ann Arbor during the sessions of 1868-69, and 1869-70.

Mangon, John M., a native of Ireland; places of practice, Kansas and Houtzdale; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, 1857.

Mott, William S., a native of Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Wallacetown; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., June 2, 1885.

Maxwell, J. A.; place of residence, Curwensville; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 10, 1866.

Means, William A., a native of Punxsutawney ; places of practice, Luthersburg and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, February 3, 1865.

Miller, S. J., a native of Clearfield county ; place of residence, Ansonville ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of City of New York in 1886.

Mortimer, James I., a native of Clarion county, Pa. ; places of practice, East Brady, Pa., Warren, O., McKean county, Allegheny City and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; time of continuous practice, 14 years.

Murray, John A., a native of Hudson, Jefferson county, Pa. ; places of practice, Ansonville and Mahaffey ; place of residence, Mahaffey ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Maryland, March, 1885.

Myers, J. G. L., a native of Huntingdon county, Pa. ; places of practice, Burlington, Ind., Hill Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., Port Matilda, Pa., and Osceola Mills ; place of residence, Osceola Mills ; attended one course of lectures at Ann Arbor University of Michigan, 1887-8.

Nevling, F. S., a native of Brownsville, Ind. ; places of practice, St. Lawrence, Cambria county, Pa., Glen Hope and Frenchville ; place of residence, Frenchville ; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, January 1, 1870.

Park, William C., a native of Whitesburg, Pa. ; places of practice, Cochran Mills, Armstrong county, Pa., and New Millport ; place of residence, New Millport ; degree of M. D. conferred by Western Reserve University of Cleveland, O., March 12, 1882.

Park, Milo E., a native of Armstrong county, Pa. ; place of residence, Utahville ; degree of M. D. conferred by Medical department of Western Reserve University, March 27, 1884.

Pettigrew, S. H., a native of Kittaning, Pa. ; places of practice, Karns City, Butler county, Pa., and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College.

Potter, J. W., retired ; a native of Clarion county, Pa. ; practiced at Mulsensburg from 1860 to 1868 ; resides now at Keewaydin, Clearfield county, Pa. ; attended lectures at the National Medical College of Washington, D. C.

Prowell, George F., a native of Lewisburg, York county, Pa. ; places of practice, Carlisle, Pa., and Burnside ; place of residence, Burnside ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 15, 1871.

Read, Frederick B., a native of Clearfield, Pa. ; places of practice, Woodland and Osceola Mills ; place of residence, Osceola Mills ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 10, 1867.

Reese, Oliver P., a native of Centre county, Pa. ; place of residence, Kylertown ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Michigan, March 9, 1865.

Rhoads, John W., a native of Harrisburg, Va. ; places of practice, Danville, Pa., Tunkhannock, Pa., Northumberland, Pa. and Houtzdale ; place of resi-

dence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March, 1854.

Ross, J. Miller, a native of Morgantown, W. Va.; place of residence, Lumber City; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, May 5, 1857.

Scheffer, Julius, a native of Germany; places of practice, Allegheny county, Pa., Butler county, Pa., McKean county, Pa., Warren county, Pa., Jefferson county, Pa., and Troutville; place of residence, Troutville; degree of M. D. conferred by Medical College of Herford, Prussia, May, 1865; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1867-68.

Scheurer, E. M., a native of Hanover, York county, Pa.; places of practice, Bellefonte and Clearfield; place of residence, Clearfield; degree of M. D. conferred by Hahneman Medical College, March, 1871.

Schneider, Charles, a native of Tyrone, Pa.; places of practice, Winterburn, Driftwood, Cameron county, Pa., and Karthaus; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 1, 1881.

Smith, Joseph W., a native of York, Pa.; places of practice, New Oxford, Pa., University Hospital, Philadelphia, and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1870.

Smith, Reuben, a native of Tioga county, Pa.; places of practice, Elk county, Pa., and Penfield; place of residence, Penfield; degree of M. D. conferred by American Eclectic College, February 18, 1886.

Smathers, W. J., a native of Jefferson county, Pa.; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1873.

Smead, J. J., a native of Clearfield, Pa.; places of practice, Chest township and New Washington; place of residence, New Washington; time of continuous practice, twenty-three years.

Stewart, S. C., a native of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa.; places of practice, Woodland and Clearfield; place of residence, Clearfield; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 12, 1881.

Strowbridge, H. P., places of practice, Oil City and Rouseville, Venango county, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; time of continuous practice, twenty-three years.

Spackman, R. V., a native of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.; place of residence, Luthersburg, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March, 1870.

Sweeny, Daniel H., a native of Peru Village, Clinton county, N. Y.; places of practice, New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., and Clearfield; place of residence, Clearfield; time of continuous practice, forty-four years.

Sweeny, Barnabas, a native of Allegheny county, Pa.; places of practice, Brookville, Pa. and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; time of practice, thirty-seven years.

Sweeny, G. B., a native of Latrobe, Pa. ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 15, 1886.

Thorn A. I., a native of Clearfield, Pa. ; place of residence, Kylertown ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1872.

Thorn, Paul, a native of Clearfield, Pa. ; place of residence, Kylertown ; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore University School of Medicine, March 16, 1867.

Todd, Fernandez, a native of Summitville, Cambria county, Pa. ; place of residence, Houtzdale ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875.

Taylor, J. Richard, a native of Philadelphia ; places of practice, Philadelphia, Breck, Colorado, and Morrisdale Mines ; place of residence, Morrisdale Mines ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, 1875.

Vaughn, John E., a native of Madison, Me. ; place of residence, Houtzdale ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1880.

Van Fleet, Walter, a native of Piermont, N. Y. ; places of practice, Watson-town and Du Bois ; place of residence, Du Bois ; degree of M. D. conferred by Hahneman Medical College, March 10, 1880.

Van Valzah, H. B., a native of Millheim, Centre county, Pa. ; place of residence, Clearfield, Pa. ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1873.

Wagoner, Edward F., a native of York, Pa. ; places of practice, York, Pa., Manchester, Pa., and Osceola Mills ; place of residence, Osceola Mills ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884.

Walters, J. L., a native of Loretto, Cambria county, Pa. ; place of residence, Houtzdale ; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1881.

Wesner, Michael A., a native of Bald Eagle, Blair county, Pa. ; places of practice, Loretto, Pa., Carlton, Pa., and Houtzdale ; place of residence, Houtzdale ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1876.

Whittier, G. M., a native of Maine ; place of residence, Houtzdale ; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, March 1, 1875.

Wilson, Preston, a native of Clearfield, Pa. ; place of residence, Clearfield ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1886.

Wilson, George, a native of Washington, Indiana county, Pa. ; places of practice, Big Run, Pa., Pennville, Pa., and Luthersburg ; place of residence, Luthersburg ; time of continuous practice, thirty-six years.

Wilson, A. J., a native of Juniata county, Pa. ; places of practice, Osceola Mills and Glen Hope ; place of residence, Glen Hope ; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, May 10, 1876.

Winslow, Byron, a native of Elk county, Pa. ; places of practice, Philadelphia, Clearfield, and Curwensville ; place of residence, Curwensville ; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879.

Wood, Charles D., a native of Elmira, N. Y. ; place of residence, Coalport ; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., 1880.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

AS no history of Clearfield county that fails to furnish a full and accurate account of its newspapers—their planting and growth—can be complete, the author of this chapter has made special effort to be, not only perfectly accurate as to dates and names, but full and complete as to material facts.

The press in Clearfield county had a beginning quite as humble as that of any other of its institutions, (and whether or not it has kept even pace with them in this age of human progress the reader must judge. It will not be questioned that, in very many respects, as a community, the people of Clearfield county have kept even step with the spirit of advancement in human progress that has so signally distinguished the past and present generations. Our churches and our schools will compare favorably with those of any other of the several counties of the State ; and as for the general characteristics of her people, whether as to enterprise, industry, morality, or intelligence, it is claimed—and with much show of reason—that she occupies an advanced position among the counties similarly situated. This may not be the case at this time. We speak rather of the situation forty and fifty years ago. Since the introduction of railroads and mammoth coal-mining corporations, an entirely new element of population and industry has been introduced. Years ago when our annual shipment of the products of the forest, in the shape of square timber, spars, sawed lumber, etc., would reach two millions of dollars, the profits were well distributed among the people ; very rich men were few and far between in those days ; but the indigent poor were much farther apart. And as for the general intelligence of the people there exists many indubitable proofs that their standard in this respect was much above that of their neighbors.

The late eminent jurists, George W. Woodward and John C. Knox, who both filled the office of president judge of the district of which Clearfield county formed part, and both of whom afterwards filled seats on the Supreme

Bench of the State—the latter as chief justice—and who had thus had the best opportunities to judge of the facts, were frequently heard to remark that there were fewer really ignorant men in Clearfield county in proportion to the population than in any other part of the State of which they had any knowledge. Similar remarks were frequently made by other strangers having intercourse with the masses of our people. This was not because schools and educational opportunities were convenient. By no means. School-houses were far apart in those days, and only open for two or three of the winter months. But at that time there were few able-bodied men or boys in any part of the county who failed to make at least one or two trips down the river every season—mostly to Marietta, but frequently to tide-water—no one of whom was known to return home without having learned something he didn't know before. They were a hardy, healthy, wide-awake race of people, and if there was anything to be heard or seen on such expeditions they were sure to be treasured up.

But there was still another reason for the more than average general information and good common sense of the people, and which, to the credit of the press, must not be omitted. At that time there were very few families in the county that were without one or the other of the county papers. They may not have been all subscribers, but like the school-master of ancient days, the newspaper “boarded around” from house to house until it was literally read through and through. And here, as an illustration of the result of newspaper reading at that time, we cannot resist the temptation to repeat the observation frequently made some forty years ago by a worthy old citizen long since gathered to his fathers. There was a family of six or seven sons born and raised in the vicinity of the mouth of Trout Run, or what is now known as the village of Shawsville, of the name of Bomgardner. William Leonard, one of three brothers, who were among the first settlers of the county, then resided on his farm about a mile distant, now occupied by a Mr. Wood, in Goshen township. The Bomgardner boys were industrious, hard-working citizens, mostly employed in the woods, and on the river, and by no means void of intelligence, although neither of them, according to Mr. Leonard, had ever been inside of school-house, and yet, when in a convivial spirit, Mr. Leonard would say, they could argue politics, preach Democracy, and blackguard us Whigs equal to any congressman, and the only opportunity they ever had of learning anything was furnished them by Billy Moore's *Banner*.

But this was not the only family of which quite as much might be said; there were many similar instances. Now-a-days the newspaper is simply looked into to see who is married and who has died, and what, if any, local events have occurred within the week that is past. Then all that the columns of the weekly papers contained was not only read but carefully pondered over and not infrequently made the subject of the family discussion for the ensuing week.

These were, of course, the primitive days of newspaper history in Clearfield county. Up to 1854, with but two brief intervals, there was but one newspaper in the county, and that for most part of the time, less than half the size of several of the journals now published. Now there are ten regular publications within the county, each of them having, with perhaps three or four exceptions, as large a circulation and general patronage as the single one could boast of at that day. Is there any other business or industry, private or public, having a beginning at that time, that can show anything like a similar degree of advancement?

We shall now proceed to give chronologically as to dates, the history of each newspaper that now exists, or ever did exist within the limits of Clearfield county, together with the names of the founders and those connected with them either as editors, proprietors or publishers, with such additional facts as may seem to be of public interest.

The Pennsylvania Banner.—This paper first made its appearance during the latter part of the year 1827. Christopher Kratzer and George S. Irvin were its founders. Mr. Kratzer still lives in the enjoyment of good health for a man of some eighty-five or eighty-six winters, and is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Clearfield. Mr. Irvin died a few years ago in the western part of the State. That the *Banner* was not specially attractive, in fact was not much of an improvement on John Guttenberg's first venture of the kind in Germany, some four hundred years previously, is readily conceded. Irvin was a practical printer—Kratzer an ingenious worker in wood as a cabinet-maker, both then living in Philipsburg. Kratzer proposed to his partner, that if he would find the type he would build the press, and proceeded to Huntingdon, where he took the dimensions of a Ramage press then in the *Journal* office of that place, returned to Philipsburg where a screw of the proper dimensions was procured, and in a few days a press was completed that did the press-work in the *Banner* office until 1844, when it was replaced by an iron press of the Washington style. Mr. Irvin was on time with his type, and the first newspaper in Clearfield county soon made its appearance. This was before the era of composition rollers for inking the type. That indispensable process was then, and for several years thereafter, performed by two large "balls" say ten inches in diameter—two sacks of leather (sheepskin generally) stuffed with wool and nailed to handles. Mr. Kratzer's career as a publisher was of short duration, and he sold his interest to his partner. How long Mr. Irvin continued the paper by himself is not clearly ascertained. It is certain that either in 1829 or 1830, it was in the possession of Samuel Townsend Shugart and Thomas Moore. Mr. Moore was a school teacher from Half Moon, Centre county. Mr. Shugart was also from Centre county, a mere boy, but a practical printer, and with another boy of about the same age, did all the work. Mr. Shugart is still living, after spending many years in the newspaper

business in Bellefonte as editor of the old Centre *Democrat*, and also many years at Washington as chief clerk of the patent office, and frequently as acting commissioner of patents, and latterly as State senator, and is now enjoying the comforts of a well-spent life at his home in Bellefonte. Mr. Moore soon tired of the business, and sold his interest to Joseph M. Martin, an attorney-at-law, and the paper was conducted under the firm name of Shugart & Martin until some time in the year 1831, when Shugart sold his interest to his partner. It is well verified that it was in that year (1831) that William C. Moore came to Clearfield from Bellefonte as a practical printer to conduct the paper in the pay of Mr. Martin, the then proprietor. Mr. Martin is represented as being an able lawyer, and as a citizen held in the highest esteem. He died a few years after the period of which we speak. Up to this time it is not known that the *Banner* had any political bias; but Martin was a Whig, and under him the paper was recognized as a whig organ. It is not certain that Martin & Moore had a joint interest in the paper as partners, but it is certain that in 1833, it was the property of Matthew Brown and William L. Moore as the successors of Martin. Brown was engaged in the mercantile business at the time and an active Whig, while Moore was quite as strenuous a Democrat, and each had his separate portion of the paper to advocate and defend his party. As might be expected this double-barrelled enterprise did not prosper, and in 1834 Mr. Brown sold his interest to Levi L. Tate, a graduate of the *Banner* office, and for about two years it was conducted by Moore & Tate and changed to the name of *Pioneer and Banner*. About the beginning of 1836, Mr. Tate sold his interest to his partner, and soon afterwards established a paper at Berwick, Pa., and after spending more than half a century in the newspaper business recently died as the proprietor of the *Sun and Banner* at Williamsport, Pa. The name was then (1836), changed to *Clearfield Banner*, and, in January, 1838, W. L. Moore sold half the establishment to his brother D. W. Moore, and in January, 1839, the latter purchased the other half—W. L. Moore retiring to engage in the mercantile and lumbering business, and has now been dead some twenty odd years. The name of the paper was then, (1839), changed to *Democratic Banner* under which title it was known until June 21, 1849, when *Banner* was dropped not again to be restored, and for the years 1849 and 1850—or from June 21, 1849, to February 15, 1851, it was called *The Country Dollar*, dropping its partisan character. Up to this time, from the retirement of Matthew Brown in 1834, the *Banner* had always been recognized as an advocate of democratic principles. On the 15th February, 1851, its political character as an exponent of democratic principles was restored under the name of *Clearfield Republican*, which name it still retains. During this long period of more than twenty-seven years—from January, 1838 to July, 1865—D. W. Moore was either sole or part owner. His first partner was the late Dr. Hardman P. Thompson, of Curwensville, who was a graduate of the office. His

partnership commenced November, —, 1845, and expired November, 1847. His next partner was A. J. Hemphill, another native of the place and practical printer, and extended from November, 1847, to sometime in the fall of 1849. Clark Wilson, present proprietor of the *McKean Democrat*, became part owner in the spring of 1852, continuing for a little more than two years, when his partner (Moore) became sole owner for the fourth time. In the fall of 1856 the establishment was leased to Major J. Harvey Larrimer and R. F. Ward, the former an attorney-at-law from Bellefonte, who was killed in the late war, and over whose remains a handsome monument now adorns the cemetery at Clearfield; while the latter (Mr. Ward) was a graduate of the office, and recently died in New York. As showing what the newspaper business was in Clearfield county at that time as a financial investment, the terms of the lease to Larrimer & Ward secured to the lessor one-third of the net profits. Mr. Moore now says he has the documents to show that, without ever having received a single dollar on the lease, he paid out for stock, material, etc., during the three years, nearly one thousand dollars. In the spring of 1860, Moore sold half the establishment to George B. Goodlander, which firm continued until July, 1864, when Goodlander re-sold his interest to Moore, who thus became sole owner for the fifth time, and after running it for another year, until the close of the war, in July, 1865—which he claims was the only year it ever fully paid expenses during his connection with it—he sold the whole establishment to his late partner, Mr. Goodlander, who has continued either sole or part owner ever since, having in the mean time as partners, at least nominally, first, George W. Snyder, a practical printer from Bedford county, and now a respected citizen of West Clearfield; and second, George Hagerty, a graduate of the office, a young man of much promise, whose health failing, sought relief in Colorado, but there died. We thus find that in all the *Republican* has had seventeen owners or part owners, including two lessees, as follows: Christopher Kratzer, George S. Irvin, Thomas Moore, S. Townsend Shugart, Joseph M. Martin, William L. Moore, Matthew Brown, Levi L. Tate, D. W. Moore, H. P. Thompson, A. J. Hemphill, Clark Wilson, J. Harvey Larrimer, R. F. Ward, Geo. W. Snyder, George Hagerty and George B. Goodlander. Of these twelve were practical printers, to wit: Irvin, Shugart, the three Moores, Tate, Thompson, Hemphill, Wilson, Ward, Snyder and Hagerty, and of the whole seventeen only six are now living, to wit: Kratzer, Shugart, D. W. Moore, Wilson, Goodlander and Snyder. The *Republican*, being the oldest paper in the county, and recognized as democratic in its political sentiment—the county being largely democratic—has always been a leading, well patronized and influential journal in the county, and is now one of the best equipped, both as to presses and type, among country newspaper establishments.

The Clearfield Democrat.—The second newspaper that appeared in the county was established in 1834, by ex-Governor Bigler, now deceased. Mr.

Bigler was a practical printer, having learned the art with his brother, John, in Bellefonte. It was, as its name indicated, democratic in its political bias, and ably edited. After some two years or more its proprietor, entering into the more lucrative business of lumbering, soon to become the famous "raftsman of the West Branch,"—and afterwards State senator, then governor, and lastly United States senator—allowed his paper to die a natural death, and most of the material was sold to William L. Moore.

The Clearfield Whig.—The third newspaper venture in Clearfield made its first appearance about the time the *Democrat* ceased to exist. John R. Edie, at that time in charge of the Clearfield Academy, and still living, a distinguished member of the bar in Somerset, was its founder. He was followed by Samuel H. Tyson, an attorney at law, now deceased, and brother of the then distinguished Job R. Tyson, of Philadelphia. Tyson was succeeded by Samuel T. Williams, a practical printer of Bellefonte, who had charge of the paper for a few months. As indicated by the name, it was an organ of the Whig party, and soon after the election of Governor Porter, in 1838, it suspended, and most of the material was transferred to W. L. and D. W. Moore, Mr. Williams, some years afterwards, migrating to California, where he died. The *Whig* was a fairly well equipped office for the time, was well printed, and its general appearance much superior to its neighbor, the *Banner*.

The Raftsman's Journal.—The *Journal* first appeared on the 15th of June, 1854, with the late Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, a young and talented lawyer, then recently from Huntingdon, as editor and proprietor. The paper made a good appearance, was well printed and ably edited, making a reputation that has well been sustained ever since. The *Journal* commenced its career just at the period of the dissolution of the old Whig party, and the organization of the American, or Know-Nothing party, and from its first appearance until Mr. Swoope retired from its control, it was edited with marked ability and gained a high rank as a party organ. But Mr. Swoope was nothing if not radical in whatever position he filled; so that, with all his energy and talents and untiring industry, he failed to make any strong impression on the public mind, for the people of Clearfield—after the Know-Nothing craze of 1854—continued to vote as they had been doing in former years. Mr. Swoope was succeeded January 2, 1856, by S. B. Row, esq., a practical printer, and latterly proprietor of the Lloyd House in Philipsburg. This being about the period of the organization of the Republican party, the *Journal* became at once one of its most active advocates, as it has been ever since. Mr. Row was a complete printer himself, and by giving his personal attention to his business, he published one of the most creditable of the country newspapers in the State. Indeed the *Journal*, so far as concerns its mechanical execution, always did, and does now, surpass any of its competitors in the county. On the 27th of March, 1861, S. B. Row, having been appointed special agent of the post-office de-

partment as successor to D. W. Moore, sold the establishment to his brother, S. J. Row, also a practical printer, who still resides in Clearfield. He conducted the establishment until February 17, 1875, when he sold a half-interest to his son, A. M. Row, a graduate of the office, and from that time until the present it has been the property, and under the management of S. J. Row & Son. As a printing-office, the *Journal* is very complete, both as to presses and type, the latter having been selected with much judgment and taste, and capable of turning out a superior style of job and fancy work.

As far as regards the journals of Clearfield heretofore noticed, all of them printed their editions on clean white paper—that is, neither of them practiced the modern style of procuring their supply of paper already printed on one side, but did their own selection and composition of matter to fill their columns. Recently, however, we believe they have adopted a system of procuring stereotyped matter on blocks at so much per foot, or yard.

The Clearfield Citizen (now) Democrat.—This paper was established in 1878, by John Ray Bixler, now on the editorial staff of the *Sun and Banner*, at Williamsport, Pa. It vigorously advocated the doctrine of the Greenback party. Within the next year or two the editor, seeing his party growing “small by degrees and beautifully less,” and with the hope of finding better pasture in the Democratic camp, severed his connection with the Greenbackers, and ever since the paper has been recognized as an advocate of democratic principles. Mr. Bixler was an excellent practical printer, and a capable editor, though not a success on questions affecting partisan politics. In 1884, J. F. McKenrick, then district attorney, and still practicing law at the Clearfield bar, purchased a half-interest in the establishment. His career as an editor was brief, and he retired. In 1885, the name was changed to that of *Democrat*, which it still retains, and Allison O. Smith, an attorney at law, secured an interest therein. The partnership existed until March, 1886, when the establishment was purchased by John F. and W. A. Short, and published under the firm name of Short Brothers. In the following June W. A. Short retired, selling his interest to his brother, who, about the 1st of February of the present year (1887), in turn, sold it to his brother, W. A. Short, who is now the owner. The *Democrat* is an eight-page paper, with patent inside, and is well patronized.

The Multum in Parvo.—The last venture in the newspaper business at the county seat was that of the eccentric Dr. Sweeney, with his little patent-sided *Multum in Parvo*. Its first appearance was some time in 1883, but it did not live very long, long enough, however, to become quite distinguished, and to get its worthy founder into the Quarter Sessions on the charge of libel, convincing him that it was really *permultum in parvo*, and soon thereafter it ceased to appear.

This completes the history of the newspapers in the county so far as the

county seat is concerned. Those published elsewhere in the county are of comparatively recent origin. Curwensville, however, being the next oldest village in the county, very appropriately had the honor of leading the way with the third newspaper then in the county with

The Clearfield County Times.—During the summer of 1872, a stock company was formed in the borough of Curwensville consisting of W. and Z. McNaul, E. A. Irvin, Samuel Arnold, A. H. Irvin, W. C. Arnold, Faust & Goodwin, John P. Irvin, John Patton, T. W. Flemming, N. E. Arnold, J. R. Jenkins, Edward Livingston, J. F. Irwin, John Irvin, and L. B. V. Soper, for the purpose of establishing a weekly newspaper and doing job work. The paper was named the *Clearfield County Times*, a seven-column folio, all home work, and published by Tolbert J. Robinson. The editorial committee consisted of Daniel Faust, W. C. Arnold, J. P. Irvin, John Patton, jr., and Edward Livingston. The outfit was entirely new, and the first number of the paper appeared the 10th of September, 1872, and during the memorable Grant-Greely campaign of that year the *Times* vigorously supported the Republican National and State tickets. On July 15, 1873, R. W. Brainard became editor, proprietor, and publisher, and in December, 1875, adopted a patent side, John H. Patton and L. J. Laporte, employees under Brainard, assisting him part of this time as publishers and local editors. On June 10, 1882, W. F. Whittaker and John R. Fee, under the name of Whittaker & Fee, became publishers, and as Mr. Fee was a Democrat, and Mr. Whittaker a Republican, the *Times* became an independent, or rather a neutral paper. They don't appear to have tried to follow the example of Brown & Moore with the old *Banner*, at Clearfield, some fifty years previously, and try to sustain both parties in a single paper. A few months later R. R. Stevenson became the purchaser, and soon after G. M. Bilger became associated with him. In a few weeks thereafter Mr. Bilger dropped out, and Stevenson again became the sole publisher. During this period, that is to say, from June, 1882, the *Times* kept up its claim to independence, or neutrality, and saving its patent outsides, kept up its high standing among the country newspapers of the State. On, or about January 1, 1885, John P. Bard purchased the paper, added considerable to the stock, made it an all home-work, enlarged it to an eight-column folio, and christened it *The Curwensville Herald*. Mr. Bard, as editor and proprietor, issued a handsomely printed, wide-a-woke Republican paper; the circulation rapidly increased, and the *Herald* seemed to be firmly established, and on the high road to prosperity, when on January 12, 1886, Mr. Bard retired, and R. R. Stevenson took charge as lessee. On March 4, following, the *Herald* stopped—like grandfather's clock, never to go again. The material was all sold and removed from the county.

When the *Times* was started, Edward Livingston and T. J. Robinson were the only practical printers. Brainard, John H. Patton, Laporte, Whittaker, and

Stevenson were also practical printers. All of these gentlemen are still residing in Curwensville, except Mr. Patton and Mr. Whittaker. Mr. Patton is now residing in Iowa, and Mr. Whittaker resides somewhere in the eastern part of the State.

The County Review.—During the year 1881, Professor C. C. McDonald, a teacher of music, established a neat little six-column folio, called *The Ancillia*, at Curwensville, devoted principally to the science of music. In January, 1882, however, he changed it to a sixteen page monthly, and the name to *The County Review*. It was independent in politics, and devoted to industrial interests, historical and biographical sketches of prominent families, societies and orders. It was handsomely printed, and a very creditable production. In November, 1883, it was changed to a quarto and issued weekly, and in January, 4, 1884, R. H. Brainard succeeded Mr. McDonald as editor and publisher, and in whose hands it has continued without any change up to this time, other than the adoption of a patent side. Although not a practical printer, McDonald was an experienced newspaper man, and is now understood to be connected with the Associated Press, and resides in Buffalo, N. Y.

The next newspaper started in the county was in the next year following the establishment of the *Times* at Curwensville, at the flourishing town of Osceola.

The Osceola Reveille.—This paper was established January 1, 1873, by George M. Brisbin and his two brothers, the former of whom is still living and in active life at Osceola. The *Reveille* was a very complete printing office of its class, the presses and type all new and selected with excellent taste, and the proprietors being practical printers and complete masters of the art, enabled them to present to the public one of the cleanest and neatest newspapers then in the county—a reputation it has well sustained through all its vicissitudes up to this date. The *Reveille* claimed to be strictly independent in politics, and was really, or as nearly so as could be reasonably expected under three rampant democratic editors in an era of hot political warfare. On January 1, 1876, at the end of three years from the establishment of the paper, the Brisbins retired, and the *Reveille* was supplanted by the *Independent World*, under the management of O. E. M'Fadden, and in nine months thereafter it was changed to *Campaign World*, and after three issues preceding the November election of 1876, under this title, its original name of *Reveille* was restored by J. B. M'Fadden, J. W. Scott, editor, and published for five years, or until the beginning of 1882, when, Mr. Scott retiring, it was continued by Mr. M'Fadden for three years, say January 1, 1885, when R. A. Kinsloe, a good, practical printer, came into possession, and still continues it as an independent democratic journal, "giving special attention to the coal interests of the Clearfield region."

The Houtzdale Squib.—This paper was started in August, 1878, by L. A.

Frazer, on a sheet nine by twelve inches. In November of the same year it was enlarged to a four column quarto sheet with patent inside, and called the *Houtzdale News*, W. R. and L. A. Frazer publishers, continuing until January 13, 1880, when it expired.

The Houtzdale Observer first made its appearance December 15, 1881, as a five-column quarto, by the "Observer Publishing Company," and published until April, 1882, when W. R. Frazer took charge, enlarging it to a six-column quarto, running it until December, 1882, when L. A. Frazer again stepped in and published it until March, 1883, then transferring it to B. W. Hess. At the end of two weeks he was succeeded by B. F. Difibough, who shortly afterwards turned it over to White Nixon, who is now its publisher and part owner. The *Observer* has always been a well conducted and well printed sheet, with patent outside.

The Houtzdale Mining Record was commenced in April, 1886, by Kinsloe & Kinsloe, as publishers, and D. St. George Frazier, a mining engineer, as editor. The *Record* is a six-column folio, all "home work," and specially devoted to the mining interests of the Houtzdale region. It started and was published for about three months as a weekly paper, when it was changed to a semi-weekly, and still continues as such.

The Du Bois Courier.—This paper made its first appearance January 15, 1879, Butler & Horton editors and proprietors. The paper, a seven-column folio, with patent side, was well printed on good type, and independent in political sentiment. In June, 1882, J. A. Johnston succeeded Butler & Horton, and the following spring dispensed with its patent attachment, and in one year thereafter enlarged it to an eight-column quarto, thus placing it among the foremost papers of the county. In October, 1884, E. W. Gray purchased a half interest of Mr. Johnston, and under the firm of Johnston & Gray the *Courier* was published for about two years, or until October, 1886, when it was sold to R. L. Earle, who changed it to a full-fledged and radical Republican organ, and it is now recognized and valued as such.

The Du Bois Express.—The *Express* was established October 12, 1883, as an independent paper, by H. C. Wilson, B. S. Hoag, and Frank M'Michael, a four page, eight-column folio, on good clean type, and with patent outside. The *Express*, like the *Courier*, seems to have been well patronized locally, and has always presented a creditable appearance. Mr. Hoag retired January 14 of the present year, transferring his interest to the present firm of John P. Wilson, C. A. Read, H. C. Wilson, and Frank M'Michael, and to be known as the "Express Publishing Company." All the members of this firm are active, intelligent, and enterprising practical printers, and promise to give the *Express* a prominent place among the country newspapers of Pennsylvania, and with this hope in view have recently put in new presses and material preparatory to enlarging it to a six-column quarto, and to make it all home work, or at

least to dispense with their patent outside; and as all the members of the firm are Democrats, and the *Courier* has been recognized as a Republican paper, and the population of that section of the county pretty equally divided between the two great political parties, the preponderance being slightly in favor of the Democrats, the proprietors of the *Express* seriously contemplate the propriety of dropping its neutral or independent character, and making it an advocate of democratic principles, not an "organ," but a free and independent democratic newspaper. Judging by their columns, the Du Bois papers are the best patronized of any in the county, and where advertising is extensively followed, job work will flourish also.

The Enterprise though scarcely entitled to be ranked among newspapers, as understood at this day, it would be unfair to fail to notice the publication of the *Enterprise*, a monthly sheet of four columns to the page, printed at Du Bois by P. S. Weber, editor and proprietor. It claimed to issue 2,000 copies, which will surprise no one when it is told that its subscription price was, "The only compensation asked is—read it carefully." Its columns were crowded with advertisements, and in fact its character was more that of an advertising experiment than a newspaper; and after appearing consecutively for four months, June, July, August, and September, 1876, the proprietor issued proposals to enlarge and change it to a weekly journal, and give it all the characteristics of a first class country newspaper, and had made many of the necessary arrangements to do so when he was tempted to embark in the mercantile business, and his *Enterprise* was abandoned.

The Coalport Standard.—This paper was originally started in the spring of 1885, by G. P. Pennebacker, on a small sheet, under the name of *Coalport Siftings*, as an experiment, or test, and at the the end of three months the proprietor felt so much encouraged that he opened up in good syle, and the *Coalport Standard*, as a seven-column folio, made its appearance, and is still published. It is well printed, with a patent side, and well patronized. Coalport is a village of recent growth and full of enterprise, and in a section that is well supplied with railroad facilities, and the population rapidly increasing, all of which should give the *Standard* a good chance to make its mark in the world.

This, we believe, embraces all the newspapers now published within the limits of Clearfield county, including those that lived for a time and then passed away, with the single exception of a weekly journal that was published at Ansonville for a short time in the summer of 1886, by a Mr. Dillon. It will thus be seen that there are now published within the county ten weekly newspapers, including one semi-weekly, as against only two of fifteen years ago, and thus verifying what was said at the commencement of this chapter, that the progress of the newspaper interests has been fully equal to that of any other enterprise outside of railroad and coal-mining operations.

In compiling this history of the origin and progress of the press in Clearfield county, it has been our chief aim to embrace the names of all the gentlemen at any time connected with any of the journals, either as editors, proprietors, or publishers, rather than to be scrupulously exact as to the dates or length of time of such connection. Possibly there may be omissions, but we think not. There were preserved tolerably complete files of the old *Banner* from its origin in 1827, up to 1839, which were sent to W. O. Hickok, at Harrisburg, about 1840, to be bound, but a few days after their receipt the bindery with its contents was totally destroyed by fire, hence it is impossible to be perfectly accurate as to the dates of the several changes in that paper that took place during this period.

We have taken no account of the terms or price of subscription at which the several journals were published, or their cost to the publisher. The *Banner*, in 1839, was published at "\$2 per year, or \$1.75 if paid in advance." By the annexed statement of the terms of the several papers now published in the county it will be seen that the price has varied but little. It is true that the sheets are larger now than they were then, and that where patent sides are used more reading matter is furnished; and it should also be considered that dollars were not so plenty then as they are now, that millionaires were very scarce, perhaps not a half a dozen in the State, whereas now there is scarcely a county in the State that cannot furnish one or more, while Philadelphia and Pittsburgh can each furnish scores of them; and further, that the price of the white paper now, which is from five to seven cents per pound, as compared with ten and twelve cents then, goes far towards accounting for the apparent cheapness of the country newspaper of to-day as compared with what they were forty and fifty years ago.

Ayers & Sons' "Newspaper Register" for 1886, furnishes the following list of newspapers in Clearfield county, with the number of copies issued by each, to which we have added their terms of subscription as found in their latest issues:

Clearfield Republican,	1,848 copies,	\$2.00 per year.
Raftsmen's Journal (at Clearfield)	1,100 "	1.50 " "
Clearfield Democrat,	1,200 "	1.50 " "
County Review, at Curwensville,	1,496 "	5 cents per copy.
Osceola Revivelle,	600 "	not given.
Du Bois Express,	960 "	1.50 per year.
Du Bois Courier,	1,100 "	1.50 " "
Houtzdale Observer,	575 "	1.50 " "
Mining Record at Houtzdale,	not given,	1.00 " "
Coalport Standard,	not given,	1.50 " "

CHAPTER XVIII.

DEVOTED TO A REVIEW OF THE ORIGIN, GROWTH, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.¹

"THE circumstances which have most influence on the happiness of mankind, the changes of manners and morals, the transition of communities from poverty to wealth, from ignorance to knowledge—these are, for the most part, noiseless revolutions. Their progress is rarely indicated by what historians are pleased to call important events. They are not achieved by armies or enacted by senates. They are sanctioned by no treaties, are recorded in no archives. They are carried on in every school, in every church, behind ten thousand counters, at ten thousand firesides." In the study of the important events in the world's history, the places where these events have culminated, or in which valorous deeds have been accomplished, are second in interest only to those events or deeds; they "remain hallowed to all time." There is no event in the play of man's life more important than that when he completes the first act and ends the first age.

"And then"—becomes—"the whining school-boy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping, like snail, unwillingly to school."

And of like importance is the character of the place into which he crept, and in which he played the second act in life's drama, and ended the second and most important age of his existence.

In the schools of Clearfield county there has been in progress for upwards of eighty years a noiseless, progressive revolution, in which ignorance and superstition have been supplanted by knowledge. It is the purpose in this chapter to give a general review of these places, as well as a more particular history of the schools of Clearfield town. In the account of the schools of the county at large, this article must necessarily be brief, because the time in which it was prepared was so limited that reliable information of all the schools could not be obtained, and it was not desired to have this sketch come under South's definition of "most of the histories," which he defines as "Lies immortalized, and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and flaw upon prosperity." The facts recorded here are stated upon the authority of the State and county records, or where, because of the careless manner in which many of these were kept, or from the nature of the fact stated, nothing could be found here, the most authoritative, attainable information has been sought, tradition not being relied upon to any considerable extent.

¹ By J. Frank Snyder, of the Clearfield Bar.

LAW.

Penn, in his frame of government, dated 25th of April, 1682, gave the governors and provincial council instructions to "erect and order all *publick* schools." Almost a century later, in the same city, and in the same year (1776) in which there dawned an era signalized as the most remarkable of any that had occurred in the world's history, the convention established to prepare a constitution for Pennsylvania took what has proven to be the initiatory step in the establishment of our system of public education. In the "Plan or Frame of Government," Chapter II, Section 44, it was provided, "A school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such *salaries* to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more institutions." This provision seems to have had for its prime object the placing of the means of education within the reach and at the command of the masses. The public mind was thoroughly convinced that, with an educated populace, a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," was possible. Then came the constitution of 1790, and by it important changes on the subject of education.

OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ARTICLE VII, SECTION I.—"The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the *poor may be taught gratis*."

This provision was incorporated into the constitution of 1838, and remained intact until the adoption of the constitution of 1874.

The first important legislative enactment was the act of 1809. It reads as follows:

"SECTION I. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties within this Commonwealth, at the time of issuing their precepts to the assessors, annually to direct and require the assessors of each and every township, ward and district, to receive from the parents the names of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, who reside therein, and those whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling; and the commissioners, when they hold appeals, shall hear all persons who may apply for additions or alterations of names in said list, and make all such alterations as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act; and after adjustment they shall transmit a correct copy thereof to the respective assessor, requiring him to inform the parents of the children therein contained, that they are at liberty to send them to the most convenient school, free of expense; and the said assessor, for any neglect of the above

duty, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be sued for by any person, and recovered as debts of that amount are now recoverable, and to be paid into the county treasury for county purposes: *Provided always*, that the names of no children, whose education is otherwise provided for, shall be received by the assessor of any township or district.

"SECTION II. That the said assessor shall send a list of the names of the children aforesaid, to the teachers of the schools within his township, ward, or district, whose duty it shall be to teach all such children as may come to their schools, in the same manner as other children are taught; and each teacher shall keep a day-book, in which he shall enter the number of days each child entitled to the provisions of this act, shall be taught; and he shall also enter in said book the amount of all stationery furnished for the use of said child, from which book he shall make out his account against the county, on oath or affirmation, agreeably to the usual rates of charging for tuition in said school, subject to the examination and revision of the school trustees, where there are any, but where there are no trustees, to three reputable subscribers to the schools, which account, after being so examined or revised, he shall present to the county commissioners, who, if they approve thereof, shall draw their order on the county treasurer for the amount, which he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any moneys in the treasury."

It has been frequently told us that but one family residing in this county applied for and received the benefits of this act; that but one parent was willing to say that he was unable to pay for the schooling of his children. Now poverty was a great inconvenience to many of the early settlers of our county, but not a disgrace, and there were parents who were willing and did say that they were poor and unable to pay for the schooling of their children. There is no lack of authoritative evidence to support this statement. The records of the county commissioner's office furnish many items upon this subject. The earliest entries are the following minutes, to wit:

Thomas McClure, as assessor for Pike township, returned the names of two children, in 1815, whose parents were poor and unable to pay for their schooling.

"August 19th, 1822, Order to Samuel Waring for teaching three children in Bradford township, as returned to us by the assessor of said township for the year 1822, agreeable to the act of Assembly for the teaching of the poor gratis (including stationery,) \$4.54.

"June 9th, 1823, One order in favor of John McCord in full for the tuition of —, in the year 1821, (including justice's fees,) \$0.52½.

"June 10th, 1823, order 176. Samuel Waring, for tuition of poor children in Bradford township, \$9.11:

"March 22d, 1825, One order in favor of John McCord for educating poor children of —, \$5.75.

"June 5th, 1826, One order in favor of James Reed for the education of poor children, \$8.75."

The next is a minute of the only payment for which a corresponding bill has been found, and, as a matter of interest and information, the heading of the account and the affidavit are given, to wit:

"Clearfield county

"To Daniel Spackman, schoolmaster in Lawrence township.

"1826.....Dr. \$23.22.

"Clearfield county, ss:

"Daniel Spackman, the subscriber, a *schoolmaster* in Lawrence township, in said county, on his solemn affirmation doth say that the above bill of schooling is according to his usual rates of charging in his schools, and the time and number of days are correctly charged to each child to the best of his knowledge and belief, and further deponent saith not.

"Sworn and subscribed

DANIEL SPACKMAN.

Dec. 28th, 1826, before

GEO. WILSON,

Commissioner."

Other payments were made as follows:

"1827, May 2d, to James A. Reed, Lawrence township, \$3.72; 1828, May 20th, to Geo. O. Keys, Lawrence township, \$14.37; 1830, November 8th, to A. Thorp Schryver, Lawrence township, \$2.94; 1832, February 1, to James A. Reed, \$15.56½; 1832, August 11th, to J. H. Lavery, \$15.00; July 5th, 1834, J. H. Lavery, —; October 17th, 1835, J. H. Lavery, \$5.00; December 1, 1834, to J. H. Lavery, \$16.58."

From Governors Mifflin, McKean, Snyder, Findley, Heister, and Shultze, serving from December 21, 1790, to December 15, 1829, each directed the legislative mind to the constitution of 1790, and its provision upon the subject of education. Mifflin urged the establishment of public schools, McKean followed in his footsteps. The defects of the act of 1809 were pointedly criticised by Simon Snyder, and Findley joined him in his criticisms. Heister commended a system of education. Shultze wanted schools that would be within the reach of all. In 1824 the act of 1809 was repealed, and this act met the same fate in 1826—never having been enforced—thus reviving the act of 1809.

James Buchanan, in a speech delivered at West Chester, previous to the election of Governor Wolf, said:

"If ever the passion of envy could be excused a man ambitious of true glory, he might almost be justified in envying the fame of that favored individual, whoever he may be, whom Providence intends to make the instrument in establishing common schools throughout this Commonwealth. His task will be arduous. He will have many difficulties to encounter, and many prejudices to overcome, but his fame will exceed even that of the great Clinton, in

the same proportion that mind is superior to matter. Whilst the one has erected a frail memorial, which, like everything human, must decay and perish, the other will raise a monument which shall flourish in immortal youth, and endure whilst the human soul shall continue to exist. 'Ages unborn and nations yet behind' shall bless his memory."

To George Wolf that honor was accorded, and over his signature, on the 1st day of April, 1834, the "general system of education by common schools" was adopted. The act is long, and only the preamble and a few of the more important sections will be given here.

Preamble, "Whereas, it is enjoined by the constitution, as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people; and, whereas, the fund for common school purposes, under the act of the second of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will, on the fourth of April next, amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand, five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two millions of dollars, when it will produce, at five per cent., an interest of one hundred thousand dollars, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of common schools; and whereas, provisions should be made by law for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the Commonwealth; therefore,

"SECTION I. Be it enacted, etc. That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township and borough within the several school divisions shall each form a school district. *Provided*, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies, shall, with the said township, so long as it remains so connected form a district; and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools for the education of every child within the limits thereof who shall apply, either in person, or by his or her parents, guardians, or next friend, for admission and instruction."

The act *inter alia* provided for the election of directors, the appointment of inspectors, and created the secretary of the Commonwealth superintendent of all the public schools established. The directors were empowered to elect delegates whose duty it was to meet with the commissioners of the county, and with them decide whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be laid. This act was amended by an act approved the 15th of April, 1835, relating principally to the tax and providing that the township or district voting in the negative should not be compelled to accept, and abolished the office of inspector.

The record showing the districts that accepted or rejected the act has not been preserved, or if preserved it has been misplaced, and not now to be found. James Findly, superintendent of common schools, in his report of

1835-6, dated December 5, 1835, says: "All the appropriation of 1836 (\$75,000) may therefore be drawn from the State treasury during the coming year, except the *quotas* of Columbia and Clearfield, *from which no reports* of the proceedings of the delegate meetings have ever been received, and of Lebanon, every district of which rejected this system."

Mr. Wickersham in his "History of Education in Pennsylvania," informs us that there were seventeen districts in the county, eight of which accepted and nine refused to accept the system. Ferguson township is reported to have been the only district not accepting in 1845.

The act of 1854 "expressly provided for graded schools and the study of the higher branches." By it the office of county superintendent was created, etc. This act became a law over the signature of our illustrious townsman, ex-Governor William Bigler, whose efforts in behalf of education are well known.

In concluding this subject a brief extract from the report of the superintendent of common schools for 1858 is given:

"No changes in the school laws are proposed. What the system most needs is to be let alone until it can have time to develop, for it is peculiarly a thing of popular growth as well as legislative creation. Constant changes in the school laws embarrass and dishearten the plain men—not lawyers—who are charged with their administration in the respective districts. Public opinion will remain unsettled so long as there is expectation, or fear of continued change; but if it is discovered that the system is reasonably permanent they will the more readily and cheerfully adapt themselves to it. Pennsylvania is emphatically the land of steady habits, and unsuited to the legislative fluctuations that have been so damaging to the school system of a neighboring State. Stability and habit are cardinal virtues in this connection and not to be lightly valued."

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The pioneer settlers have all gone to their final rest, and their departure deprives us of the best evidence as to the location and character of the *earliest* schools of the county. Many sources of information have been sought and as many different opinions obtained. These opinions and statements have been relied upon only where there is satisfactory proof of their correctness.

Tradition has it, and it is now universally conceded, that the first school in Clearfield county was taught in 1804 in a log cabin near Thomas McClure's, in Pike township, being about two miles south of the present site of Curwensville. But little is known concerning this school, excepting that the first teacher was a Mr. Kelly, and that he was succeeded by Messrs. Fleming, Alexander, and Bailey. Dr. A. T. Schryver, who first taught in the county in 1826, in speaking of this school says: "There was a log cabin at McClure's, but I don't recollect anything about it. It was not there when I came. It

was near a grave-yard. A church was built there after I came; it was a Presbyterian Church."

Various authorities have stated that the second school-house "was built one mile northeast of where Clearfield town is now situated." Evidence has been sought to corroborate this statement, but without success. The first school-house, one mile northeast of Clearfield, of which any reliable evidence can be found, was a deserted log cabin situate on the west side of the ravine west of the "Archie Shaw" grist-mill.

It is stated by a former writer in commenting upon this school-house, that "the first school was taught by Samuel Fulton, a surveyor." We understand that it is claimed that Mr. Fulton taught here in 1806. If this conclusion is right the writer is compelled to say that it is not at all probable that the statement is correct. An article published in 1859 upon no less authority than Mr. Fulton himself, is to the effect that he was here on surveying trips only in 1802-3-4-5 and 6, and that "in 1807 Fulton came to this county with his wife, having married in the beginning of the year 1806."

It is possible that Samuel Fulton taught here prior to 1816. Josiah Evans was the teacher in 1816-17, Robert Wrigley in 1817-18-19, William Hoyt about 1819-20, and George Catelow 1820-21. Dr. Schryver, in speaking of the house referred to as being built in 1806, says: "I can't tell anything positive about it."

The first school in Curwensville was taught in 1812, "in a one room dwelling house, a division being put in the room, thus forming two rooms, one of which served as a bachelor's hall for the master." Josiah Evans claims to have been the first teacher, but it has been repeatedly stated that Jesse Cookson was the first teacher, and Mr. Evans the second.

In 1813, or 1814, "the people of Curwensville and vicinity collected together, and by their united and voluntary effort put up a log house for school purposes." The "old log school-house," as it was called, was located on what is now Filbert street. The building was constructed of logs, its dimensions were fourteen by sixteen feet. The roof was covered with clap-boards, held in place by poles extending from one end of the roof to the other, which were held down by heavy stones. The door was of rough boards. On one side a log was left out for light, the space was covered with greased paper, and served as the only window in the house. The seats were slabs, in which wooden pins were put for legs. Holes were bored into the wall on one side of the room, into which long wooden pins were driven, and upon these a slab—smooth side up—was secured for a writing desk. Jesse Cookson, J. Miles Hoover, Whitson Cooper, Mr. Burrett, John A. Dale, afterwards sheriff of Franklin county, and associate judge of Forest, and Dr. A. T. Schryver, all taught here.

It is stated that shortly after the building of the last mentioned school-house others were erected, viz.:

One on the Grampian Hills. Dr. Stark taught here, as did Dr. A. T. Schryver.

One near Daniel Spackman's, in Lawrence township, in 1822, in which Peter Hoover and Daniel Spackman taught prior to December 28, 1826, at which date he (Daniel Spackman) presented his bill to the commissioners for "schooling" a number of children of poor parents. This house has been confused by writers with the Amos Reed school-house, which was built about 1830 near where the Pine Grove school-house was afterwards built — 1860 — and now stands.

It is told us that the first school-house in Brady township was opened near Luthersburg in 1817, another authority fixes the date in 1820. A careful examination has failed to produce any satisfactory proofs sustaining either of these dates. John Carlile, of Troutville, Brady township, who has recently died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, says: The first school taught in Brady township was held in Libius Luther's bar-room in Luthersburg, in the winter of 1827, by Whitson Cooper, and in 1828 Peter Hoover taught in the same place. In 1829-30, school "was kept" in a log cabin along the pike, on Mr. Luther's farm. This cabin was built by the men who were working on the pike. In 1831 Libius Luther and Fred Ziegler each gave a strip of land, and the citizens appointed a day, and then turned out and put up a good sized hewed log house, in which private schools were held until the common school superseded them. John B. Heisey and Miss Brockway taught here.

It is also stated that the first school in Brady township was opened near Luthersburg in 1817. Upon careful examination this is found to be an error; the correct date is 1827-8.

Samuel Waring kept school in Bradford township prior to August 19, 1822, on which day he received pay for schooling three children of poor parents. It would also appear that he taught in 1823.

Philip Antis donated a piece of ground near where the Wright nursery is now located, a short distance below the Logan mill on the public road from Clearfield to Curwensville, on which a school-house was built about 1824. John Patton, sr., father of Congressman Patton, was the master here in 1826. It was here, in this house, under the tutorship of his father, that Hon. John Patton attended school for the first time.

James Read was a school-master in Lawrence township in 1826, and according to the best attainable evidence it would appear that he then taught in the grand jury room of the court-house. If this conclusion be correct, it was the first school taught in Clearfield town.

Samuel Fulton appears to have taught about this time in the creek school-house, which stood on the left bank of the river almost opposite the mouth of Clearfield Creek. Miss Brockway, Samuel Fulton, Miss Eliza Jane Jacobs, and Miss Eliza Mapes are believed to have taught in this house in the order named. The place was abandoned about 1827-30.

Upon the abandonment of the creek school-house James A. Reed then kept school in his house, which stood near where Mr. Matt. Reed recently lived in Lawrence township, which, we think, was prior to May 2, 1827. John Hall succeeded Mr. Reed as teacher at the same place.

George O'Keys built a log cabin in "Paradise"—near where the road leading to the Jacob Irvin homestead leaves the Penfield road—some time about 1827, and kept a school there.

The Price school-house, which accommodated the upper end of Pike township, was located at the cross roads near the William Price farm, and was erected about 1828, as in that year religious services were held in it.

Dr. A. T. Schryver taught in grand jury room of court-house in Clearfield town, in winter of 1829-30. From here he moved his school to a log cabin used by Martin Nichols as a temporary residence while building a more commodious house. This cabin stood just across the river opposite where the jail now stands.

The Clearfield Academy, completed in 1830, and the Curwensville Academy, completed in 1831-2, are also among the earliest schools of the county. These early houses, excepting the two last named, were as a rule of the same dimensions and style of architecture as the "old log school-house" of Curwensville, already described. Many of the schools, however, were not taught in buildings erected for that purpose, some were kept in the house of the master, others in abandoned log cabins. In fact, it appears that when a cabin was unfit for use as a habitation, it was just the place for a school. Judging from the reports of an early authority, at least one-half of the places in which the early schools were taught were unfit for any purpose except it might have been for "pig pens or chicken coops." The limited means of the first settlers had much, yes, all to do with the character of these houses, as they were all erected by voluntary aid. It did not require any great length of time to erect one of these houses, as the following account, related by an eye witness, will show. He says: "I was present one morning when the spot selected for the proposed house was cleared; that same evening I found there a full grown school house ready for occupancy, and on the following morning the sessions of school commenced."

These schools were all supported by private contributions or subscriptions. The masters were not bound to receive all who might apply, but it is safe to say none were rejected, unless it was on account of the poverty of the parents, and not on this account after the passage of the Act of 1809, where the parents were willing to say that they were unable to pay for the schooling of their children.

It has been written of the early teachers that, "while many were strictly moral and well qualified for teaching in that day, yet many lacked all the essential elements of the teacher—they were profane, illiterate and tyrannical.

The bottle, in some instances, was kept concealed about the school room. Many on account of being old or crippled, were supposed to be fit for nothing else, and hence were recommended to teach school. The qualities most pleasing to the patrons were a good ability for flogging unruly boys and a good knowledge of spelling and writing. It was a very rare occurrence to find one of those teachers who could not write well." The teacher boarded 'round.

The course of study was spelling, reading and writing; these branches were successfully taught. In speaking of the Amos Reed school-house—referred to hereafter—Dr. A. T. Schryver tells us, that, "it was a kind of a resort for all youngsters to go to spell; they were better spellers three times over then than now. They met there every Saturday and Saturday night, and would have spelling school and singing school combined. They spelled out of a dictionary and some of them could not be downed."

There was no regular system of text books. One teacher reports that there were twelve different kinds of reading books in use in his school. The Testament, biographies of Washington, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and Webster's Speller were the principal early text books. Pike's Arithmetic came into use and was taught to the "single rule of three." These books with a few sheets of unruled foolscap paper, a bottle of ink and a goose quill, constituted the scholar's outfit. The teacher made and mended pens and set copies for all the scholars.

The manner of imparting instruction was very different from the system now in use, there being no uniformity in text books; there were no classes, and individual instruction was given. The Johnsonian theory of teaching was frequently used, the teacher contending that the memory could be strengthened and the lesson permanently impressed upon the mind by stating the idea sought to be taught and then administering a good flogging—a sort of improvement of the memory by association.

The scholars of these early days were very much as they now are. Boys are boys the world over. They never wanted for amusement, never waited for something to turn up, but oftentimes turned things upside down to suit themselves. This was especially the case about Christmas time and the other holidays. Dr. Schryver says that at these times the scholars run the schools to suit themselves. They would sometimes lock the teacher out and keep him out for a whole week. The obnoxious system of treating was in existence then as now. If the teacher did not treat when demanded, "the girls would urge the boys to 'declare a lock-out' and bar the door." "The pupils," he says, "once levied on me for a treat and handed this paper up to me," to wit:

"Master, we want a treat; please furnish

"Candy 2 lbs.

"Raisins 2 lbs.

"Ginger Cakes 3 dozens.

"Apples 2 bushels.

"Whiskey 2 quarts.

"Please sign your name."

He says "that several times three or four boys would get around me to carry me out, but were afraid to take hold of me."

It is stated on good authority that whilst Daniel Spackman was the master at the school house near his home, that there was a lock-out of some duration. Getting tired of the protracted rest given the master, Mr. William Reed conceived the idea of smoking the boys and girls out, but knowledge of his plan in some way got to the scholars, and they prepared themselves for the emergency by taking a pole into the school-house with them. The master and Mr. Reed came and sought admission in vain. Mr. Reed thereupon climbed upon the roof, placed a board over the chimney and seated himself upon it. As soon as the smoke began to inconvenience the scholars, they put the pole, which they had taken the caution to provide, up the chimney, and using it as a battering-ram against the board, knocked Mr. Reed and his board off the chimney and to the ground, causing him severe injury.

The early settlers in the county were not an educated people, but, as a rule, they were desirous of having their children properly educated, although some entertained strange views upon this subject. One honest and upright man refused to educate his children because he "was afraid it would make fools and rascals of them, and he was desirous that they should live honest and upright lives."

After 1830 school-houses began to increase in numbers throughout the country. There was a general desire for better laws upon the subject of education. This sentiment grew stronger and stronger, and in 1831 "petitions asking for the establishment of a better system of public education" were presented to the two Houses of the State Legislature.

In the immediate vicinity surrounding Clearfield, a number of schools were held and school-houses erected by the people, just upon the eve of the passage of the act of 1834, and immediately thereafter. Prominent among them are the following, to wit:

A house was built about 1834, by private subscriptions, at the point where the T. and C. Railroad bridge crosses Clearfield Creek, about two miles east of Clearfield town. The present school-house, located some distance from this site, is known as "Waterford," or vulgarly as "Hell's Half Acre." Robert Wrigley was one of the earliest teachers here.

In 1837 Frank Dunlap taught school in Lawrence township, near where Benjamin Dale now lives. Whether this was a private school or a free school, the writer cannot state.

In 1838 a school-house was erected by public expense, by John Shaw, sr., at a point on the Penfield road just opposite where Mr. Eli Carrick now resides. This school was widely and familiarly known as the "Tom Hainey school." The first teacher was Miss Julian Holly, who taught in the summer of 1838. Frank Dunlap taught the common schools here in the winter of 1838-9. A. J.

Hemphill, Samuel Worrell, J. Kay Wrigley, Miss Elizabeth Livergood, perhaps Miss Mary Scoville and Miss Mary Ann Hoffman, all taught in this house. The last named teacher taught her scholars to spell and read backwards, having her spinning-wheel in school and running it while the scholars recited. It is told us that upon one occasion a huge rattlesnake took his place in the doorway here, thereby terrifying teacher and scholars, who all crowded into one corner of the room. Finally one of the girls said she was not afraid of it, and to prove her statement ran and jumped over it, and then threw a stick into the school-house for the teacher, with which they then killed the snake. This school-house was a noted place for spelling and singing schools.

A log cabin used to stand on the river bank in Reedsville—now Clearfield borough—just across the street from where Mr. A. W. Lee lately resided. It was old and abandoned, but in 1859 common schools were held in it for Lawrence township. The logs were rotten and alive with bed bugs. When the room was thoroughly warmed these would come forth and feast upon the scholars and greatly annoying them. From this circumstance the place was called "Bed Bug Seminary." The first school was taught here in 1858-9 by Dr. Schryver. Daniel Connelly, esq., was the next teacher, in 1859-60. In 1862 it was replaced by a new building some distance from the river, which was abandoned many years ago, and is now used for a dwelling house.

School was held every day during the week in the early schools, and latterly every second Saturday was a holiday.

ACADEMIES.

Mr. Wickersham, in his excellent book, "A History of Education in Pennsylvania," says, "Franklin and his coadjutors, in founding the academy and charitable school of the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1749, modeled it in most respects after the school Penn had chartered half a century before. They, too, contemplated a central school or an academy, open to all and free to the children of the poor." The public mind, in the early days of the Commonwealth, seems to have been educated to the belief that the language of the constitution of 1790, enjoining "the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught *gratis*," meant that central schools or academies should be established, open to all and free to the children of the poor. So widely prevalent was this idea, that in the organization of new counties, and in the selection of "seats of justice" for the same, ground for an academy was as much a necessity as ground for the public buildings. The history of the academies of this county, therefore, very properly begins with the selection of a location for "the seat of justice." In 1805 Governor McKean appointed Roland Curtin, John Fleming, and James Smith, commissioners, to select a location for the seat of justice of Clearfield county. They selected a site and laid out a town upon the lands of Abraham

Witmer, near the mouth of the creek Chincleciamouche. Upon the plot or plan of the town as returned by them to the office of the Secretary of State, three lots are marked as "Academy lots." On November 5, 1805, Abraham Witmer gave his bond to these commissioners in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned, *inter alia*, as follows: "And the said Abraham Witmer further agrees and engages to give his bond, or other security as may be required, to such person as may be authorized to receive the same, for the payment of three thousand dollars on the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord, 1812, one-half thereof to be applied for the use of an *academy* or *public school* in said town."

The next step in this matter was the making, execution and delivery of a deed, bearing date March 6, 1813, recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Clearfield county, on 27th April, 1813, in deed book "D," page 320, Abraham Witmer and Mary Witmer, his wife, to Robert Maxwell, Hugh Jordon, and Samuel Fulton, commissioners of Clearfield county, conveying, *inter alia*, "and also three other lots of ground in the said town, for the use and benefit of an academy, fronting on Walnut street and adjoining each other, bounded in front by Walnut street, on the north by an alley, on the east by Fourth street, and on the west by lot number one hundred and sixty-one, each lot extending to the aforesaid alley one hundred and seventy-two feet." These lots are numbers 162, 177 and 178, in the present plan of Clearfield borough.

By an act entitled, "An act establishing an academy in the town of Clearfield," approved 12th February, 1827, it was enacted as follows:

"SECTION 1.—That there shall be and hereby is established in the town of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, an academy for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name and style of 'The Clearfield Academy.'

"SECTION 2.—That until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, the trustees of the Clearfield Academy shall consist of the following persons, to wit: Alexander Reid [Reed], Moses Boggs, Reuben Winslow, John Kylor, Martin Nichols, John P. Hoyt, James Ferguson, Elisha Fenton, and William McNall [McNaul], which said trustees, and their successors to be elected as hereinafter directed, shall be and hereby are declared to be one body corporate and politic, by the name, style and title of 'The Trustees of the Clearfield Academy,' etc.

"SECTION 3.—That the said trustees of said academy, and their successors, shall have full power and authority to use one common seal, and the same to alter at their pleasure."

The fourth, fifth and sixth sections relate to the meeting of the trustees, by-laws, and elections.

"SECTION 7.—That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is

hereby granted to be paid by warrant to be drawn by the Governor on the State Treasurer to the Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, or a majority of them, one thousand dollars thereof, to enable them to erect suitable buildings for said academy, or to be otherwise applied under their direction, in such manner as they shall believe to be most advantageous for promoting the object of said institution, and the remaining one thousand dollars shall be placed in some safe productive fund or funds, and the income thereof shall be forever applied in aid of other revenues, to compensate a teacher or teachers in said academy; *provided*, that the money hereby granted shall not be paid until the sum of one thousand dollars shall have been raised by private subscription for the benefit of said institution, and there shall be admitted into said academy any number of poor children who may, at any time, be offered in order to be taught gratis; *provided, also*, the number so admitted and taught shall, at no time, be greater than five, and that none of said children shall continue to be taught gratis in said academy longer than two years."¹

At this point—in view of the articles previously written upon this subject—the question is suggested, Was the academy built upon the lots donated by Abraham Witmer?

In his report to the superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 1, 1877, Dr. J. A. Gregory, then county superintendent, in speaking of the Clearfield Academy, says: "The lots on which it is situated and \$1,000 in money were donated by Abraham Whitmer [Witmer], of Lancaster county,"—see "Pennsylvania Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1877," page 176. Mr. Wickersham, in his "History of Education in Pennsylvania," Chapter XXII, on secondary education, page 459, says, in speaking of the Clearfield Academy: "The lots on which it was located . . . were the gifts of Abram Witmer, of Lancaster county." These gentlemen have fallen into error upon this question of location, as will be seen in continuing the history of the lots donated by Abraham Witmer.

In the minute book of the county commissioners of Clearfield county there appears the following entry: "June 15, 1830.—At the request of the trustees of the Clearfield Academy, a conveyance, made to them of lots in Clearfield town, Nos. 162, 177, 178, by the commissioners, being the same lots which were conveyed to the commissioners of Clearfield county, for the use of an academy in Clearfield town." Then follows naturally the deed, "Alexander Caldwell, J. F. W. Schnarrs, and Robert Ross, of Clearfield county, commissioners of said county," to "Thos. Hempbill, Joseph M. Martin, Robert Ross, jr., A. B. Reed, G. P. Gulich, trustees of the Clearfield Academy." Dated June 15, 1830. Recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds, in and for Clearfield county, 12th July, 1830, in deed book "D," page 138, for lots "Nos. 162, 177, 178, situate in the town of Clearfield."

¹ The sum received by this institution under act of 1838, Chapter 8386, up to 1st February, 1843, was \$2,075.—*Republication of Pamph. Laws*, Vol. IX., page 266.

We next find that among the minutes and proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, *inter alia*, it is thus recorded. "And now to wit: May 8, 1830, On motion Martin Hoover, esq., was appointed President of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, for the ensuing year, and Joseph M. Martin was appointed Secretary." "And now to wit: Saturday, May 22, 1830, Messrs. Ross, Hartshorn, Hoover, Hempbill and Martin being present on motion.

"*Resolved*, That the lots belonging to the said Academy, Nos. 162, 177, 178, be advertised for sale on the second Tuesday of June next, at the Court House in Clearfield town. That the same be advertised in the Clearfield *Banner* and offered for sale on said day at public outcry, sale adjourned to 14th June inst. And now to wit: June 14, 1830, Academy lots sold to Jacob Irvin for forty dollars, twelve and one-half cents."

"*Resolved*, That the deed be made to Jacob Irvin for the above lots, provided he pays the *cash* when made, or that he gives a judgment note for the same with security, he to pay all expenses and costs arising."

"*Resolved*, That Joseph M. Martin attend to taking the judgment note from Jacob Irvin, and to have it entered in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county."

"And now to wit: June 23, 1830. *Resolved*, That the president and secretary of the Board of Trustees for and in behalf of the whole Board make, execute and acknowledge an assignment of the deed for the Academy lots Nos. 162, 177, 178 to Jacob Irvin, sold to him on the 14th inst., which deed is executed to the said trustees by the Commissioners of Clearfield county."

We then find assignment, Martin Hoover, President of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, and Joseph M. Martin, Secretary, to Jacob Irvin, dated 26th June, 1830, recorded deed book "D" 320, 12th July, 1830, of lots Nos. 162, 177, 178. Consideration, \$40.12 1-2. These lots were subsequently used by William Jones as a brick yard, and still later by M. Shirk as an annex to his tannery, an old bark shed still standing on same.

The lots upon which the Clearfield Academy was erected were acquired under the following conveyance: John Bumbarger and Anna Maria, his wife, by their attorney in fact, Alex. B. Reed, to Moses Boggs, Garry Bishop, Reuben Winslow, Martin Nicholls, George Wilson, James Ferguson, Doctor J. P. Hoyt, trustees of the Clearfield Academy, dated 7th February, 1829, recorded 21st May, 1829, in deed book "D" 128. Consideration, \$120. For "all those two certain lots of ground situate in the town and county of Clearfield, one of the said lots known in the plan of said town by No. 31, containing in front by Front street 60 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to an alley bounded in front by Front street, on the east by said alley, on the south by lot No. 32, and on the north by lot No. 30. The other lot situate in the town aforesaid known in the plan thereof by No. 32, containing in front on Front

street 60 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to an alley bounded in front by Front street, on the south by lot No. 33, on the north by lot No. 31, and on the east by an alley." These proceedings and conveyances in the mind of the writer, answer the question suggested in the negative. The Clearfield Academy was not built on the lots donated by Mr. Witmer, the reason whereof does not appear, unless it is that the lots donated by Mr. Witmer were swampy and unfit for the purpose for which they were donated.

Frequent inquiry has been made as to the date when the academy building was erected. We are told by Mr. J. A. Gregory, in his report as county superintendent, published in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877, at page 176, that "in the year 1824 the first academy in Clearfield was completed." In this the writer cannot agree with the learned superintendent, who evidently must have relied upon information received from persons, honest in their statements, but who depended largely upon their memories for the data, as the date given is six years earlier than the true date. The academy was completed in 1830, which conclusion is based upon the following facts: Beyond all question the "Clearfield Academy" was incorporated by the Act approved February 12, 1827, *supra*. The title to the lots on which it stands was secured by the conveyance of February 7, 1829, and the books of the treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy furnish the following corroborative minutes, to wit: Order No. 4, "November 1828, order in favor of Isaac Southard and Samuel Merrell as the first payment for building the Clearfield Academy, \$500."

In the report of Richard Shaw and Samuel Fulton, the auditors "for the year 1829, up to 22d May, 1830, as follows:

"It appears that, that when the academy *is finished* according to contract, by Southard and Merrell, and their payments are all due, then taking into their settlement the different sums loaned them, there will be [due]

"Amount due from Abraham Witmer, being balance of his subscription, about \$900.00."

Mr. James Wrigley, who was born in 1812, and who worked on this building—and was afterwards the treasurer—is positive that it was not completed, and that no school was held in it until the winter of 1830–31.

The Clearfield Academy, then, was completed in 1830. The building is situate on Front street, in the town of Clearfield, and faces Witmer Park, which extends to the eastern bank of the West Branch of Susquehanna River, and also almost directly opposite the landing known to lumbermen as the "Lick." The structure is of red brick, having a front of about sixty feet on Front street, and extending back about thirty feet, two stories high, with a cylindrical, octagon tower built from the center of the building. The building is now used as a dwelling house, with one room reserved and occupied by one department of the primary schools of the borough.

Did the academy trustees ever receive the fifteen hundred dollars donated by Mr. Abraham Witmer? This question has been frequently asked, and the writer has never seen a published answer to the inquiry. The inquiry must be answered in the affirmative. On October 3, 1838, the treasurer, Richard Shaw, is charged in his account as follows: "To *draught* on the Treasurer of Clearfield Co. received from Commissioners of the county on account of debt due by Abraham Witmer dec'd, in part of his subscription to the Academy, \$600."

Subsequently, suit was brought in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, against John Graff, administrator of Abraham Witmer, deceased, and judgment obtained on 28th August, 1835, for \$1,270.12. Mr. Graff assigned to the Clearfield Academy, in part payment of this judgment, a bond against Alexander Irvin, amounting to \$1,070.52, which was afterwards canceled by Richard Shaw, giving his bond for the payment of the same on April 1, 1838, which was subsequently paid. The small balance, after deducting attorney charges, was arranged.

Again it has been asked, what became of the \$2,000 appropriated to this school and mentioned in the act of 12th February, 1827? It was also paid, as is shown by the account referred to, in which are these charges against the treasurer: "To cash received from the Commonwealth, available funds, \$1,000; to cash received from 'Do,' to be placed in some safe productive fund, \$1,000."

The moneys received from Mr. Witmer's estate, and also from the Commonwealth, were mingled and a portion invested, and finally was transferred to the school district of Clearfield borough, under act of 17th April, 1871.

The first school held in the academy was in the year 1830-31, and was taught by Dr. A. T. Schryver, now living. The writer is well aware that it is stated in various articles heretofore published, that the first school was taught here in 1828 by Dr. Schryver, but from what has been written such could not have been the case. From a statement made by Dr. Schryver recently, it would appear that he taught in Curwensville in 1826-27; on Grampian Hill in 1827-28 and 1828-29, and in 1829-30 in the grand jury room in Clearfield, and in the log cabin across the river—opposite the jail—which was built by Martin Nicholls, and in which he lived while building a new house. We have, in support of this position, the statement of Mr. James Wrigley—corroborated by a collateral event—that he attended the first school in the academy, and that Dr. Schryver was the teacher, and that it was in the late fall of 1830. We have it from Dr. Schryver himself that he received pay for the schooling of two poor children of Lawrence township; that they attended his school at the academy in Clearfield; that he received his pay from the county during his term in the academy; and that he only taught in the academy one winter. The records of Clearfield county show that Dr. Schryver received two dollars

and ninety-four cents for educating poor children of Lawrence township, on November 8, 1830, which minute has been shown him, and he informs us that our conclusion fixing the date of the first school in the Clearfield Academy in the fall of 1830 is correct.

The second teacher was James H. Lavery, who began in the fall of 1831 and continued as teacher until December 20, 1834; salary, \$300 per year. On 28th March, 1834, at a minority meeting of the trustees, the academy was leased to Mr. Lavery for a term of two years after April 1, 1834. Subsequently, on April 11, 1834, this contract was annulled, and Mr. Lavery notified to quit the premises, which he did, on December 20, 1834.

On May 5, 1834, twenty-two by-laws were adopted by the trustees, and a lengthy report was made, stating, *inter alia*, "that there are no available funds that can be made use of for general purposes."

In December, 1834, Judge Moses Boggs was employed as teacher from December 20, 1834, to May 1, 1835, upon the following terms: "He is to receive all he can make by the teaching of scholars that are sent to his school; the board of trustees agree to pay him the sum of fifty-five dollars, . . . provided he is to teach the five [poor] children as is directed by the act of Assembly."

September 2, 1835, Mr. John Heisey was appointed teacher for one quarter, "he to take the academy and to look only to the subscribers to him for his pay."

In 1836-37 the free schools for Lawrence township were held in the academy, as is shown by the following report of the superintendent of common schools, 1836-37: "Trustees kept no school-teachers employed by common schools." The academy trustees subsequently had sessions of school before the common schools began and after they closed, contributing, however, to the support of the teacher of the common schools. Common schools were held here each year until 1840 by Lawrence township, and then by Clearfield borough until 1852.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the additional teachers who taught in the academy from time to time, with the dates of their respective elections, it being impossible to learn the length of time each taught, viz.:

Hugh Caldwell, April 3, 1837; salary, thirty dollars per quarter; Thomas Lever, elected September 8, 1837; Adam C. Shaw, March 8, 1839; James H. Rankin, May 6, 1839; W. H. Butler, October 7, 1839; W. L. Martin, April 23, 1840; Lewis Huxthal, June 20, 1840; Jno. L. Cutle, April 24, 1841; Matt Taylor, January 26, 1842; Frederick G. Betts, January 24, 1844; W. C. Welch, January 24, 1844; Wm. Porter, March 25, 1844; J. G. Gordon, July, 1844; Jno. L. Cutle, February 1, 1845; Jno. F. Weaver, May 8, 1845; Mrs. C. Betts, May 8, 1845; Thos. Fulton, January, 1846; Wm. A. Wallace, November 10, 1846; Wm. Hotchkiss, December 1, 1846; Miss Mary D.

Hotchkiss, August 19, 1847; Cornelia McGee, December 30, 1848; Rev. Mr. Merwin, April 26, 1850; Mrs. Wrigley, July 13, 1850; Mr. and Mrs. Catlin, September 28, 1850; W. A. Campbell, July 26, 1854; Joseph Buchanan, ———, 1857; Rev. J. M. Galloway, January 15, 1858; C. B. Sanford, March 30, 1858; Miss Smith, March 30, 1858; J. M. Galloway, January 31, 1859; Miss H. S. Swan, May 16, 1863; Dan'l W. McCurdy, November 28, 1863; J. P. Worrell, November 28, 1863; Rev. P. L. Harrison, September 23, 1865.

The following persons assisted Mr. Harrison, viz: Miss H. S. Swan, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Byer, Miss Broom, Miss Clark, Miss Smith, Miss Mitchell, Miss Cray, Miss M. McAlpine.

Mr. Harrison quit the academy in 1873, after which Miss H. S. Swan occupied two rooms with a girls' school; R. M. McEnally one room as boys' school, and also for a night school; I. P. Schaeffer, German school; Miss M. McAlpine occupied one room in which she gave private instruction in instrumental music.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY—MISCELLANEOUS.

Phonography.—In 1830-1 Dr. A. T. Schryver kept a night school in the academy, at which he taught phonography.

At an early day the services of the Catholic church were held here.

September 7, 1837. Terms of Thomas Lever, (teacher):

"The use of the academy for a residence, the interest of the \$2,000 appropriated, and to teach

Spelling and reading for.....\$1.50

The above with arithmetic and writing..... 2.50

The preceding with geography and grammar..... 3.00

And with French or Latin..... 4.00."

This is perhaps the first teacher who taught French and Latin in the county.

1841, January 23. Permission given Rev. Mr. Wilcox to occupy one room for prayer-meeting.

1843, January 21. "Contract for making desks and seats let to James Wrigley, for the price specified in his proposal, \$48."

Union Sunday-school directed to occupy lower room.

1844, October 21. I. G. Gordon employed as teacher of Latin, Greek and mathematics.

1846, March 16. Female teacher directed "to cause her pupils to write compositions."

1846-7. Female school taught in connection with common school.

1851, August 21. Bidwell's hemispherical maps introduced.

1851. Kitchen built by J. C. Whitehill.

1860, February 6. Rev. J. M. Galloway "stated that the academy tuition failed to meet expenses, under his contract, and asked to be released from the remaining two years under his contract."

1865, September 23. Rev. Harrison introduced "Holbrook's Geared Telurean," which his scholars will remember with a peculiar pleasure.

1869-70. *The Republican's Friend*, a school paper edited by R. D. Swoope, esq., was read each week. This was followed by the *Democrat's Friend*, edited by P. B. Wachtel. Then, as now, these two elements could not get along very well, and were suppressed by the Rev. Mr. H., and a compromise and combination effected giving birth to the *School Echo*, edited by R. D. Swoope and P. B. Wachtel, the lion and the lamb having lain down together. It was concluded that competition was the life of the school, as well as of trade, and a new journal was started—*The Independent*—edited by J. F. Snyder, assisted by W. A. Hagerty, esq. These papers thrived for a considerable time.

Ex-Governor William Bigler and Hon. William A. Wallace were elected school directors by the board of trustees under the act of April 17, 1871. Mr. Wallace resigned in 1875 and Governor Bigler subsequently died, thus leaving a vacancy which has never been filled.

J. F. Weaver, G. L. Reed, Rich. Mossop, Jas. B. Graham, Joseph Shaw, James Alexander, and J. B. McEnally, acting trustees, by their deed dated August 25, 1876, recorded in deed book No. 12, page 273, conveyed the academy property to the school district of Clearfield "for the use of the graded schools."

This conveyance practically ends the history of an institution which has done much to advance the cause of education, and though its walls may crumble and decay, we will look upon the place where it stood with reverence, for it will recall the fact that in years past there stood a building on that spot, within the halls of which we sat and received instruction and discipline so valuable to us in the struggle for success; and then too we will not forget that the first "free schools" of the township of Lawrence and of the borough of Clearfield were opened, thereby giving the advantages of education to the poor as well as to the rich of this community. The teachers of this institution were men and women well qualified for the work which they undertook. Many of them to-day occupy prominent and responsible positions. Some have been highly honored by their fellows, prominent among whom is Hon. William A. Wallace, ex-United States Senator.

Curwensville Academy.—John Irvin, by his deed, dated November 4, 1831, recorded in deed book E, 351, conveyed to Job England, Jno. P. Hoyt, Isaac Bloom, and Jno. Irwin, jr., trustees of the Curwensville Academy, a piece of ground situate in Curwensville, "being sixty feet square, and the same lot on which the school-house is now being built." This academy only existed as such for a few years, after which the common schools occupied it, under which head it will be treated more fully.

Female Seminaries.—The superintendent of common schools in his report

for 1841, page 397, in speaking of this subject with reference to Clearfield county says: "There are no female seminaries." But Mr. Thomas H. Burrows in his "State Book of Pennsylvania" (2d edition, page 234), in speaking of Clearfield says: "The literary institutions are an academy, a female seminary, and seventy-six common schools."

By referring to the head "Academy Miscellaneous," it will be seen that there was a female school taught here in connection with the common schools, and this we presume is what Mr. Burrows terms "a female seminary," as it is possible that such school was in existence when the first edition of his book was published in 1843.

Miss Swan's School.—In 1868 Miss H. S. Swan established a school for girls, in Clearfield, in the Keystone building, on Second street, between Cherry and Walnut streets. This school was very successful and was continued at the same place until 1873, when it was transferred to the academy, and upon the organization of the Leonard graded schools in 1874 was abandoned. Miss Swan was an excellent teacher—she is now dead. She was assisted by Miss S. Germond, Miss E. Cooper, and Miss Fannie D. James.

Common Schools.—When, or where the first free school was held in the county cannot be definitely determined, but it is very probable that it was either in the Clearfield or Curwensville academies. The system was then in its infancy. Nine of the seventeen districts of the county, we are told, rejected it. We have searched in vain for the record showing what districts these were. From the records found it might be stated with reasonable certainty that Bradford, Burnside, Covington, Chest, Lawrence, Pike, and Penn townships all accepted the system in November, 1834, and that Bell, Brady, Decatur, Fox, Girard, Jordon, and Jay did so in 1835, Beccaria, Gibson, and Morris doing so in 1836; but this statement is not claimed to be without considerable doubt. The only reliable data found being the report of Thomas H. Burrows, then superintendent of the common schools, who, in his report for 1836-7, says that on November 4, 1834, the whole number of districts in the county was seventeen—accepting, districts eight, not accepting, districts nine. The same authority tells us in his report of 1836-7 that "Williston, Brady and Covington townships received appropriations; that there were four schools in the Williston district with three male and two female teachers; Brady district, four schools and five male teachers; Covington two schools and two male teachers; that reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography were taught, and the 'character of the teachers respectable and competent;' good character well qualified."

It is a lamentable fact that the record of these struggles was not more carefully kept, as they would of themselves form an interesting chapter in the educational history of the county. The records in the commissioner's office contain practically all that can be found. There is evidence of the meeting

of the school delegates on May 2, 1836, which meeting is evidenced by the following minutes:

"Received of the commissioners two dollars for attendance as school delegate.

"May 3, 1836.

JAMES MCNIEL."

Payments were made on the same date and on the same account as follows:

James Elder, \$3.00; Jesse Kyler, \$4.00; James Thompson, \$4.00; E. Fenton, \$2.00; Abram Leonard (December 6, 1836), \$2.00.

Among the interesting things recorded are the following, which will give some idea of the interest taken at that early day in some of the townships:

Fox Township.—"Elizabeth M. Hyatt's school near John Green's; the number of scholars taught is 22 males, 34 females; total 56; been taught 15 weeks.

"Hannah M. Brockway's school has been taught ten weeks; number of scholars, 8 males and 17 females; total 25.

"Minerva Horton's school has been taught ten weeks; number of scholars is 3 males and 12 females; total 15.

"Three schools not opened."

Brady township at this time (1835-6) was divided into six districts, with contracts for building five school-houses, three already raised, others making preparations.

The most interesting of these reports comes from Chest, and is as follows:

The school directors from "old Chest, now Chest, Bell and Burnside—"

"Do report that we have put into operation three schools, first, taught by Sarah Snyder three months at \$8 per month, in all twenty-four dollars.

2. "By Simon Thompson three months, at fourteen dollars per month.

3. "James Campbell three months, at \$16 per month. Rent of school house and stove had for school purposes from John Smith.

"Character of teachers good, *as known to us*, and kept good rules in *scholl*. Branches taught, reading and writing and arithmetic. First school, as above stated, had twenty scholars.....20

Second school about thirty.....30

Third school about forty.....40

"We certify that the above is a true statement of the schools established in 'old Chest now Bell Chest and Burnside townships.'"

As a matter of local interest to Beccaria township, the following minute is given.

"The following is a description of the house in which the citizens of Beccaria township have proceeded in the school section. On Fryday the 18th day of March [1836] At the township election they elected six directors which was—

"Anthony Wright, Joseph Turner, Samuel M. Smith, Wm. Cree, Jacob Leonard, M. C. Robertson, and they met on the next Friday, and elected M. C. Robertson for delegate who met in Clearfield town at the delegate meeting and voted for a school, and then within the space of twenty days met again and organized by appointing Anthony Wright president, Samuel M. Smith treasurer, M. C. Robertson secretary. Then we proceeded to divide the township into five schools it being as few as we could put the township off with. Each school will have twenty-five scholars above four years old, and then we ordered an election to see if the people would have an additional day and they said not."

This report was made in 1836.

It cannot be definitely settled at what date the first common school was held in Brady township, but it is very probable that it was in 1836 or 1837. John Carlisle was employed to teach it. In speaking of this school he says: "There were no primaries; all Brady was the district; all came who wanted to or could come. I soon found I was overwhelmed. I had a Bible and Testament class, after that all kinds. Whatever the parents had they would send their children with, old torn spelling books and primers of all varieties. The house was crowded; some came a long way." Westly Horn was employed to assist Mr. Carlisle, each taking one end of the room. Mr. C. also says: "We soon had eighty scholars on our list, and over sixty of an average." Cobb's was the first regular series of books introduced. He also says, "then came a new set of teachers, the Seylers, the Arnolds, John Reams, Westly Horn, and others."

It is not the province of this article to give a detailed account of the county, and these few incidents have been cited merely to show that there was some activity upon this question. Leaving these matters for local historians we will now turn to the

Common Schools of Clearfield Town and Borough.—The first common schools held in the town of Clearfield were held under the management of the school directors of Lawrence township in 1834-5 or 1835-6, in the Clearfield Academy. The academy trustees usually had two months school before and after the three months of common schools. The same teachers were employed by both and were jointly supported, the trustees paying from \$2 to \$6 per month on account of the salaries. The schools continued to be taught in this way until 1840, when the town of Clearfield became a borough.

From 1840, the date of the incorporation of Clearfield borough, until the fall of 1852, the common schools for the borough were held in the academy under the same arrangement with reference to payment of teachers, as that had by school directors of Lawrence township.

In 1851 George Thorn, as contractor, erected the "Town Hall" which, by the way, was the first common school building erected in the borough. The

first school was opened in this building in the fall of 1852. The "Town Hall" was located on Pine street on lot No. 90, and immediately east of the Presbyterian Church. It was a two story brick structure about 30 by 50, with two rooms down stairs and one large room or hall on the second floor. Besides being used for school purposes, it served as a place of amusement. Ventriloquists, magicians and magic lanterns met and amused the populace here. Singing schools and spelling schools also found place. "Lockouts" were not strangers here, one being recalled which lasted several days. All efforts to obtain a correct and chronological list of teachers have resulted in failure. Upon the best information we find that the following persons were among the teachers: H. B. Smith, first teacher, 1852-3, A. P. Moore, T. J. McCullough and Eliza Livergood, (first female teacher) Mr. Ferguson, — Permit, W. S. Bradley, William M. McCullough, Charles B. Sandford and John G. Hall (1857-8), John H. Fulford, Mr. Bingham, J. McGaughey, C. B. Sanford, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Liddle *née* Swan, Miss H. S. Swan, Miss Hannah Spackman, Mrs. W. J. Hoffer *née* Walters, Mrs. Mary Cooper *née* Sackett, George W. Snyder, Mr. Innis. Private schools were taught in summer seasons by many of the then young ladies of the town, in this building. The building continued to accommodate the common schools of the town until 1872. In the fall of the previous year the school directors, by deed dated the 4th of November, 1871, recorded in deed book vol. 5, 367, in consideration of \$1,800, purchased the old Methodist Church property on Cherry street and fitted it up for school purposes, using it in conjunction with the "Town Hall," it being occupied by J. F. McKenrick, A. W. Mulholland, Mrs. Hoffer *née* Walters, and part of the time by Miss Mary Riley, Mrs. Ella Morgan, Miss Ella Doyle, the "Town Hall" school being taught at this time by Mr. I. P. Schaefer.

In 1871, April 17, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act entitled "An Act to establish graded schools in Clearfield."

The preamble reading as follows:

"Whereas, Legislation is necessary for the purpose of establishing, in the borough of Clearfield, a system of graded schools in which the rudiments and lower. English branches shall be taught free, and the higher English branches and languages and classics shall be taught at moderate prices, and in order to secure to the children of all citizens thereof an academical education, if they desire it, and to insure the keeping open of the schools the longest period possible, in each year, consistent with the resources of the taxpayers therein; and

"Whereas, It is believed that these objects can be obtained by uniting the resources and management of the common schools in said borough, under an arrangement, made by authority of law; therefore," etc.

The Act consists of five sections, the first of which gives "The trustees of the Clearfield Academy power to sell and convey into the school district of the borough of Clearfield the academy lots, subject to the express condition

that the same shall be used for the purpose of a public or graded school, in which all the English branches, mathematics and the classics shall be taught."

Section two authorized the directors to sell the lots on which the town hall and the newly acquired houses stood.

Section three fixes the number of directors at eight—six of whom are to be elected by the people and two every two year by the trustees of the Clearfield Academy. Authority is given to erect building, borrow money, and issue bonds.

Section four regulates the supervision of the schools, and directs that lower branches shall be taught free.

Section five authorizes the trustees of the academy to appropriate money towards the erection of building. A supplement to this act was passed April 9, 1872, authorizing the erection of the school-house upon any other ground that might be purchased for that purpose.

On May 2, 1873, James T. Leonard, *et al.*, by their deed recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 4, p. 153, in consideration of the sum of "one dollar and a desire upon the part of the said James T. Leonard to advance the cause of education in the borough of Clearfield," conveyed to the school district of Clearfield borough the lots "known as the David Litz foundary property," upon which the Leonard Graded School building now stands.

The school district, by their deed dated October 17, 1874, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 7, p. 242, conveyed the town hall and Methodist Church properties to James B. Graham for \$3,445.

The trustees of the academy conveying the academy property, as hereinbefore stated by deed of August 25, 1876.

LEONARD GRADED SCHOOL.

The building, a fine brick, stands on an elevated spot overlooking the town from the east. It is divided into ten apartments, one of which is occupied by the Leonard Library Association's library.

The first school was opened in this building in September 28, 1874, under the most promising circumstances. Great interest was manifested by the whole public, which was given voice by an opening, or dedication exercise, in the Opera House on Friday, October 9, 1874, at which the following exercises were held :

1. Prayer, Rev. A. D. Yocum ; music, Clearfield orchestra.
2. Hon. W. A. Wallace, on behalf of the board, presented the building to the citizens.
3. Dr. R. V. Wilson accepted building on behalf of the citizens.
4. Dedicatory prayer, Rev. H. S. Butler.
5. Address, "Graded Schools," J. P. Wickersham, State superintendent of common schools.
6. Address, Ex-Governor William Bigler.
7. Address, Rev. H. S. Butler.
8. Benediction, Rev. H. S. Butler.

The task of properly grading the schools fell upon the principal, Prof. G. W. Fortney, and I. P. Schaeffer, assistant, who proved themselves equal to the emergency. He found everything in confusion, but soon systematized and graded the schools so effectually that B. C. Youngman, succeeding Mr. Fortney as principal, adopted their arrangement, which, with such improvements as time made necessary, is still in force.

The following is a complete list of all the teachers employed in this institution up to this date, viz. :

1874-5.—G. W. Fortney, I. P. Schæfer, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, A. R. Reed, Miss Fannie D. James.

1875-6.—B. C. Youngman, I. P. Schæfer, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, Miss Mattie Morrison, Miss Fannie D. James, Miss E. A. P. Rynder.

1876-7.—B. C. Youngman, F. G. Harris, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, Miss E. A. P. Rynder, Miss Mary W. Moore.

1877-8.—B. C. Youngman, Frank G. Harris, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, Miss E. A. Rynder, Miss Mary W. Moore.

1878-9.—B. C. Youngman, Frank G. Harris, Miss Ada Ale, J. F. McKenrick, Miss Hattie Moore, Mrs. Mary W. Shaw.

1879-80.—B. C. Youngman, Frank G. Harris, Miss Ada M. Ale, Matt. Savage, Miss Hattie R. Moore, Miss Mabel McGeorge, Miss Carrie M. Flegal.

1880-1.—B. C. Youngman, F. G. Harris, Matt. Savage, L. E. Weber, W. E. Tate, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Miss Carrie Flegal.

1881-2.—B. C. Youngman, Matt. Savage, L. E. Weber, J. M. Davidson, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Miss Carrie Flegal, Mary Powell.

1882-3.—B. C. Youngman, Matt. Savage, Miss Lois McGaughey, J. H. Mead, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Miss Sophie Whitehill, Miss Mary Powell.

1883-4.—B. C. Youngman, Matt. Savage, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Jno. C. Barclay, Mrs. Alice Heisey, Sophie Whitehill, Annie Savage.

1884-5.—B. C. Youngman, Miss Madge Forcey, Miss Sattie Gallaher, Jno. C. Barclay, Miss Alice Heisey, Miss Sophie Whitehill, Annie Savage.

1885-6.—B. C. Youngman, Frank Hutton, Sattie Gallaher, Jno. C. Barclay, Alice Heisey, Sophie Whitehill, Annie Savage.

1886-7.—B. C. Youngman, Sattie Gallaher, Mary F. Heckendorn, Jno. C. Barclay, Alice Heisey, Sophie Whitehill, Jennie M. Read, Annie Hall, Annie Savage.

The first class was graduated in 1876. No commencement was held until 1877, when the 1876 and 1877 classes joined, and held commencement exercises in the opera house on April 4, 1877.

The school has done a great work in the cause of education. Its classes have not been large, but the success in life of its graduates indicate the training received.

Of those who, from time to time, have graduated from the Leonard graded

school, J. F. Snyder and W. A. Hagerty (class of 1876), A. P. MacLeod and W. Irvin Shaw (class of 1879), have entered the legal profession; Huston Hartswick (1878) and Preston Wilson (1879) the medical profession; J. F. Short, journalism; Benjamin F. Boggs and Joseph H. Hammond have become stenographers; Ida M. Gearhart and C. H. Bickel (1877), Lois McGaughey (1878), Mary Powell, Sophia Whitehill, and Frank Marshall (1879), Will Owens (1880), Alice Worrell, Kate Bickel, Carrie Carrick, and Larry McDonald (1884), have become teachers in the common schools.

The course of study pursued is such as is prescribed by the act of Assembly creating the school. Its present principal, Professor B. C. Youngman, who has now been in charge for eleven years, being an able and effective teacher, by whom the classics and higher branches have been most successfully taught. But few of the graduates of this institution have entered college. Miss Blanch Flegal entered Pittsburgh Female College; Huston Hartswick entered West Point; Preston Wilson, Amherst; W. Irvin Shaw, Lafayette; Harvey Liddle, Princeton;—all of whom received their preparatory training at the hands of Professor Youngman.

The name given the school, viz., "Leonard Graded Schools," was so applied in honor of Hon. James T. Leonard, who took a deep interest in the success of the schools. Although almost four score years old he daily visited the halls during 1874-5 and 1875-6. It is not the purpose here to eulogize any one, but in view of the present indifferent feeling toward Judge Leonard, attention is here directed to some of the marks of respect shown him by the pupils and by the people. The first event was the presentation to him, on December 22, 1874, of an ebony cane, surmounted by a solid gold head beautifully engraved, and having the following inscription: "Christmas, 1874. Presented to James T. Leonard by the *pupils* of the Leonard Graded School." Some might be inclined to say—Oh! this is simply what the children did; well enough, that is true. Let us see what "the people" did. Under the title of "Leonard Graded Schools, Liberality of Hon. James T. Leonard," published in the town papers about August 30, 1876, after giving a detailed financial statement of the school district, this minute appears: "And on the 26th August, [1876,] at a full meeting of the board, and upon settlement being made as aforesaid, it was ascertained that the district owed to Hon. James T. Leonard, on the original investment, for building, furniture, apparatus, etc., \$14,302.53, together with \$1,074.61 of interest, for which he held no security; and, on motion, it was resolved to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000, bearing interest from date, and an order on the treasurer for \$74.61; and upon delivery of the same to Judge Leonard, he made the following donation to the Clearfield borough school district:—"

"And now, 26th August, 1876, I hereby donate to the school district of Clearfield the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and two dollars and

fifty-three cents (14,302.53), being the balance due me for money advanced for the erection, furniture, and apparatus of the Leonard Graded School building, upon settlement this day made. JAS. T. LEONARD.'

"All of which appears upon the minutes of said school board, and is hereby respectfully submitted to the tax-payers of the district.

"(Attest.) BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

"A. C. TATE, Sec'y.

JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't."

Also, under the head of "Complimentary Supper to Hon. James T. Leonard," is the following:

"CLEARFIELD, August 30, 1876.

"*Hon. James T. Leonard:*

"DEAR SIR: In the statement published this day, by the school board of Clearfield, the citizens of your borough are informed of your munificent gift to the Leonard Graded School. As a slight evidence of their appreciation of that gift, and of your other persistent labors in the cause of education in our midst, they would respectfully tender you a complimentary supper, to take place at the Leonard House, on Friday evening, September 1, 1876.

"W. H. DILL,

"A. C. TATE,

"E. A. BIGLER,

"Committee."

Reply:

"CLEARFIELD, August 31, 1876.

"*Rev. W. H. Dill, A. C. Tate, and E. A. Bigler, Committee on behalf of Citizens:*

"GENTLEMEN: Your letter of 30th inst., inviting me to a complimentary 'supper,' is before me. I accept, with pleasure, your kind invitation, and would express to you and through you to the citizens of Clearfield my thanks for their appreciation of my efforts in behalf of education.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JAMES T. LEONARD."

The supper took place at the time appointed, Hon. G. R. Barrett sitting at the head of the table. In the language of Father Test, a great amount of good things were "deposited beneath this vest;" numerous toasts were offered and responded to in neat addresses by Hon. William A. Wallace, Hon. G. R. Barrett, Hon. J. B. McEnally, Rev. W. H. Dill, T. H. Murray and Israel Test, esqrs.

"The Leonard Literary Association" was an out-growth of and an auxiliary to the Leonard Graded School. It was organized in November, 1874, by the teachers and older scholars of the schools, and became an efficient educator. The meetings of the society were held on Friday evenings, and were very interesting and largely attended by the citizens, regardless of age. As a literary and debating society it has never been excelled in the county. After the



close of the schools, in 1876, the interest in this direction seemed to calm down, and since 1878 no meeting has been held.

The literary society had, as one of its objects, the establishment of a public library. Through dramatical entertainments, the first of which was given June 8, 1875, another on December 23, 1875, and lecture courses, a considerable sum of money was raised, which, with donations from the citizens, was used in the foundation of a public library, the care of which was assumed by the Leonard Literary Association. The library, consisting of about 500 volumes, was opened to the public on September 1, 1876. Oscar Mitchell, esq., and W. A. Hagerty, esq., are the present librarians.

Through the efforts of Mr. B. C. Youngman, the present principal, a school library has been established in connection with the High School department of the Leonard Graded Schools. Some donations have been made, and with the purchases this library is worth about two hundred and fifty dollars.

CURWENSVILLE.

In the Curwensville Academy the first common school for Pike township was held about 1835 by John Patton, sr., at eighteen dollars per month. Hugh Caldwell, Peter Hoover, Reuben Hunter, *et al.*, taught here. This building was used until 1852, when a school-house was built on Walnut street. The board bought the old Methodist Church and held school in it until 1869, when it was sold. Their district at that time owned one lot on Walnut street. General Patton bought and presented it with two other lots adjoining, on which additional buildings were erected. These lots were finally sold for \$3,400, and the lots on which the Patton Graded Public School building stands were purchased. General Patton again purchased another lot on the corner and presented it to the district. The Patton Graded Public School building was completed in 1885. It is of stone, and is the finest school building in the county. General Patton donated towards its erection \$16,500 and the corner lot valued at \$3,500. The first school in this building commenced October 5, 1885, with the following teachers:

Mr. G. W. Weaver, principal; Mrs. G. W. Weaver, grammar school; Miss Lou Farewell, intermediate school; Miss Mamie Irvin, second primary; Miss Lizzie Crouch, first primary school.

The first commencement was held in 1886 with the following graduates:

Harriet Crouch, Katie Krise, Blanche Sloss, May Kratzer, Mollie Hoover, S. P. Arnold, Walter Buoy, G. F. Kittleberger, Orvis Kerns.

During the year 1886 a library association was formed. A new book case costing \$120, and 400 volumes have been placed in the library room.

William Irvin erected in Curwensville a brick school-house in about 1854, which was rented by the borough and used for many years as a "High School."

RACE IN THE SCHOOLS.

But little of interest can be learned concerning the attendance of colored children at the early schools; whether there were any such in the county is not known to the writer. The first authentic reference to provisions made for this class of scholars is a minute of January 17, 1844, when George Leech was authorized to rent benches in the upper school room of the Clearfield Academy for the use of colored pupils going to school.

Dr. Schryver informs us that in 1855 there were colored scholars attending the common schools of the county; that they were children of Samuel Cochran, and attended the Grampian Hills school; that there was no distinction made because of their color.

Two colored boys attended the "Town Hall" schools about 1866 and occupied a platform in one corner of the room. W. Banks Holmes was the last colored scholar who attended the "Town Hall" schools.

There are but few colored scholars in the county, and so far as the writer can learn no distinction is made because of their color

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Until after the passage of the act of 1854 the secretary of the Commonwealth was *ex-officio* superintendent of all the common schools of the State. That act directed that there should be chosen an officer for each county, to be called the county superintendent, whose duty it should be to visit, as often as practicable, the several schools of his county, and to note the course and method of instruction and branches taught; to examine all candidates for the profession of teacher, etc. This act has done much in advancing and improving the grade and character of the schools of the county. Knowing the character of the schools and efficiency of the teachers of to-day you need but contrast them with the schools and teachers of 1854 to appreciate the improvement. The county superintendent in his report made November 14, 1854, says: "Nine-tenths of the schools are of a very low grade, reading, writing and arithmetic only being required by the directors and citizens. Orthography is not understood by one-tenth of the former teachers, and arithmetic but imperfectly to the single rule of three;" also, "I have examined about fifty applicants, to eight of whom I gave certificates by authority of law, and four of these were natives of New York [so was the superintendent]. Twenty got second class certificates, four for reading, orthography and the elements of arithmetic, the balance were know-nothings."

The same superintendent says that he examined one applicant, to whom he refused to give a certificate. The applicant returned afterwards and wanted to know why he did not receive a certificate. He was informed it was because "he did not know anything." Whereupon he insisted upon his having a cer-

tificate to that effect, which was given him, and upon which he afterwards obtained a school.

The schools of to-day, as well as the teachers, are, as a rule, of a high grade, in fact equal to those of any county in the State, very much of which is due to the efficiency of our county superintendents and their care in the examination of candidates for the profession of teacher, and in the granting of certificates.

The following gentlemen have served as county superintendents, viz.:

Dr. A. T. Schryver, 1854-7; L. L. Still, 1857-60; Jesse Broomall, 1860-3; Chas. B. Sanford, 1863-6; George W. Snyder, 1866-72; Jno. A. Gregory; 1872-8; M. L. McQuown, 1878-84; Matt. Savage, 1884-7, and re-elected for the term from 1887-90.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

An attempt was made to hold an institute in 1854, but it was a complete failure. In 1855 a second attempt was made, which is described as follows by Dr. Schryver, the superintendent: "The first of the kind was held in the Town Hall, in Clearfield borough, by myself, assisted by J. L. Evans. On the first day but eight teachers were in attendance with three school directors and ten citizens. On the second day the attendance was better and Miss S. S. Swan [now Mrs. Liddle], teacher in the Town Hall, brought in a large number of pupils. On the third day an organization was effected, and officers appointed for the year, after which the meeting adjourned to meet in December." At the last county institute 255 teachers were in daily attendance.

In 1859-60 institutes were held in Curwensville.

In 1861 the county superintendent reports: "No institute this year; political excitement in the fall and war excitement in the spring seemed to forbid or excuse them."

In 1864 an institute was held in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on 23d August and continuing five days. About fifty teachers in attendance.

In 1869 an institute was held in Curwensville; 110 teachers present; six days' session.

After this the institutes were as a rule held in Clearfield.

In 1878 M. L. McQuown established a permanent lecture course in connection with the institute and introduced many prominent lecturers. This course was continued by his successor, Mr. Savage, and is now a prominent feature of the institute.

In 1879 an educational exposition of scholars' and teachers' work was held in connection with the institute. Premiums or diplomas were awarded the successful competitors.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The first normal school in the county was taught in Curwensville by Mr. Still, in the first year of his term, and was a failure. He taught only about two weeks. The next year he was more successful, teaching eight weeks. No normals appear to have been held after this until Mr. Snyder's term, during which he held nineteen months. Mr. Gregory and Mr. McQuown continued them and Superintendent Savage abandoned them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first attempts made in the county to grade the common schools was in 1858, in Clearfield and Curwensville.

In 1856 public sentiment with regard to education and the school system was favorable.

Mr. Broomall reports in 1861: "Public sentiment is mostly favorable to the school system; it is taken to be a fixed fact, though occasionally I heard it decried."

In 1864 Mr. Sanford reports that, "Owing to the war, which deprived us of the services of some of our best teachers, we were obliged in some instances to grant certificates to those whose qualifications were considerably below the standard."

In the summer of 1875 Professor J. W. Dale taught a successful elocution school in the Leonard graded school building.

The last pioneer log school house stood in the "Wood's District" of Ferguson township. It was removed in 1886 to give place to a more modern structure.

In 1887, Miss Julia A. Orom, of Philadelphia, opened a summer school of elocution in the Leonard Graded School building in Clearfield. Miss Orom is a teacher of the Lemuel G. White method.

Miss Matilda H. Ross, of Philadelphia, held a summer school of methods in Clearfield in June, 1887.

The State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania held its annual session at Clearfield, July 5, 6 and 7, 1887. Over five hundred members were enrolled.

A school was opened about 1875, in Frenchville, under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Recently a new building was erected in which it is proposed to have a school under the charge of the sisters of charity. A school under the auspices of the same church was opened in Houtzdale in 1886.

This article gives but a brief reference to the schools of the county. Nothing more was promised; nothing more was attempted. The history of the schools of Clearfield town and borough have been treated more fully, and after much research and careful examination of such records as could be found, it is believed that the history of these schools here given is authentic.

CONCLUSION.

From the first settlement until 1804, Clearfield county has no educational history. The first period of interest is from 1804 to 1830, the date of the opening of the Clearfield Academy. From 1830 to 1834 there was great advancement, and from 1834, the date of the inauguration of the common schools, until the present, there has been remarkable progress, as will be seen by a glance at the statistical table below. Instead of the "old log cabin" in which the scholars were practically taught nothing but reading, we have our elegant brick and stone buildings in which the classics and all the higher branches are taught. And yet, as Carlyle has fitly said, "If we think of it, all that our final highest school can do for us, is still but what the first school began doing—teach us to read. We learn to *read*, in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books themselves! It depends on what we read, after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true university of these days is a collection of books."

The subjoined table will serve to show the comparative growth in educational institutions within the county since the year 1835; the number of schools, teachers, salaries paid, and number of pupils attending school annually:

YEAR.	SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.		SALARIES.		SCHOLARS.	
	WHOLE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	MALE.	FEMALE.	AVERAGE PAID PER MONTH TO MALES.	AVERAGE PAID PER MONTH TO FEMALES.	MALE.	FEMALE.
1835-6	6	7	...	\$.....	\$.....	119	101
1836-7	10	10	2	.....	.....	200	207
1837-8	53	35½	14	16.11	6.91½	784	676
1838-9	30	43	17	16.73½	5.34	782	620
1840	51½	46	11	17.37½	8.43½	880	725
1841*	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	64½	54	6	16.81½	6.00	878	740
1843	83½	59	21	16.54	8.54	1,324	1,126
1844	86	71	11	16.31½	8.33	1,327	1,125
1845	76	51	13	16.98½	8.13½	1,112	914
1846	82	50	15	16.89	6.63½	1,058	883
1847	75	59	18	17.49	10.65	1,341	1,138
1848	77	55	18	18.33	11.08	1,518	1,243
1849	91	67	13	17.29	9.16	1,484	1,223
1850	83	65	10	18.00	11.33	1,549	1,252
1851	96	77	19	15.85	9.95	1,856	1,479
1852	100	78	18	19.13	10.72	1,911	1,542
1853	85	61	18	19.85	11.84	2,506	1,757
1854	85	61	18	19.85	11.84	2,506	1,757
1855	100	70	32	24.61	1.214	2,534	2,017
1856	114	83	34	24.38	20.00	2,370	1,823
1857	119	73	37	26.56	18.90	2,697	2,288
1858	123	80	34	24.62	19.62	2,828	2,202
1859	126	85	47	23.89	20.33	2,957	2,555
1860	127	84	54	24.69	19.89	2,799	2,450
1861	134	87	60	25.03	20.32	2,983	2,503
1862*	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	131	61	84	23.20	19.53	3,065	2,827
1864	140	47	95	27.02	21.95	3,097	2,939
1865	137	38	103	35.11	27.31	3,133	2,950
1866	140	44	103	35.60	28.19	3,169	2,961
1867	143½	44	114	40.15	29.99	2,178	3,090
1868	153	69	91	37.15	30.27	3,558	2,973
1869	154	72	83	39.72	31.97	3,377	2,825
1870	157	79	79	40.30	33.82	3,557	2,871
1871	158	80	79	40.16	35.45	3,638	3,139
1872	167	94	82	41.13	37.09	3,040	3,210
1873	171	104	72	42.23	38.23	4,028	3,576
1874	179	106	88	43.62	38.53	3,908	3,331
1875	193	115	96	40.73½	35.43	4,199	3,638
1876	199	120	83	39.12½	33.06½	4,499	3,910
1877	208	126	94	34.83	30.03	4,387	3,918
1878	212	130	98	32.84	28.73	4,662	4,327
1879	211	118	107	32.16	26.94	4,698	4,512
1880	226	126	105	32.49	26.74	4,867	4,716
1881	242	128	137	34.33	28.33	5,048	4,711
1882	250	106	149	40.82	29.56	5,174	4,919
1883	251	93	166	38.47	30.46	5,630	5,686
1884	263	102	169	42.52	31.52	6,095	5,836
1885	275	126	162	39.36	32.25	6,842	6,454
1886	289	130	171	37.47	31.87	6,807	6,432

* No report.

CHAPTER XIX.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

THE political history of Clearfield county is singular in this respect: While the first third of the century passed without the county assuming a position of any importance in the politics of the State, in the latter part of the century she has exercised a commanding influence in at least one of the great political parties of the State.

The first election that tradition gives us was held in the year 1804, when Thomas Jefferson was elected president of the United States. The officers of that election were John Bloom, Matthew Ogden and one other whose name has been lost. The issue in the election appeared to be confined to the prejudice that then existed between the tory element and the patriots of the Revolution. A riot occurred at the poll, there being but one election district in the county at the time. As the story of the election was told by one of the officers, the participants in the riot on the one side were Bloom and Ogden, assisted by their compatriots. The leaders on the other side were Caleb Bailey, Benjamin Hartshorn and others.

From that time down to 1832, there appeared to be no party division or party organization. Candidates for office were compelled to stand on their own merits, and if elected, it was done without the aid of party organization. ¶ In the year 1832, William L. Moore, having become proprietor of the newspaper, attempted to effect the organization of the Democratic party, which was numerically in the ascendancy in the county, but with indifferent success, and without succeeding in obtaining any recognition from the mass of the people. In 1834 an open rupture between the contending factions, one led by Moore and the other by Thomas Hemphill, took place, creating a division among the masses of the party which has never been entirely healed to the present time, but manifests itself whenever local issues of any importance arise. The old custom of springing independent candidates, after attempts at party nominations, was regularly followed.

In the year 1840 the first convention of regularly elected delegates of the Democratic party was held in Clearfield town, at which George R. Barrett was nominated for the Legislature. Immediately succeeding that nomination a mass-meeting was called, at which the late Governor William Bigler presided, and James H. Lafferty was put in nomination by that meeting for the same office. Lafferty was at the time the sitting member from this legislative district. The malcontents succeeded in obtaining recognition from the district convention which was composed of delegates from Clearfield, Clinton and Lycoming counties. After receiving the nomination in the district convention

his election was easily accomplished, but before the time of the meeting of the Legislature arrived, there developed the fact that he had engaged in fraudulent and corrupt practices while in the Legislature the year before, one of which was receiving certain town lots in Lock Haven as a compensation for his vote upon certain measures. Political excitement at the time ran high. Lafferty took fright and fled the State, and as a consequence, the district had no representation in the Legislature that year.

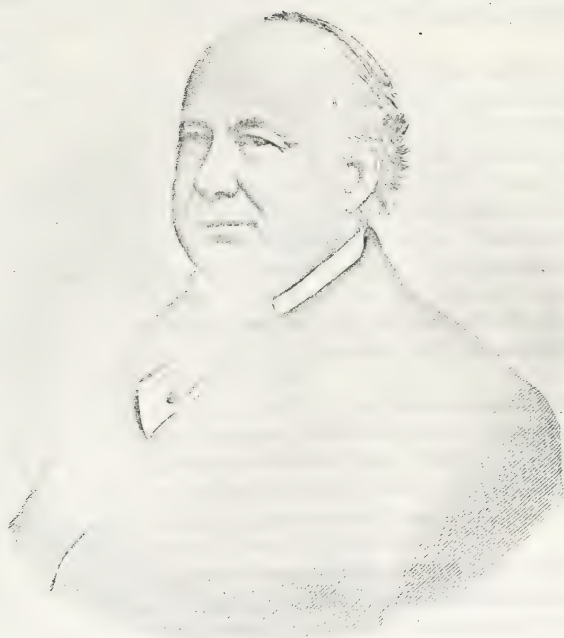
The disastrous ending of the Lafferty bolt had such an effect upon the minds of the members of the Democratic party as to make a more perfect party organization not only feasible but desirous upon the part of all factions. The succeeding year Barrett, Lafferty's opponent of the preceding year, was nominated and elected, and the regular party nominations were elected by the people until 1844. Up to this time there existed no other party organization in the county. Alexander Irvin, that year, ran as a Whig, but without party nomination, for the office of prothonotary, and was elected over Constance C. Hemphill. In 1842, Dr. Henry Loraine, a practicing physician of the town of Clearfield, received the instructions of Clearfield county for Congress. The convention of the district was held at Clearfield, where he was nominated by the convention of the district. The Democratic party had a fair working majority in the district at the time, but on account of the personal unpopularity of the candidate he was defeated at the polls.

The political history of the county was uneventful from that time until 1848, when political feeling was again aroused to a high pitch of excitement in the dominant party by the candidature of William Bigler for the office of governor. All factional differences gave way before his personal popularity, and the general desire on the part of the people that Clearfield county should furnish an executive to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was defeated, however, for the nomination.

In the year 1847 Alexander Irvin succeeded in effecting a partial organization of the Whig party and received the nomination of that party for Congress, he being the first member of the House of Congress ever elected from Clearfield county. Notwithstanding it was the year of the presidential election, his personal popularity was so great that he succeeded in evading the Democratic party sufficiently to overcome the existing majority.

As is usual after such revolutions in party politics, the waters became placid again, and nothing of note or event occurred to disturb the harmony of party relations until 1851, when William Bigler became again a candidate for governor, the effect of which was to break down party lines in the enthusiasm of the people in his support. He was placed in nomination by the State convention and elected.

The next year a contest arose over the nomination for the office of sheriff. Isaac L. Barrett, brother of Judge George R. Barrett, became a candidate for



Wm. Bigler

the place. When the convention assembled it was found that delegates enough had been instructed for him to nominate on the first ballot. This apparently aroused again the old factional fight of the Lafferty campaign of twelve years before. The Whigs placed in nomination William Powell, of the borough of Clearfield, who was supported also by the Lafferty Democrats. This, perhaps, was the most bitter, acrimonious contest ever known in the politics of the county, it being the year of a presidential election. The charge of treason to the organization was made freely on the one side. The bolters from the nomination defended themselves on the ground that it was the result of bossism and personal dictation.

Powell at that time was the business partner of Governor Bigler, who had evinced great popularity the year before. He was also supported by William A. Wallace, then a young lawyer just entering politics. The result was in the defeat of Barrett and the election of Powell. From this time nothing occurred to disturb the political harmony of the county until 1854, when the advent of Know-Nothingism caused the complete disintegration of the Whig party, and drew largely from the Democratic organization. Governor Bigler having been nominated again by the State convention, it was thought by party managers that he would have power to preserve the integrity of the party organization and hold the members to their allegiance; but even his popularity failed to a certain extent, and he received less than half the majority of the votes that had been given three years before.

The county convention this year instructed their congressional delegates to support George R. Barrett for Congress. The conference met in Brookville, Jefferson county. There were twenty-four delegates. Barrett received twelve votes for fifty-seven ballots, when finally David Barkely, of Jefferson county, was placed in nomination; he having also received secretly the nomination of the Know Nothings, he was elected without difficulty.

The Know-Nothing party, like all organizations of the kind, exhibited its greatest strength at the first election held after its organization became complete, and, although it had in that campaign a leader of recognized ability and eloquence in the person of H. Bucher Swoope, who had but recently become a resident of the county, yet the Democratic party resumed its old majority in the succeeding year. During and pending the Know-Nothing contest, the opposition party to the Democratic party, for the first time, had the benefit of a newspaper organ, edited by the brilliant but erratic H. Bucher Swoope.

This year George R. Barrett, having been elected judge of a district in the eastern part of the State, withdrew from politics, which left one of the contending factions without a leader in whom they had confidence, and practically solidified the Democratic party under the leadership of Governor Bigler. The succeeding year, 1856, was perhaps the most memorable one in the history of the political parties in Clearfield county up to that time. Mr. Buchanan then

being the presidential candidate of the united Democrat party, left nothing to disturb the serenity of its councils.

Mr. Swoope had disposed of the *Raftsmen's Journal* to S. B. Row, who, in its columns, advocated the election of John C. Fremont, and commenced the labor of building up the Republican organization in the county. Swoope espoused the cause of Millard Fillmore, and rallied to his support the fragments of the old Know-Nothing party organization that still remained in existence. In the eager and exciting contest that followed in the early part of that campaign, the Democratic party appeared to be lost sight of by them. So fierce did it become that personal encounters between leaders frequently occurred. However, early in the campaign the State organizations of the two contending factions succeeded in concentrating upon one State ticket, the effect of which was to renew the fight between the united factions of the opposition and the Democratic party. In this same year a memorable joint discussion of the political issues was held at Cherry Tree, in Indiana county, the meeting being composed of voters of Clearfield, Indiana and Cambria counties. George R. Barrett and William A. Wallace represented the Democratic party, and General Harry White, of Indiana, and the late Cyrus Jeffries, of Clearfield county, representing the other side.

The year 1857 was noted for a bolt on the part of Clearfield county Democrats from the district nomination for the Legislature. The nominee of the convention was Judge Wilcox, the counties of Elk and McKean overruling the county of Clearfield. The Democrats of Clearfield rebelled at this, and put in nomination James T. Leonard. The contest that followed was on account of the fact that the people of Clearfield county had recently had introduced, by lumbermen from Maine, the system of floating loose logs in the river and its tributaries to Lock Haven and Williamsport for manufacture into lumber. Prior to that time the only manner of transporting lumber to markets had been by rafts. Indictments had been preferred against these innovators, charging them with committing a nuisance, on the ground that the river, being a public highway, these logs by lodging on rocks and islands, so obstructed the channel as to make the passage dangerous. Failing under the rulings of the court to maintain their position, they demanded legislation on the subject, and upon this issue supported James T. Leonard as an independent candidate. The result, however, was the election of Wilcox, Leonard carrying Clearfield county by a small majority.

While the succeeding years of 1858-9 were marked in the county by great political excitement, growing out of the Kansas and Nebraska trouble, and the rupture between Stephen A. Douglas and James Buchanan, yet in local affairs there were no events of any practical importance. While it was evident that the supporters of Mr. Douglass were largely in the ascendency, yet neither faction became organized as against the other until the year 1860. In this year

the Democratic party assumed the position in this county that the opposition party occupied in 1856. Immediately after the rupture at the Charleston convention, meetings were held throughout the county, and members of the party arranged themselves on their respective sides. The regular organization was controlled by the Breckenridge Democrats. The chairman of their county committee was D. F. Etzweiler. The chairman of the Douglas wing of the party was Walter Barrett. The Breckenridge organization was sustained and supported by Governor William Bigler and William A. Wallace. The Douglas organization was actively sustained by L. Jackson Krans, with the passive but effective support of Judge George R. Barrett.

While it could not but be evident to the party leaders on both sides that defeat was inevitable, yet the whole campaign appeared to be waged with the object of securing control of the regular party organization, which contest culminated at the regular annual meeting held in September following. The Douglas men had imported Richard Baux, of Philadelphia, who was an elector at large, to represent them. Under the existing party rules, the chairman of the annual meeting appointed the chairman of the county committee. The result of the contest was that James T. Leonard, a Douglas Democratic elector, was made president of the meeting, and L. Jackson Krans was appointed chairman of the county committee. Perhaps never in the history of Clearfield county was there exhibited a deeper feeling than in this bitter contest. Mr. Baux was speaking from the steps of Judge Leonard's residence on Second street, and Governor Bigler was at the same time addressing an audience from his own residence on the same street.

The Republican party had, by this time, so far progressed in its organization as to absorb nearly all of the old American or Fillmore party, with the exception of Mr. Swoope, its leader, and a few devoted followers, who still supported the Bell and Everett American ticket.

The Douglas Democracy obtained the instructions of the regular party organization of the county for James T. Leonard for Congress. The Republicans instructed for General John Patton. The result in the respective district conventions was the defeat of Leonard, and the nomination of James K. Kerr, of Venango county. The Republicans, more fortunate, however, secured the nomination of General Patton. The district, at that time, was known as the "Wild Cat" district, extending from the West Branch of the river to Lake Erie. Generally it had been a Democratic district, although during the previous term in Congress it was represented by Chapin Hall, a Republican, through the dissensions in the Democratic party. General Patton was elected through the same cause, carrying Clearfield county by a majority of sixty.

In the year 1861 there appeared to be, on account of the war, a disintegration of parties, followed by an active, complete, and thorough organization in the year 1862. This year was marked by the advent into politics of William

A. Wallace, who afterward became a prominent central figure in Pennsylvania politics, and who was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Clearfield, Cambria and Blair counties, over Lewis W. Hall, then the sitting member. Excepting the rancorous feeling engendered by the war, which was in progress at this time, nothing occurred out of the usual course of partisan politics.

In 1864, the anti-war feeling, fear and distrust that pervaded the people, engendered partly by the bitter antagonisms brought about by the war, and the discussions of its causes, in part induced by a rigid enforcement of the draft, and in a measure, by demagogical appeals to the feelings and passions of the people on both sides, Clearfield county achieved an unenviable position and reputation during the war. This excitement culminated in an immense mass-meeting assembling in the rear of the court-house on the 13th of August, to protest against the course of Mr. Lincoln's administration in the conduct of the war.

In the same year, 1864, Governor William Bigler was pressed by Clearfield county for the nomination for Congress, which he obtained from the district convention. Although defeated at the general election, he received the largest majority that had ever been given to a candidate in Clearfield county before, notwithstanding it was the year of a presidential election in which party organizations were strictly maintained and party lines closely drawn. From this time, the war having closed, people appeared to be too much engrossed in adjusting themselves and their business to feel much interest in politics, notwithstanding it was the period in which Andrew Johnson, then president of the United States, was waging his conflict with Congress. While people watched it with great interest and made it the uppermost subject of discussion at their usual evening resorts, yet nothing of interest occurred to affect local politics. The harmony of party relations appeared to be preserved on both sides.

In the year 1868, Judge Linn, then president judge of the judicial district in which Clearfield county was included, having resigned his commission, and Joseph B. McEnally appointed, *ad interim*, it became necessary to elect a judge to fill the vacancy. The people, without distinction of party, were desirous of electing a Clearfield county man. Clinton county presented the name of Charles A. Mayer; Centre county that of John H. Orvis, and Clearfield county the name of George R. Barrett, who was then president judge of the Twenty-second judicial district, but who had always maintained a domicile in Clearfield county. A long and protracted contest followed, the convention sitting in every county of the district, and finally resulted in the withdrawal of the Clearfield county delegates from the convention. A request was presented to Judge Barrett, signed by nearly a thousand Democrats, asking him to be an independent candidate. The Republican party at a mass meeting held in



William A. Wallace.

Clearfield, also endorsed him as their candidate. After holding the matter some days under advisement, he declined to allow the use of his name, for the reason that it would lead him into a contest not befitting his present position. The result was the nomination by Centre and Clinton counties of Charles A. Mayer, who was subsequently elected over Joseph B. McEnally, the nominee of the Republican district convention, and the appointee of Governor Geary.

In the year 1869 the new methods throughout the State, and the nation as well, being bred, perhaps, by the disorders arising from the reconstruction of the Southern States, and known throughout the country as practical politics, appeared to be receiving attention, close study, and aptitude in practice by those in official power, which resulted in the formation at this time of what has been known in local politics as the "Court-house Ring." Mythical and intangible in its nature, invisible to the eye, but always felt in practical effect. It soon became apparent to all aspirants for political and local honors, that the pilgrimage to Clearfield borough, the conciliation of certain influences, and the approval of certain parties were a condition precedent to a realization of their hopes. At this time the people felt that the public offices were filled by men of fair character and competency, yet from year to year they were becoming less potent in the selection of their public servants. The absence of scandal, charges or suspicion of those in office, turned the attention of the people to the methods by which the officials were selected. Complaints and ominous threats were heard loud and deep, and finally culminated in an explosion in 1873. In that year feeling ran high in the Democratic primaries. James Savage and W. R. McPherson were candidates for sheriff; Dr. T. J. Boyer and Dr. J. W. Potter were candidates for the Legislature; W. W. Worrell and David W. Wise were candidates for treasurer; Frank Fielding and Aaron G. Kramer were candidates for district attorney. McPherson was nominated for sheriff, Boyer for the Legislature, Worrell for treasurer, and Fielding for district attorney. The announcement of this ticket met with open defiance, and charges were made that some of the nominees had been counted in by manipulators at the primaries. John M. Cumming, of New Washington, the friend and neighbor of Savage, whom he believed to have been wrongfully deprived of his nomination, appeared to be the prominent leader of the revolt. Protests and calls for another convention were freely circulated among the people, and the result was another convention within a month and the placing in nomination of the defeated ticket, with minor exceptions. This was followed by a heated and angry contest, the Republicans making no nominations. The result at the polls showed the election of McPherson by a small majority. Potter and Wise defeated Boyer and Worrell, and Fielding was elected district attorney, there being no charges against the fairness of his nomination.

The Democrats engaged in this revolt, and all who had supported the independent ticket, were subjected to severe censure and abuse by the friends

and supporters of the regular nominees. The newspaper organ of the regular Democratic organization gave them the name of Modocs.

They made a regular organization, appointing Henry Kerns, of Curwensville, chairman of the county committee. At a meeting held subsequently it was resolved to continue the party for the present in full organization. A mass-meeting was held by the people of the south part of the county, at Ansonville, addressed by Colonel Walter Barrett, at which it was resolved to maintain the organization and make it effective whenever improper nominations were made. The regular organization, becoming alarmed, called a meeting of the county committee, upon the assembling of which David L. Krebs, the chairman, resigned, and William M. McCullough was elected to his stead, to conciliate independent Democrats. A convention was called and the rules changed, the Crawford system abolished, and in its place a limited delegate system adopted.

In the year 1874 an exceptionally strong ticket was nominated and elected with the usual majority. Emboldened by this, the old manipulators, by the same methods, as it was charged, effected the nomination of J. Blake Walters for county treasurer.

In the meantime a new factor in county politics had developed itself in the shape of a secret organization, styling themselves "the Junior Sons of '76." This organization joined with the independent Democrats and the stronger and more influential element of the Republican party, and placed in nomination Captain David McGaughey. The result at the polls showed the defeat Walters and the election of McGaughey.

The effect of this movement was most salutary, not only upon the parties, but upon the people and the confidence that it inspired in the ability of the Democratic party to purify itself when necessary, was shown by the fact that in the succeeding year Samuel J. Tilden received the unprecedented majority of nineteen hundred and one, an achievement never before or since accomplished. Calmness appeared to follow this storm until 1878, when Clearfield county instructed for Israel Test for Congress, but failed to secure his nomination, he being defeated by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county.

This year the Greenback party, a new organization, had received large accessions from the Democratic ranks, joined with the Republicans and nominated Seth H. Yocum, of Bellefonte. The result was the defeat in the district of Governor Curtin by less than one hundred majority. This was followed by a contest, and to the great credit of Clearfield county it can be said that while hundreds of witnesses were examined, and months consumed in taking testimony, no act of moral turpitude was proven or discovered. The basis of the contest was the irregularity of votes, such as for non-payment of taxes, voters moving in and out of districts within the time prescribed by the constitution and other like reasons.

Two years following Clearfield county instructed for Governor Curtin for Congress, who was elected by a fair majority in the district, the Greenback party having dissolved.

In 1884 commenced one of the most memorable contests known in the history of congressional nominations in Pennsylvania. Clearfield county again pronounced in favor of ex-Governor Curtin and appointed Walter Barrett, Thomas Brocbank and George W. Dickey, conferees; Centre county, his own home, also instructed for him and appointed William H. Blair, L. Munson, and Dr. J. O. Loraine, conferees. The first session of the conference was held at Lock Haven. Adjourning from there, it sat in every county in the district except Clearfield. While sitting in Bellefonte, Walter Barrett, on behalf of Clearfield county, and General Blair on behalf of Centre county, withdrew from the conference and placed Governor Curtin in nomination for the office. The Republican district conference was sitting in Bellefonte at the time. Four weeks had been exhausted in a fruitless attempt at a nomination. The moving cause of the withdrawal of Clearfield and Centre counties from the conference was the appearance before them of a committee from the Republican conference, led by Colonel D. H. Hastings, pledging to Clearfield and Centre that if they would nominate Governor Curtin, they, the Republicans, would adjourn without making a nomination, and that they would have no candidate, but their party support Governor Curtin. Relying upon this pledge Clearfield took the action indicated, the remaining four counties nominating James K. P. Hall. After the conferees separated and returned to their homes, the Republicans re-assembled their conference, substituting delegates in place of those who maintained their pledge and adhered to their support of Governor Curtin, and nominated General John Patton, of Clearfield county. After this had been done some Democrats, fearing the result, through the intercession of mutual friends, induced Governor Curtin and Mr. Hall each to submit the question of his candidacy to the Democratic State Central Committee. They decided in favor of Governor Curtin the Saturday night before the election. The election resulted in favor of Governor Curtin and the defeat of General Patton.

In 1885, the only exciting contest that was made was for the office of sheriff. The two principal competitors for the nomination on the Democratic side were Hiram Woodward and George Woodin. The latter received the nomination after a long and heated canvass, but by imprudence and indiscretion made himself unpopular with many voters of his party. The Republicans, not slow to see the opportunity presented them, placed in nomination Jesse E. Dale, then postmaster at Du Bois, a man of sterling character, pleasing manners, of large and strong family connection, all of which combined to make his election easy. The defeat of Mr. Woodin can hardly be called a defeat of the Democratic party, nor could the election of Mr. Dale be claimed as a Repub-

lican victory ; it was more of a personal contest between the two candidates and their political adherents.

In the year 1886 the political waters of Clearfield county began to boil early. William A. Wallace, having for a long time been spoken of as a candidate for governor at the coming election, became in July an active aggressive candidate, a fact which interested his friends, companions, and neighbors in politics in Clearfield county. He was defeated, however, in the convention by Chauncey F. Black.

Dr. T. W. Potter had been announced as a candidate for Congress, but immediately withdrew, and the friends of Mr. Wallace made him a candidate for the office. He was supported in the convention by Clearfield and Centre counties. He failed to receive the nomination however, and James K. P. Hall was nominated by the convention.

The Republicans, as usual, on the alert for opportunities, nominated General John Patton. Then followed the most irregular political contest that was ever seen in Clearfield county. Democrats who had never before wavered in their fidelity to their party, boldly avowed their intention of opposing Hall. Mr. Hall sent one of his brothers to Clearfield county to manage his canvass. Every effort was made to induce deserting Democrats to return to their allegiance, but it was all in vain. General Patton was elected by a majority of eighty in the county, while Chauncey F. Black, the Democratic candidate for governor, had a majority of fifteen hundred and one.

The result of this contest being yet fresh in the minds of the people is regarded and looked upon by all, as another of those periodical punishments inflicted by an independent people for the use of means and methods in American politics, that are subversive of good government and corrupting to good morals. General Patton had achieved a reputation in Clearfield county, and the whole district as well, for charity, benevolence, and public spiritedness, that made it an easy matter for the Republican party, using him as a weapon, to break down the existing Democratic majority ; a man of large wealth, intricate business interests ramifying through every section of the county, he was well and personally known to nearly all the voters. His connection with educational and church affairs was such as to bring him an active support from that quarter.

CHAPTER XX.

CIVIL LIST AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

GOVERNOR.—William Bigler, 1851-4.

United States Senators.—William Bigler, 1856-61; William A. Wallace, 18—.

Representatives in Congress.—Alexander Irvin, 1846-8; John Patton, 1861-3, 1887-8.

State Senators.—William Bigler, 1842; Alexander Irvin, 1847; William A. Wallace, 1863-75; Thomas J. Boyer, 1876; William W. Betts, 1887.

Representatives in State Legislature.—Martin Hoover, first (date unknown); Greenwood Bell, second; John Irvin, third; James Ferguson, 1837-8; James H. Lafferty, 1839-40; G. R. Barrett, 1841-2; Lewis W. Smith, 1844-5; Charles S. Worrell, 1846-7; George Walters, 1848-9; William J. Hemphill, 1850-1; A. Caldwell, 1853-4; T. J. Boyer, 1858-62-3-4; Thomas J. McCullough, 1867-8; John Lawshe, 1872-3; Johnson W. Potter, 1874; W. R. Hartshorn, 1875-6; Aaron C. Tate, 1877-8; A. D. Bennett, 1879-80; James Flynn, 1881-2; J. P. Taylor, 1883-4; J. H. Norris, 1885-6; Aaron G. Kramer, 1887-8.

President Judges.—Charles Huston, 1822-6; Thomas Burnside, 1826-41; George W. Woodward, 1841-51; R. G. White, 1851-2; John C. Knox, 1852-3; James T. Hale, 1853; James Burnside, 1853-9; James Gamble, 1859; Samuel Linn, 1859-68; Joseph B. McEnally, 1868; Charles A. Mayer, 1868-75; John H. Orvis (addl. law judge), 1875; David L. Krebs, 1883.

Associate Judges.—Francis W. Rawle, Moses Boggs, 1822-6; Moses Boggs, Hugh Jordon, 1826-40; Moses Boggs, James Ferguson, 1840-1; James Ferguson, John Patton, 1841-6; Abram K. Wright, James T. Leonard, 1846-51; Richard Shaw, John P. Hoyt, 1851-6; William L. Moore, Benjamin Bonsall, 1856-61; James Bloom, John D. Thompson, 1861-6; Samuel Cloyd, Jacob Wilhelm, 1866-71; William C. Foley, John J. Read, 1871-6; Vincent Holt, Abram Ogden, 1876-81; John L. Cuttle, John Hauckebury, 1881-6.

Deputy Attorneys-General and District Attorneys.—From the fact that it is impossible to furnish all the dates of incumbency of this office, it is deemed prudent to give only the succession of incumbents thereof; and in this a possible error may occur: Samuel M. Green, Josiah W. Smith, Samuel H. Tyson, George R. Barrett, Lewis W. Smith, John F. Weaver, D. Rush Petrikin, George W. Hecker, J. B. McEnally, Joseph S. Frantz, Thomas J. McCullough, Robert J. Wallace, Israel Test, William M. McCullough, A. W. Walters, Frank Fielding, William M. McCullough, Joseph F. McKenrick, Smith V. Wilson.

Sheriffs.—1822, Greenwood Bell; 1823-6, Greenwood Bell; 1826-9, William Bloom; 1829-32, Lebbeus Luther; 1832-5, Robert Ross; 1835-8, James Ferguson; 1838-41, Abram K. Wright; 1841-4, George Leech; 1844-7, Ellis Irwin; 1847-50, John Stites; 1850-3, Alexander Caldwell; 1853-6, William Powell; 1856-9, Josiah R. Read; 1859-62, Frederick G. Miller; 1862-5, Edwin Perks; 1865-8, Jacob A. Faust; 1868-71, Cyrenius Howe; 1871-4, Justin J. Pie; 1874-7, William R. McPherson; 1877-80, Andrew Pentz, jr.; 1880-3, James Mahaffey; 1883-6, R. Newton Shaw; 1886, Jesse E. Dale.

Register and Recorders.—This office became separated from that of prothonotary in 1856. Since that time the succession has been as follows: James Wrigley; 1856-62; Isaiah G. Barger, 1862-8; Asbury W. Lee; 1868-74; L. J. Morgan, January, 1875-81; George M. Ferguson, 1881-7; D. R. Fullerton, 1887.

Treasurers.—During the early years, when treasurers were appointed annually, it is impossible to ascertain the correct time the officer held the position; it is therefore deemed expedient to furnish nothing more than the succession in the order of their holding, respectively: Arthur Bell, Samuel Coleman, Samuel Fulton, Alexander B. Reed, James Ferguson, Alexander Irvin, G. Philip Geulich, Martin Hoover, James T. Leonard, Christopher Kratzer, D. W. Moore, Robert Wallace, J. W. Wright, Isaac Bloom, Arthur Bell, John McPherson, Eli Bloom, John McPherson, George B. Goodlander, Joseph Shaw, Christopher Kratzer, D. W. Moore, William K. Wrigley, Lever Flegal, Samuel P. Wilson, David W. Wise, David McGaughey, Philip Dotts, John W. Wrigley, John M. Troxell.

Prothonotaries.—Samuel Fulton, 1822; Reuben Winslow, 1825; Joseph Boone, 1827; Ellis Irwin, 1836; James T. Leonard, 1839; Alexander Irvin, 1842; William C. Welch, 1846; Ellis Irwin (by appointment); William Porter, 1851; George Walters, 1857; James T. Leonard (by appointment); John L. Cuttle, 1860; D. F. Etzweiler, 1863; Aaron C. Tate, 1869; Eli Bloom, 1875; James Kerr, 1881; Alfred M. Bloom, 1887.

County Superintendents.—A. T. Schryver, 1854-7; L. L. Still, 1857-60; J. Broomall, 1860-3; C. B. Sanford, 1863-6; G. W. Snyder, 1866-72; J. A. Gregory, 1872-8; M. L. McQuown, 1878-84; Matthew Savage, 1884-90.

County Commissioners and Clerks.—1812-13, Hugh Jordon, Samuel Fulton, Robert Maxwell; clerk, Joseph Boone. 1814-15, Hugh Jordon, William Tate, Robert Maxwell; clerk, Joseph Boone. 1816, William Tate, Samuel Fulton, Thomas McClure; clerk, Boone. 1817-18, Thomas McClure, David Ferguson, Robert Ross; clerk, Boone. 1819, David Ferguson, Robert Ross, William Ogden; clerk, Boone. 1820, William Ogden, Greenwood Bell, Alexander Read, jr.; clerk, Boone. 1821, Alexander Read, jr., Matthew Ogden, Greenwood Bell; clerk, David Ferguson. 1822, Alexander Read, George

Welch, Abraham Leonard; clerk, Ferguson. 1823, George Welch, Elisha Schofield, Martin Nichols; clerk, James Reed. 1824, Martin Nichols, Elisha Schofield, George Welch; clerk, James Reed, who held until 1829. 1825, Schofield, Nichols, Job England. 1826, England, Nichols, George Wilson. 1827, England, Wilson, Joseph Hoover. 1828, Joseph Hoover, Robert Ross, George Wilson. 1829, Hoover, Ross, A. Caldwell; clerk, Lewis W. Smith. 1830, Ross, Caldwell, J. Schnarrs; clerk, James T. Leonard, who so held until 1834. 1831, Caldwell, Schnarrs, George Leech. 1832, Schnarrs, Leech, Ignatius Thompson. 1833, Leech, Thompson, I. H. Warwick. 1834, Warwick, Thompson, Matthew Ogden; clerk, L. W. Smith, until 1838. 1835, Warwick, Ogden, Smith Mead. 1836, Ogden, Mead, William Dunlap. 1837, Mead, Dunlap, James B. Graham. 1838, Dunlap, Graham, Isaiah Goodfellow; clerk, James Reed. 1839, Graham, Goodfellow, John Stites; clerk, Reed. 1840, Goodfellow, Stites, John McMurray; clerk, G. R. Barrett. 1841, McMurray, Stites, James B. Caldwell; clerk, H. B. Beissel, until 1846. 1842, McMurray, Caldwell, George C. Passmore. 1843, Caldwell, Passmore, John Carlisle. 1844, Passmore, Carlisle, Grier Bell. 1845, Carlisle, Bell, Samuel Johnson. 1846, Johnson, Bell, Abram Kyler; clerk, H. P. Thompson, until 1849. 1847, Johnson, Kyler, James A. Reed. 1848, Kyler, Reed, James Elder. 1849, Reed, Elder, Benjamin Bonsall; clerk, W. A. Wallace. 1850, Elder, Bonsall, S. Way; clerk, H. B. Beissell. 1851, Bonsall, Way, William Alexander; clerk, John F. Irwin. 1852, Way, Alexander, Philip Hevener; clerk, G. B. Goodlander, until 1855. 1853, Alexander, Hevener, Samuel Shoff. 1854, Hevener, Shoff, R. Mahaffey. 1855, Shoff, Mahaffey, David Ross; clerk, R. J. Wallace, until 1858. 1856, Mahaffey, Ross, J. Wilhelm. 1857, Ross, Wilhelm, John Irvin. 1858, Wilhelm, Irvin, George Erhard. 1859, Irvin, Erhard, William McCracken; clerk, William Bradley, until 1869. 1860, Erhard, McCracken, William Merrill. 1861, McCracken, Merrill, S. C. Thompson. 1862, Merrill, Thompson, Jacob Kuntz. 1863, Thompson, Kuntz, Thomas Dougherty. 1864, Kuntz, Dougherty, Amos Read. 1865, Dougherty, Read, Conrad Baker. 1866, Read, Baker, Charles S. Worrel. 1867, Baker, Worrel, Henry Stone. 1868, Worrel, Stone, Othello Smead. 1869, Stone, Smead, S. H. Shaffner; clerk, G. B. Goodlander, until 1877. 1870, Smead, Shaffner, Samuel H. Hindman. 1871, Shaffner, Hindman, David Buck. 1872, Hindman, F. F. Conteret, Gilbert Tozer. 1873, Conteret, John D. Thompson, Gilbert Tozer. 1874, same. 1875, Conrad W. Kyler, Thompson, Clark Brown. 1876-7-8, Brown, Thomas A. McGee Harris Hoover; clerk, John W. Howe. 1879-'80-1, Conrad W. Kyler, Elah Johnson, John Norris; clerk, Jacob A. Foss. 1882-3-4, C. K. McDonald, John T. Straw, John Picard; clerk, R. A. Campbell. 1885-6-7, James Savage, C. K. McDonald, Clark Brown; clerk, R. A. Campbell.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Everybody knows, or ought to know, the meaning of the initial letters W. C. T. U. In mere words they mean Woman's Christian Temperance Union,—in sentiment and reality they mean all that is good, uplifting, ennobling and pure; everything that is christianizing and enlightening. The one word, woman, should make it sacred; the second should initiate all that is Christ-like; the third suggests one of the graces of the spirit, and the last is full of friendship, peace and good will united, cemented; an army equipped for work—standing if united, falling if divided.

This organization, now so powerful as to be recognized as a national necessity, planted one of its numerous unions in Clearfield some time ago. The union was formed by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, the excellent superintendent of legal work, than whom none have proved more efficient and gifted. On the 13th day of March, in the year 1884, Miss Narcissa White, who had shortly before entered the work as a lecturer and organizer, formed a union of thirty-eight members. Mrs. John Reed was elected president, Mrs. Richard H. Shaw, general vice-president, and at the same time all the other offices were filled. At the same time Curwensville perfected a similar organization, and was an active union for something like a year or more. Miss White was accompanied by that excellent woman and indefatigable worker, Mrs. John P. Harris, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, who has been president of that county's union from its organization. Sometime after the seed was planted which was destined to grow up into a healthful temperance tree and spread its cooling branches over the whole county, and whose leaves are for the healing of the inhabitants thereof, Houtzdale and Winterburn organized.

At the State convention held at Huntingdon, in the year 1885, Mrs. Richard H. Shaw was elected county president for this county, and in the following February she assumed the care and responsibility of that office, appointing Mrs. Maggie F. Hogue, of Houtzdale, as corresponding secretary, *pro tempore*. A convention was called for September 17th, 1886, when the county was regularly organized for work. Four unions were reported at this convention, viz: Clearfield, Burnside, Du Bois and Houtzdale. Mrs. Richard H. Shaw was elected president, and the other offices were filled as follows: Miss Mary Ann Irwin, of Lick Run Mills, vice-president at large; Mrs. Dr. Balliet, of Du Bois, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Rev. W. Gammill, of Beulah, recording secretary. The office of treasurer was subsequently filled by the executive committee by the appointment of Miss Mary C. Snyder, of Clearfield. Since the organization of the county union, six of the forty-three departments of its work have been filled; viz: "Scientific Temperance Instruction," "Juvenile Work," "Evangelistic Work," "Work Among Miners," "Work Among Lumbermen," "Unfermented Wine at the Lord's Table." Each of these departments

has a superintendent who has sole management of its work. In some of the unions other departments than those named have been filled with local officers, yet many of the more important departments have not been occupied, either by county or local officers, for the reason that suitable and willing workers have not been secured. The departments of literature, press and legal work are considered of the greatest importance.

At the present time there are thirteen subordinate or auxiliary unions in the county with fair prospects of many more in the near future, the duty of each of which is fully set forth in the early part of this sketch.

Of the juvenile organization called the "Band of Hope," there are four auxiliary bodies in the county, the largest being at Clearfield, numbering one hundred and sixteen members. A rising generation for temperance work. A society of boys pledged for temperance and called "Temperance Cadets," and under military discipline by Mr. Avery, has been organized in Du Bois. Mrs. L. D. Balliet assists Mr. Avery in his work. The society numbers one hundred strong, bright, interested, manly boys not afraid of a piece of blue ribbon. This society holds the honor of having established a new department of work as introduced in the State convention by Mrs. Balliet. Some other of the unions in the county are exceptionally strong and earnest.

The department of scientific temperance instruction is filled by Mrs. Dr. Hogue, of Houtzdale, who is earnestly and zealously putting forth every effort for securing to the youth of the public schools education in this important branch.

The W. C. T. U. aims at educating public sentiment, and by lectures, public meetings, social and regular meetings, distribution of temperance and other literature and signing the pledge, and thus pave the way to the total annihilation of the liquor traffic.

The different local unions have secured the services of such men as Mr. Cooper and A. C. Rankin, both earnest, enthusiastic temperance workers and evangelists; also other men, ministers and laymen of the county; also women of education and influence, as Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. Ellen B. McLaughlin, Miss Narcissa E. White, now a national lecturer, and Mrs. Emmons. On the 29th of April, 1887, Mr. Rankin organized a Gospel Temperance Union, the out-growth of a series of meetings held in the court-house at Clearfield. Its executive board consists of six officers and six managers. A similar organization was formed in Houtzdale during the month of February, 1887, of more than one thousand members, through the instrumentality of Mr. Rankin. The object of these Gospel Temperance Unions is to effectually overthrow the liquor traffic by a prohibitory constitutional amendment, being secured at the ballot-box, and to influence and save men and boys who become unfortunately addicted to the wine-cup. On the 2d of May, 1887, Mr. Rankin organized, at Clearfield, a "Y" of forty-seven mem-

bers. This is a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has, for its object, the same end sought to be accomplished through the medium of the other organizations, and the more efficiently carrying out of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the establishment of the white ribbon movement as a special feature of work.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—GRANGE.

For an organization, the founding and establishment of which dates back but a single score of years, it is a subject of much doubt whether there can be found another throughout the length and breadth of the whole county that can show a record of increase and prosperity equal to that known as the Patrons of Husbandry, or as it is more commonly and popularly designated—the Grange. At the city of Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of December, in the year 1868; O. H. Kelley and William Sanders, both of whom were then connected with the national department of agriculture, took the initial steps and laid the foundation for this vast organization, and brought into existence the National Grange. According to the original conception, and subsequent to such organization, there were created, in each State, or at least in many States, societies, subordinate to the national order, and which were to be known as State Granges. Again, auxiliary to the State Grange, provision was made for the formation of County, and subject to that, Township and District Granges.

As the name implies, the aim, object and purpose of the society is to, in every manner, improve the condition and advance the interests of all persons, and their families as well, who were, are, and hereafter may be engaged in agricultural pursuits; not only to improve their condition through a free interchange of opinions in social gatherings where subjects pertaining to agriculture may be discussed, but by thorough organization and honest, open, determined effort to bring about such action on the part of the general government, and also that of each State, as will effectually and permanently overthrow all oppression from monopolists, unwise and unfair discrimination on the part of railroad corporations, and the exorbitant and needless charges of commission men in every department of trade. Whether the purpose of this organization has, during its years of existence, been fully accomplished, is, perhaps, a debatable question, and not within the province of this chapter to discuss, yet it is an equally fair question and inference whether the recent needed reform, in the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was not, in a measure at least, brought about through the persistent effort of the grange organization, which, by its determined officers and the suffrages of its numerous members, have shown to the "powers that be" that the agriculturists have rights worthy of respect and consideration.

So rapid, indeed, has been the growth of membership of the grange

throughout the land that it now numbers among the millions. In the year 1875, the movement reached this county, and on the 13th day of April of that year, the enterprising farmers of Penn township met at the residence of Samuel Widemire, where, through the district deputy, O. S. Cary, of Punxsutawney, the first grange organization was perfected. Although in point of seniority, Penn Grange is, perhaps, entitled to first mention herein, it is but a district or township grange, and takes its place among the societies that occupy a similar position, yielding to Pomona Grange the first place, as that although of more recent organization, is a county institution, to which the others are subordinate.

Pomona Grange, P. of H., No. 33, was organized January 1, 1879, with the following charter members: J. R. Read, Mary W. Read, William L. Read, O. D. Kendall, E. M. Kendall, Catharine Davis, Elisha M. Davis, George Emerick, R. L. Reiter, Hettie Reiter, A. Rankin, M. C. Rankin, J. L. McPherson, Leander Denning, Eliza Denning, W. P. Read, James Spackman, Mary E. Spackman, W. P. Tate, Martha C. Tate. At the time of its organization the following officers were elected: Master, George Emerick; overseer, Elisha M. Davis; lecturer, Leander Denning; steward, A. Rankin; chaplain, W. P. Read; treasurer, James Spackman; secretary, W. P. Tate; assistant steward, O. D. Kendall; gate-keeper, R. L. Reiter; ceres, Catharine Davis; pomona, Sister Spackman; flora, Sister Kendall; lady assistant steward, Mrs. L. Denning. From the date of the formation of Pomona Grange until the present time the succession of masters has been as follows: George Emerick, Elisha M. Davis, M. J. Owens, James C. Bloom, J. Blair Read. The regular meetings are held on Thursdays, on or before the full moon in the months of January, April, August, and November. The present officers are as follows: Master, J. Blair Read; overseer, W. B. Owens; lecturer, Elisha M. Davis; steward, Joseph Leigey; assistant steward, A. B. Owens; chaplain, Jackson Conklin; treasurer, John Sankey; gate-keeper, Nathan Davis; secretary, J. C. Bloom; pomona, Sister Spackman; ceres, Sister Ella Read; flora, Mrs. John Sankey.

Penn Grange No. 534, P. of H. was organized April 13, 1875, by District Deputy O. S. Cary, with twenty-five charter members. The first master was Samuel Widemire; secretary, Miles S. Spencer. Geographically, this grange is located near the center of Penn township. Their place of meeting is in the Grange Hall at Pennville borough. Since its organization the membership has increased to a total of ninety-seven. Present master, William E. Davis; secretary, Alice W. Kester.

Lawrence Grange No. 553, P. of H. was organized by Deputy O. S. Cary, on the 12th day of May, 1875, with twenty-one charter members. This grange is located in Lawrence township, from which its name is derived. The present membership numbers fifty-three. It is now under the mastership of W. R. Henderson.

Goshen Grange No. 623, P. of H. was organized November 18, 1875, with a charter membership of eighteen persons. Its first master and secretary were H. H. Morrow and J. A. Fulton, respectively. This grange is located in Goshen township, on the road leading from Shawsville to Clearfield. The present number of members is twenty-eight. Present master, W. M. Wilson; secretary, Maggie J. Morrison.

Troutdale Grange No. 677, P. of H. was organized by Deputy J. B. Shaw, on the 15th day of March, 1876, with twenty-nine charter members. This is an organization of Belle township, and holds its meetings in the Troutdale school-house, three miles from the Bell's Gap, and Clearfield and Jefferson railroad. Present master, Philip McGee; secretary, Miss Belle Wetzel.

Greenwood Grange, No. —, P. of H. was organized by Deputy J. B. Shaw May 12th, 1876, having a charter membership of twenty-three persons. First master, C. A. Thorp; secretary, J. S. McQuown. It is located in Greenwood township and meets in Bower school-house, near the center of the township, on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Present membership, fifty-two. Officers: Master, James T. Mitchell; secretary, G. W. Campbell.

Bloomington Grange No. 715, P. of H. was organized by Deputy J. S. Reed on the 26th of June, 1876, with thirty-three charter members. First master, James R. Norris; secretary, Mrs. Ella M. Bloom; located at Bloomington, in Pike township. It has at present about fifty members in good standing.

Sylvan Grove Grange No. 765, P. of H. organized by Deputy W. P. Reed, October 24, 1882. Number of charter members, twenty. First officers: Master, O. P. Reese; secretary, B. F. Wilhelm; location of grange, Kylertown, Cooper township; number of present members, forty-two. Present officers: Master, G. D. Hess; secretary, Alexander Ralston.

Laurel Run Grange No. 769, P. of H. was organized March 10, 1883, by Deputies Davis and Bloom, with a charter membership of fourteen. Adam Kephart was elected its first master, and Elijah Reese, jr., secretary. This grange is located in Decatur township. The present officers are: Master, Jacob Mock; secretary, A. H. Warring.

Fairview Grange No. 783, P. of H. was organized May 2, 1884, by Deputies Elisha M. Davis and James C. Bloom, with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were: Master, W. A. Smeal; secretary, W. B. Barger. The grange is located on the Grahamton and Deer Creek road, two and one-half miles south of Deer Creek bridge; number of present members, forty; present master, W. B. Barger; secretary, A. Z. Forcey.

Girard Grange No. 788 P. of H. organized September 16, 1884, by Deputies Elisha M. Davis and James C. Bloom, with eighteen charter members. The first officers elected were: Isaac Smith, master, and Louisa Shope, secretary. Number of present members, thirty. Present master, Isaac Smith; secretary, Louisa Shope. The Grange Hall stands about four miles north from the mouth of Surveyor's Run, Girard township.

Mount Joy Grange No. 584, P. of H. was organized August 10, 1885, with twenty-five charter members. The first officers were: Master, J. B. Shaw; overseer, Matthew Ogden; secretary, J. B. Ogden. This organization is formed mainly of residents of the north part of Lawrence township, and has a present membership of ninety persons. Its present officers are: Master, R. J. Conklin; secretary, M. J. Owens.

Narrows Creek Grange No. 796, P. of H. was organized by Deputy Elisha M. Davis, January 2, 1886, with fourteen charter members. The first master elected was W. H. Liddle; secretary, Isaac Hess; location of grange, four miles east of Du Bois and two miles west of Summit tunnel on A. V. Railroad; number of present members, twenty-three. Present officers: Master, Amos Kline; secretary, Maggie Osborne.

Union Grange No. 802, P. of H. was organized by Deputy E. M. Davis June 3, 1886, with twenty-one charter members; first master, Henry Pentz; secretary, William Welty; location of grange, thirteen miles west of Clearfield, on the turnpike leading to Luthersburg, at the village of Rockton; number of present members, twenty-two; present master, Henry Pentz; secretary, William Welty.

Du Bois Grange No. —, P. of H. was organized October 20, 1886, by Deputy Davis, with a charter membership of sixteen persons. Its first master was S. C. Liddle; secretary, William Woods. It is located in the south part of Sandy township, about two miles distant from Du Bois borough.

There are in the county two other similar organizations of which no record is received; they are the Oak Hill Grange, of Karthaus township, and the Jordon Grange, of Jordon township.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF CLEARFIELD, THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

IT was not until the month of April, in the year 1840, the town of Clearfield became detached from Lawrence township, and was for all purposes erected into a municipality, independent of the surrounding territory of which it had hitherto formed a part, and became by the act erecting it, incorporated into a borough.

From the time the commissioners, Roland Curtin, John Fleming, and James Smith, appointed by Governor McKean, determined to and by their report did lay out the place for the seat of justice for the newly created county

on lands of Abraham Witmer, and the same became by law fixed, the lands embraced by it were entitled to the dignified name of a town, although at that time, and until the year 1813, it was still a part of the old township of Chincelamousche. In this year, under an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county, the township of Lawrence was carved out of the old Chincelamousche, and by this order Clearfield town became a part of the new township so formed, and so continued until 1840, when it was erected into a borough separate and distinct from the surrounding country, and entitled to administer its own affairs and elect its own officers.

The natural inference would be, that with the donation of lands and money, the plotting of the town, and the further fact that the seat of justice had been fixed there, settlement would be rapid and population increase within the town limits, but the fact seems to have been different, the cause being attributed to the limited means of the then settlers along the river, who were sufficiently burdened with their own lands and in clearing them for farm purposes, without aspiring to the ownership of town lots or town residences.

As the town was originally laid out, it embraced the lands within the following boundaries: North by Pine street; east by Fourth street; south by Walnut street, and west by the Susquehanna River.

At the same time in which the town was laid out, Mr. Witmer made a donation of several lots for the purposes specified in his bond executed at the time. The lot No. 75, situate on the corner of Second and Market streets, was donated for the purpose of erecting a court-house; lot No. 80, on Market street, cornering on an alley, to be used for erecting a market-house; lot No. 91, on the north side of Locust street, and cornering on an alley, to be used as a jail lot; lots Nos. 162, 177 and 178, fronting on Walnut street, at the corner of Fourth street, were donated for the erection of an academy or public school. There were also donated certain lands, triangular in shape, and bordering on the river, to the public use as parks. The latter were not confirmed by deed.

In making the donations above referred to, Mr. Witmer entered into a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for the carrying out of the provisions of the same, as soon as the proper officers were chosen who were authorized to receive such deed as might be necessary; also for the payment of the sum of three thousand dollars, one-half of which was to be used in the erection of an academy building, and the other half for the erection of county buildings.

The deed was executed in conformity with the conditions of the bond, on the 6th day of March, 1813, by Abraham Witmer and Mary, his wife, to Robert Maxwell, Hugh Jordon and Samuel Fulton, commissioners of Clearfield county, or their successors in office. The Witmer lands, from which the town was laid out, had no occupants in possession, of right, until some years after the

county seat was fixed. In the year 1807, Matthew Ogden, William Tate, and Robert Collins purchased town lots. The lands of Daniel Ogden lay to the south of the town, and were included within the borough limits by the extension of said limits many years afterward.

Mrs. Lewis, familiarly known as Granny Lathers, had a cabin in the north part, within the portion included by Bigler's addition, which also was taken into the borough many years after, and concerning which mention will be made further on in this chapter.

Robert Collins built a log house on the site of the present Mansion House. It was built, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1807, soon after Collins came to the place. Ebenezer McGee soon after built near Collins.

The Shirley family were among the first and occupied a log house near the residence of the late Dr. Wilson, on the corner of Locust and Second streets.

Andy Kaufman lived in a log house located where G. L. Reed's residence stands, on the southwest corner of First and Market streets.

After the departure of Granny Lathers a family named Watson occupied the cabin. It was located near where A. F. Boynton's barn now stands. Watson, whose given name was John, had a wife, but no children. They were very fond of company and welcomed all visitors to their house, and were especially joyful if anything strong was to be had with which to entertain their guests.

After the first commissioners were appointed the erection of the first courthouse was commenced. Robert Collins was awarded the contract. It was built during the years 1814-15, but the exact date cannot now be fixed. It cost about \$3,000. The jail was built about the same time, but not on the Locust street lot. It stood on the site now occupied by Dr. Burchfield's residence on Second street. This jail was built of logs one story in height, and served the required purpose until the stone jail was built in rear of the courthouse on Market street, about 1841.

In 1810 the town had a population of about twenty inhabitants and received no considerable increase up to 1822. In the year 1836 the town had only about three hundred population. In an address delivered during the year 1876, Dr. Hoyt, referring to his early recollections of the town, said there were but three houses in Clearfield town in 1819; one occupied by Robert Collins, another on the site of Shirk Brothers' tannery, and the third on the Kratzer place, occupied by one Perks.

On the site now occupied by the residence of Judge McEnally stood an old tannery, said to have been built about 1810, but not operated to any extent until several years later. It must have been built prior to 1813, as the tax list made early in 1814 shows Thomas Reynolds, the proprietor, assessed for a tanyard.

Jacob Irwin built a tan house about 1814 or 1815 on the land in rear of the Boyer residence on Second street.

These seem to have comprised the manufacturing industries of the town up to about 1825.

After the completion of the court-house the jury room was used for some time as a school, and taught by Dr. A. T. Schryver.

There were, in 1822, three taverns within the town limits of Clearfield. Robert Collins made an addition to his house, part frame and part brick, and there entertained the traveler at what was for many years known as Collins Hotel. From the best information obtainable Collins commenced keeping public house about the year 1817, soon after the completion of the court-house.

The next hotel was established by Thomas Hemphill about the year 1819, on the site now occupied by the fine brick residence of W. M. Shaw. This was torn down in 1866, and a new, the Shaw House, erected in its place by Richard Shaw, sr. The Shaw House was destroyed by fire in 1881. About the year 1820 the Western Hotel was built on the corner of Second and Market streets, by George D. Lenich. It was managed several years by George Lenich, and after his death by various persons. The old building still stands, but is now occupied for business purposes. The stable attached to the hotel on the east side fronting on Market street, has been remodeled and altered, and is now occupied by M. G. Rook as a clothing store. William Philips had charge of the Western Hotel in the year 1822.

At the time the first court was held in Clearfield in October, 1822, three applications were made for hotel or tavern license, each of which was granted, the landlords being Robert Collins, Thomas Hemphill, and William Philips.

Post-Office and Postmasters in Clearfield Town and Borough.—After the town had acquired a population sufficiently great to warrant the establishment of a post-office, an application was made to the department to that end. It resulted in the appointment of Thomas Hemphill, proprietor of the hotel on Market street, as postmaster, and the office was removed from Reedsboro, on the ridge, to town. Hemphill held this position several years, and was succeeded by William L. Moore. The latter moved the office to the storehouse on Second street, on the site of Colonel Walter Barrett's law office.

William Radebaugh was the next appointee, and kept the office in Shaw's frame row on Market street.

Radebaugh was succeeded by John H. Hillburn, who occupied a part of the old Western Hotel on Second street, near where the First National Bank stands.

Next in order of succession was Charles D. Watson. He located the office on Second street, below Market, and adjoining the Mansion House.

Michael A. Frank succeeded Watson and moved the post-office to Irvin's storehouse, next to Mossop's store on Market street.

Peter A. Gaulin was next appointed and retained the storehouse location



Dr. J. W. Pett

Yours truly
J. W. Pett

for a time, but afterward moved the office to his building on Market street, between Second and Third streets. Captain Gaulin held the position longer than any of the appointees either before or since, being about sixteen years in office. He was succeeded by Samuel J. Row, who changed the location to Second street, in the store building now occupied by him.

Mr. Row was succeeded by A. B. Weaver, the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1886. The office is now located in Weaver's store on Second street.

Old Families of the Town and Borough.—From the time the town was laid out down to the time the county organization was completed, in 1822, settlement in the town proper was very slow, but from that time until 1840, and even later, it was more rapid. The names of many can be recalled at this time, yet the exact date of their coming to the town cannot with accuracy be fixed. Among those mentioned there appears names of families who have since become prominent, and have taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the town and subsequent borough, as well as in the county. William Alexander was the head of one of these families. From 1816 to 1819, he was sheriff of Centre county, and arrested the notorious Monks, murderer of Reuben Giles, after that offense was committed. Sheriff Alexander, during his residence here, was elected justice of the peace. He resided on the old jail lot on Second street, and for a time was landlord of the Mansion House; at another time he lived on the corner of Second and Market streets, on what is now the Graham property. Of his children, Ann, the eldest, married Judge Fleming, of Clinton county; Emily married Abraham K. Wright; Elizabeth married James B. Graham, and Jane became the wife of Joseph Hagerty. Colonel William Alexander, a son, went to Clarion and edited the *Clarion Democrat* many years. When Mr. Alexander first came to the county he lived for a time at Forest, on Clearfield Creek.

Jonathan Boynton came to the county about the year 1835, for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business. This he did, not extensively, however, as a producer, but largely as a dealer, buying and selling. He was one of the firm of Fitch & Boynton. He afterward located permanently at Clearfield, and has since become president of the First National Bank, having filled that office since the bank was incorporated, in 1864. Mr. Boynton married Mary Nevling, who bore him three children, viz.: Ai F., Edith, and Ira N.

Frederick G. Betts came to the town about 1840, and officiated as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He lived on the corner now owned by Judge Krebs. Of his sons, Lockwood was killed in the late war; William W. became, and now is the partner of John F. Weaver, in the lumber business, and in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, representing this senatorial district. David, another son, lives at Charlestown, W. Va.

John Beaumont was a blacksmith of the town, and had his shop where

William V. Wright's residence now stands, on the corner of Market and Third streets.

William Bigler came to Clearfield town in 1833, and soon after started the newspaper called the *Clearfield Democrat*. In 1836 he married Maria Jane, daughter of Alexander B. Reed, by whom he had five children, viz.: Reed, John W., William D., Edmund A., and Harry F. In 1842 Mr. Bigler was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1844. In 1848 he was a candidate for the nomination in the State convention for the office of governor, but was not successful. The succeeding term, 1851, he was again a candidate, and elected. He was again a candidate in 1854, but defeated. After his term of office expired he was made president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, which position he held one year, when he was elected to the United States Senate and served until 1861. In connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, he occupied a prominent position. From the time of his coming to the county until the time of his death, William Bigler was a prominent figure in social and political life. He engaged extensively in lumbering, and acquired considerable real estate. He died in September, 1880.

Among the early settlers there was one who, although he never attained any degree of distinction above his fellow men, will readily be called to mind as one of the characters of the town. This was A. T. Bradley. He came here from Philadelphia. For several years his son, William T. Bradley, kept the hotels where the Leonard House and the Allegheny House are respectively located. Bradley's wife had no liking for town life, and induced her husband to move into the thickly wooded district about three miles from town. On all parade and review days, and during court time as well, Bradley was always on hand with his old covered wagon, drawn by an ox, selling ginger cakes and small beer to all whom it concerned, and especially to the indispensable small boys.

George R. Barrett was a native of Curwensville, born March 31, 1815, where his boyhood days were spent. In 1831 he was apprenticed to John Bigler to learn the trade of a printer. In 1834 he went to Brookville, where he edited the *Brookville Jeffersonian* until 1835, and at the same time read law. In the latter year he moved to Lewisburg, where he was admitted to the bar of Union county in 1836. He came to Clearfield in 1836, and, in the succeeding year, was made deputy attorney-general for Clearfield and Jefferson counties. During the long years of service in public office, Judge Barrett always made his home in Clearfield after 1836. So much has been said of him and his professional life elsewhere in this work that further reference is unnecessary at this place. In 1834 he married Sarah, daughter of William Steedman, of Lewisburg, who bore him fifteen children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. They were Clarence L., Walter, Sophie, Fred,

Frank, Alice, Charlie, Fanny, Annie, and George, all of whom, except Fanny and Annie, still live. Colonel Walter Barrett married Sophie, daughter of Rev. Alexander MacLeod.

Henry B. Beisell, was a local tinsmith of the town, and had his shop at one time on Front street, near where James Alexander afterward lived. Beisell was captain of one of the old militia companies of the place, and prominently identified with musical organizations. He left the town many years ago, and died recently at Beaver Falls.

Isaac Lewis Barrett, was one of the sons of Daniel Barrett, and brother of Judge George R. Barrett. He resided and made his home with his brother, and was interested in the store on Cherry street with George R. Barrett and Mr. Kratzer. He was at one time nominated for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, but owing to disaffection on the part of many Democrats, they joined with the Whigs in the support of William Powell, who was subsequently elected. Mr. Barrett subsequently went to Philadelphia and kept a hotel there, but is now a resident of Lock Haven.

Henry S. Bamford will be remembered as a potter of the town at an early day. His shop was on Cherry street, east of Third street, now the property of James L. Leavy.

Lewis C. Cardon came to the town about 1823. He was a Frenchman by birth and parentage, and emigrated to this country at an early day. He walked from Baltimore to Clearfield, where he lived and died. William Clement Cardon, son of Lewis, became owner of the Mansion House in 1876, and managed it about seven years, and still owns it, although now leased to his brothers, Frederick M. and Charles F. Cardon.

John L. Cuttle, by birth an Englishman, came to Clearfield in 1839. From that time he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the town and county. He was a justice of the peace in 1845, and county surveyor in 1853, holding the latter office two terms. In 1859 he was elected prothonotary, and in 1882, associate judge of the county. He formerly lived on Market street, adjoining Kratzer's store, on the place where Captain Gaulin's store now stands. His present residence is on Reed street, between Second and Third streets.

Francis Dunlap, another of the early residents of the town, worked for many years at the "red mill." He lived in the old toll-house at the east end of the Market street bridge. Mr. Dunlap died about 1846, after which his widow moved to Nebraska.

Joseph Gaylor was proprietor of a drug store that stood on the lot now occupied by Dr. A. P. Hill's residence. Gaylor was an unmarried man, and soon after 1845 went west.

John Flegal, son of the pioneer Valentine Flegal, and father of Lever Flegal, of Lawrence township, lived in town at an early day. He had several occupations—local preacher, hotel keeper, and blacksmith. About 1845 he run the Mansion House and worked at the blacksmith trade at the same time.

Michael Frank was a tailor, and had a shop on the front part of Dr. Hill's lot. He was appointed postmaster to succeed Charles A. Watson, and was, in turn, succeeded by Captain Peter A. Gaulin in 1866. After leaving the town, Frank went to Nebraska.

Isaiah Fullerton was one of the early settlers, and lived on the lot between the residences of William M. and Arnold B. Shaw, on Front street. Fullerton, with Hugh Leavy, built the Market street bridge.

Thomas Hemphill was one of the worthies and political leaders of his time. In 1822 he kept the hotel on Market street, and was appointed postmaster the first in the town. His son, William J. Hemphill, became a member of the Legislature. Constance C. Hemphill, another son, succeeded to the hotel business after his father, and he, too, was a prominent figure in local politics. John, the third son, was a printer.

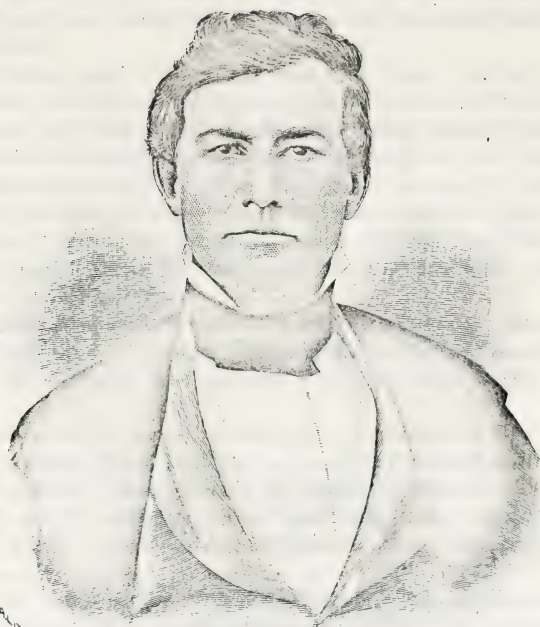
Esther Haney moved into town and lived on Market street, east of Third. She was the widow of Frederick Haney, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, and the builder of the first ark run down the river, but which "stove" at Rocky Bend. The correct surname of the family was "Hanich," but by usage and common consent the name was changed to Haney.

Frederick P. Hurxthal was one of the prominent men of the town. He kept store on the corner where George L. Reed now lives, for many years. He built Irvin's mill at Lick Run, founded the hamlet afterward called Woodland, and otherwise contributed to the welfare of the county. Mr. Hurxthal now lives in West Virginia.

On the corner of Front and Market streets Ellis Irwin built a store and dwelling, which he occupied for many years. The building was subsequently remodeled, and is now occupied by Joseph Shaw as a residence. Irwin became a popular man in the county. He succeeded to the office of prothonotary after Joseph Boone, and still later was sheriff of the county. This store building was erected prior to 1840, and was one of the best in the town.

Alexander Irvin had a residence on Market street, just east of Ellis Irwin's storehouse. He is well remembered by all the older residents of the county. He was the first congressman ever elected from the county, and in this connection made a remarkable "run" as a candidate of the Whig party, which party he organized and was its acknowledged leader in the county. His election to Congress occurred in the year 1847. He held various offices of trust in the county. At one time he was elected State senator, and at another time was prothonotary of the county.

Jacob Jackson (colored) was one of the early-day characters of the town. He lived with his family on Locust street, east of Third. Jacob never displayed any great ambition for manual labor, and his wife, "Aunt Liddie," as she was commonly called, was the mainstay of the family, supporting them by "taking in" washing from such of the town's folk as could afford this extra-



ALEXANDER IRVIN.

gance. The Jacksons were one of the earliest families in the county, having settled in the vicinity known as "Guinea Hill" soon after the year 1800.

William Jones was a shoemaker and brick-maker, and lived on Market street, east of Third, where his shoe-shop was located. His brick-yard was south of the Shirk tannery. Jones died in Clearfield a few years ago. His son, Joseph H. Jones, also carried on the business of shoemaking, and also lived on Market street.

Christopher Kratzer came to the county soon after 1824. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and took up his residence at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, and still lives there. Mr. Kratzer, during his many years of life in the town, has been identified with much of its progress. He founded the first newspaper in the county, in 1827; has engaged extensively in lumbering and other branches of trade; was twice made county treasurer, and otherwise prominently before the people for over a half-century. His son, Harry A. Kratzer, is now one of the leading merchants of the borough, having a place of business on Market street.

George D. Lenich came from Virginia and settled in the town about the year 1820. He built the old Western Hotel on the corner of Second and Market streets, and managed it many years. He died about twenty years ago.

John Lytle was one of the family of George Lytle, a pioneer of the "upper country" in the vicinity of Lumber City, and came to Clearfield town about 1840. He lived on Cherry street, back of St. Andrew's Church. John G., William J., and James H. Lytle were sons of John Lytle. The firm of Lytle Brothers is composed of John G. and James H. Lytle, doing a grocery business on Market street.

James T. Leonard was a son of Abraham Leonard, and was born in the year 1800. His business life in town commenced in 1839, when he formed a partnership with William L. Moore, and carried on business on the site now occupied by Colonel Barrett's law office. He married Amanda Lenich. In political life Mr. Leonard was a conspicuous figure for many years. During his residence in Bradford township he was constable. He was county treasurer, prothonotary, and associate judge at various intervals during his residence in town, and at the time of his death, in July, 1882, president of the County National Bank. In 1857, during the strife between the rafters and floaters on the river, Mr. Leonard ran as an independent candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. The Leonard Graded School was founded by him, and he contributed largely to its erection. It was so named in his honor.

Andrew Leonard, brother of Judge Leonard, was another old and well known resident of the town. He was interested in the firm of Leonard & Moore.

Dr. Henry Loraine was one of the leading physicians of the town in early

days. He came here from Philipsburg. In 1836 he lived on the site of G. L. Reed's residence, at the corner of Front and Market streets. Later he resided on the location of Eli Bloom's house on Market street, near Third. Concerning Dr. Loraine further reference will be found in the medical chapter of this work.

David Leitz lived and had a small shop where Senator Betts's residence now stands, on the corner of Second and Locust streets. Leitz bought the foundry and machine shop property on the hill where the Leonard Graded School now stands, in 1849. Here he made stoves, plows, and did machine work and light castings for several years. The business proved unsuccessful, and was sold. Judge Leonard became the owner. Leitz moved out to Bradford township, where he died in 1886.

Hugh Leavy came from New York about the time the Catholic Church was built. He was a bricklayer by trade, and was employed on the church edifice. He married Sarah Wrigley, by whom he had several children. Of these, James L. and Augustus B. Leavy only survive. James L. Leavy is an extensive lumberman, and one of the firm of Leavy, Mitchell & Co. He is proprietor of a livery stable at Clearfield, and runs stage lines between Clearfield and Du Bois, and Curwensville and Du Bois. He has also a business as undertaker and funeral director. Augustus Leavy lives up the river, in the county.

Charles Miller, the chairmaker of early days, had a shop and residence on Locust street. He left the town and moved to Clarion county.

John Moore was a gunsmith living on Cherry street on the lot now occupied by C. Whitehill. His shop was at the same place.

John McPherson was born in Centre county, and came to this county when a young man. He lived at Luthersburg, Brady township, working in a small tannery at that place. Soon after 1830 he came to the neighborhood of Clearfield town, and in 1835, or about that time, built a tannery on a piece of land south of the town, which has been included in the borough by the extension of its limits. He operated the business until his death in 1864, after which his sons Reuben and James L. succeeded. They managed it about a year, and then leased to Shirk Brothers, who ran it six or seven years in connection with their tannery at Clearfield borough. Some parts of the old building are still standing, but have not been operated for many years. The children of John McPherson, by his marriage with Margaret Bloom, were: Louisa, who married Henry Snyder, Thomas, Benjamin B., who was killed in the army, James L., Reuben, now superintendent of Wallaceton Brick Works, William R., superintendent of the Clearfield tannery, and formerly sheriff of the county, John H., Miles, and Clark. After the death of his wife Margaret, John McPherson married Sarah Cary, who bore him one child.

William Merrill came to the town soon after 1825. He was a carpenter by trade, but became proprietor of a hotel north of the Collins Hotel, on Second

street, on the site now occupied by the Masonic building. The hotel was built by Collins. Merrill died in the borough about twenty-five years ago.

William M. McCullough first came to Clearfield county in 1840, and located near New Washington, as a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. From there he lived in various places in the county, performing clerical work, and engaging somewhat in lumbering, and finally took up a permanent residence in Clearfield borough. He married, in Chester county, Jane Smith, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Mary Ann, Thomas, a lawyer, who died in 1885; Jane, Levis K., justice of the borough; Zara C., who died from wounds received in the army; William K., one of the leading lawyers, and former district attorney of the county, but now deceased, and James M., a justice of West Clearfield borough.

John McGaughey was born near Dayton, Armstrong county, in the year 1827. In 1844 he came to this county to work in McPherson's tannery. His coming induced others of the family to locate here some years later. John McGaughey married Caroline Wrigley, daughter of James Wrigley. For twelve years he engaged in mercantile business at Clearfield.

David McGaughey, brother of John, came to the county some few years later. He entered the army with the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves; was made captain and was severely wounded at Spottsylvania. On returning from the service he engaged in business as a photographer. In 1874 he was elected to the office of county treasurer over J. Blake Walters, the Democratic nominee. He subsequently engaged in lumbering operations, which he has since successfully followed. Captain McGaughey was one of the firm of Lee, Ramey & Co., and Leavy, Mitchell & Co. At present he is one of the Clearfield Lumber Company.

William McClellan, one of the old residents of the town, lived on the lower end of Senator Wallace's lot. He was a laborer, and was quite an old man when he came here. His descendants still live in the borough.

James M. Marshall came to the county and worked on Reed's Mill in 1850. He came from Armstrong county. In 1876 he bought the brickyard property in the upper part of the borough, from M. B. Cowdrick, and has since manufactured brick. His lands comprise about ten acres. Mr. Marshall married Elizabeth, daughter of George Welch, a pioneer of the county.

William L. Moore, a native of Centre county, located in Clearfield about the year 1830, and became a leader of one of the political factions of the Democratic party, and for a time edited the *Pioneer and Banner*. He also engaged in mercantile business, in company with Mr. Leonard, under the firm style of Leonard & Moore. He married Hannah Leonard, daughter of Abraham Leonard, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Burnside, Agnes, who married Thomas J. McCullough; Abraham L., James A., merchant at Clearfield, and county coroner; Martha C., who married J. S. Showers, of West Clearfield;

Catharine F., and Mary W., who became the wife of Thaddeus H. Shaw. William L. Moore was elected to the office of associate judge of the county. He was the second postmaster of the town.

John McLaughlin was born in the county Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country in 1825, and to the county in 1832, where he settled on the ridges south of the town. In his family were ten children. James McLaughlin, son of the pioneer, became proprietor of the Smith House in 1872, but made extensive alterations and changed the name to the St. Charles. John McLaughlin came to reside in the borough in 1881. His age is eighty-seven, his wife eighty-five years.

Thomas Mills first came to Clearfield in the year 1847. He had a wagon shop on the lot now occupied by Senator Wallace's residence, but in the next year moved to his present location on Third street. Mr. Mills married Lydia Shank, by whom he had four children. His wife died in 1856. William H. Mulhollan, son-in-law of Thomas Mills, has an interest in the firm of Bigler, Reed & Co.

William Powell has been prominently before the people of the county for many years. He is of Welsh descent, and a son of David Powell, of Lawrence township. For many years he was the partner of Governor Bigler in the lumber business. In 1852 he was a candidate for election to the office of sheriff against Isaac L. Barrett, and was elected, owing to a bolt from the Democratic ranks. Mr. Powell has engaged in mercantile trade extensively, but is now retired from active business life.

John Radebaugh, a Dutchman from Lebanon county, came here at an early day. He was a laborer. After leaving the town he went to Penfield to reside.

William Radebaugh lived at the corner of Third and Market streets. He was a tailor by occupation, and had a shop in Shaw's Row. His partner was Robert F. Ward. Radebaugh was postmaster of the town during Taylor's administration.

Alexander B. Reed settled on the ridges in 1811. He moved into town in 1825, and occupied lands purchased from Abraham Witmer, on the river east of Pine street. Mr. Reed married Rachel, daughter of Alexander Read, by whom he had six children, viz.: Maria Jane, who married William Bigler; Henrietta Ann, Read A., George Latimer, of Clearfield; William Milton, and Rebecca, who became the wife of John F. Weaver. Alexander B. Reed was a land agent, and by honesty, industry, and economy accumulated considerable property. He died in 1853.

Andrew Shugart was a wagon-maker by trade, but devoted most of his time to general labor. He lived on Locust street, east of Third street.

Henry Stone will be remembered as the "Yankee from Massachusetts," who drove stage on the Erie "pike," and possessed every one of the charac-

teristics of "Down-easters." He came to town about the year 1832, and was afterward "jailor." Prior to coming to Clearfield, Stone had driven stage on the pike between Philadelphia and Reading.

Josiah W. Smith, the pioneer lawyer of Clearfield county, was a native of Philadelphia, and came to this county about 1822 with his brother. He became, in 1825, a member of the Clearfield county bar, and practiced for many years, making a specialty of land cases. In December, 1825, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Clearfield county, which office he filled some years. In 1856 he retired from practice and moved to his native city, only to return again to this place after a few years. He died in March, 1882.

Lewis W. Smith, brother of Josiah, has a history much like that of his brother. He, too, entered the legal profession, but not until after Josiah, in whose office he read law. Lewis W. Smith died in the year 1847. Concerning Josiah and Lewis W. Smith, information will be found in the chapter on the bench and bar of Clearfield county.

Isaac Southard, like Samuel Collins, came to the town to build the first court-house. Southard must have come here about 1813. He was formerly a resident of Lycoming county. He married here to one of the Shirely family, and made Clearfield his home.

David Sacketts came from Centre county about 1840. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and built a shop near where George B. Goodlander now resides on Front street. He afterward lived on the old "jail lot" on Locust street, which is now occupied by his family.

Isaac Schofield, son of Elisha Schofield, the pioneer, moved into town and occupied a house below and near Weaver's store, on Second street. Isaac was a general laborer.

Mordecai Shirk came from Milesburg about the year 1835. He owned the tannery that was built on the academy lots by Orris Hoyt, and operated it until a few years ago. The business proved unsuccessful, and Mr. Shirk lost his property. Business misfortunes produced insanity, and he was placed in an asylum for insane persons, where he died about two years ago.

John Shugart came from Centre county. He was a wagon-maker by occupation, and lived at the corner of Third and Locust streets, now the residence of Mr. Snyder, the jeweler. James Thompson lived on Market street west of Fourth. He was a former resident of Philipsburg and came here about 1824. He left a large family, among whom was Dr. H. P. Thompson. The elder Thompson and Dr. Loraine married sisters.

James Wrigley was a son of Robert Wrigley, one of the early settlers of the county. James came to reside in the town many years ago and made his home on the place now occupied by him at the corner of Second and Cherry streets. He was a carpenter by trade. Mr. Wrigley is considered a standard authority on all events occurring within the last sixty years.

William C. Welch was another descendant from pioneer stock, a son of George Welch, of the "upper country" of the county. William C. was prothonotary in 1846, and died during the term of his office. He lived on Market street.

Robert Wallace emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1819, and came to Clearfield from Huntingdon county, in 1825. The next year he returned to Huntingdon, but frequently visited this town as a lawyer, until 1836, when he returned here with his family and became a permanent resident during his life, except a few years in Holidaysburg. He retired from active practice in 1847.

The Wallace family from the pioneer descended have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the county, and each generation has produced lawyers. William A. and Robert A. Wallace, sons of Robert, the senior, were lawyers. Harry F. and William E. sons of William A., and grandsons of Robert senior, are also lawyers. Robert Wallace died at Wallaceton, Clearfield county, January 2, 1875.

James B. Graham was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county, but did not locate in Clearfield until 1852. Here he acquired an enviable position and reputation among his fellow townsmen and became identified with the most substantial business interests of the place. He was chosen cashier of the Clearfield County Bank, and after five years' service in that position, was elected vice-president of the institution, which office he filled up to the time of his death. Mr. Graham married Elizabeth A., daughter of William Alexander, by whom he had five children. The Graham residence was located on the corner of Market and Second streets.

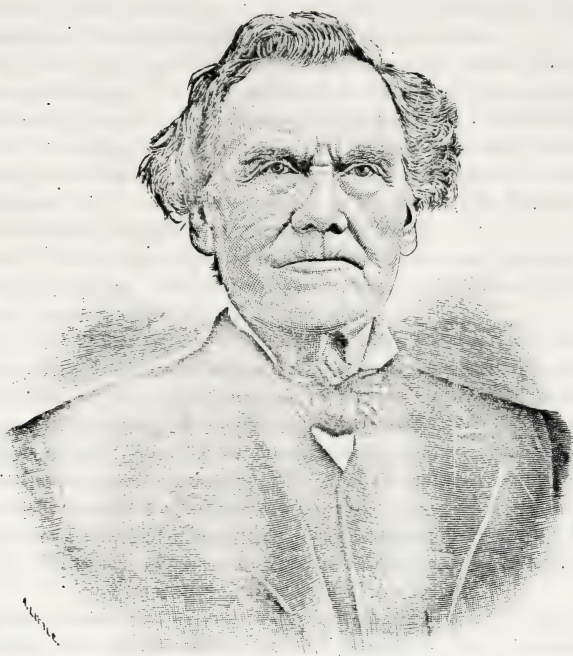
Charles D. Watson came to the town from Northumberland county about the year 1840. He kept a drug store in what is now the Masonic building on Second street. Watson was appointed postmaster to succeed John H. Hillburn, and was in turn succeeded by Michael A. Frank. He moved to Utahville, in the upper end of the county, where he died.

Robert F. Ward was a tailor, in partnership with Radebaugh. He lived on Locust street, east of Second. Robert F. Ward, jr., son of Robert F. sen., was at one time connected with the Clearfield *Republican*, being associated with Maj. J. Harvey Larrimer.

Richard Mossop came from Philadelphia about 1840. He was by trade a shoemaker. About the year 1850 he engaged in mercantile business and has been in trade ever since. His place of business was formerly on Second street, but now occupies more convenient quarters on Market street west of Second.

William F. Irwin, son of John Irwin, who came from Milesburg. He was interested in business with his brother, Ellis Irwin, on Market street. William F. married Susan Antes, daughter of John Antes.

Isaac G. Gordon, now justice of the Supreme Court of the State, came here



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as a young man and became associated with Judge Barrett in a law partnership. He afterward went to Brookville, Jefferson county, where he now resides.

Isaac Johnson was a plasterer by trade, and located in Clearfield about 1840. He married Sarah Woolridge. He now lives at the corner of Cherry and Second streets and is engaged in the boot and shoe business.

John F. Weaver, at the time of his coming to the county, about 1845, was assessed for one gold watch. He was admitted to the bar of the county and soon after appointed deputy attorney-general for the county. He left the profession, however, to engage in lumbering, which he has ever since followed, having been associated with some of the leading lumbering firms of the county. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Weaver & Betts. Mr. Weaver married Rebecca, daughter of Alexander B. Reed.

Dr. William P. Hill located here soon after 1840, and was for about ten years a practicing physician. He left for Illinois about 1850, and subsequently went to Montana, where he died a year or two ago.

Ashley M. Hill, brother of Dr. Hill, came to town a short time after his brother, and carried on business as a dentist. He will be remembered as a teacher of geography by singing, which greatly amused as well as instructed the young people. Dr. Ashley Hill still resides in Clearfield at the corner of Market and Front streets. He married Jane Shaw, daughter of Richard Shaw.

Eli Bloom was born in Pike township, May 7, 1828, and came to Clearfield in 1874, to assume the duties of the office of prothonotary of the county, to which he was elected in the fall of that year. He purchased from Judge Foley the residence on Market street west of Third street, where he has since resided.

William Porter was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 3, 1807, and emigrated to America in 1829, and to Clearfield county in 1833, locating at Clearfield bridge, where he worked in a saw-mill. In 1844 he came to town and taught in the old academy, but did not make this his permanent residence until 1850.

Richard Shaw, son of Archibald Shaw, a pioneer of the Mt. Joy ridges, moved to Bradford township in the year 1815. He married Mary Irvin, daughter of Henry Irvin. Their children were, Joseph, of Clearfield; Jane, who married Ashley P. Hill; Mary E., who married Andrew Leonard, and after his death, John I. Patterson; Moses and Aaron (twins who died during childhood); Archibald H., Margaret Ann, who became the wife of William A. Wallace; Arnold Bishop, William Milton and Elizabeth. In 1822 Richard Shaw moved to and occupied a tract of land lying on the west side of the river, opposite Clearfield town. He had considerable property in the town that with increasing population, became very valuable. The Mansion House was built by him, and Shaw's row of frame buildings, west of the Mansion House,

were also built by him, not at one time however, but as occasion required. Mr. Shaw died in the year 1876, aged eighty-five years.

Peter A. Gaulin, one of four children, sons and daughters of Francis Augustin Gaulin, was born in France, and came to this country in 1832, locating in Centre county. About the year 1848 the family moved to Karthaus township, this county. Peter A. Gaulin enlisted in Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. as a private, but by several promotions for meritorious service, was raised to the rank of captain. He came to Clearfield borough in 1865. The succeeding year he was appointed postmaster and held the office sixteen years. In 1871 he built the business block he now occupies.

Richard H. Shaw, son of John Shaw, was born on a farm about two and one-half miles from town, in the year 1833. In 1861 he enlisted in the 84th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. and served three years with that regiment. Since returning from the service he engaged in mercantile business at Houtzdale and this place, and retired in 1886. Since the year 1867, he has made his residence in Clearfield borough. Richard H. Shaw married Sarah J. Milligan, by whom he has one child.

Matthew S. Ogden, son of Matthew Ogden, and grandson of Daniel Ogden, the pioneer, was born in Lawrence township. Of the children of Matthew he was the twelfth, there being five younger than Matthew S. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Isaac Graham, a pioneer of Bradford township. In 1846, Mr. Ogden moved to the Ogden homestead farm which has been taken into the borough by an extension of its limits.

John Mitchell, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1819. He spent some years in various localities and located at Philipsburg in 1824. In the year 1830 he moved to this county and settled about two and one-half miles south of Clearfield town on the ridges. His children were William, John, James, Robert, Samuel, Allen and Jane. Of these only Robert and Allen are now living. The Mitchell families of Clearfield are descendants from John Mitchell, the pioneer.

George W. Gearhart was born in Centre county and was the second of eight children born to Adam and Susanna Gearhart. Adam lived in Clearfield county from 1831 to 1878. He was located during that time in Bradford township. George W. came to Clearfield borough in 1862, and started in the livery business three years later. In the year 1859, he married Ellen M., daughter of William Merrell. Mr. Gearhart has recently established a stage line between Clearfield and Du Bois.

Clark Brown was born in Lancaster county, January 6, 1822. He came to Lawrence township with the family of his father, Andrew Brown, in 1839, and settled on the ridges, south of the county seat. Clark Brown was elected county auditor in 1868, and in the fall of 1873, he was elected county commissioner. He is now serving his third term of office, having been twice re-elected. He came to the borough in 1885.

George Thorn was born at Clearfield Bridge in the year 1822, and was the second of five children of James I. Thorn. In 1840 George came to Clearfield town and engaged as a carpenter and subsequently as a contracting builder. In 1860-1 he built the court-house, and in 1870-1-2 the county jail. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth Lawhead, daughter of Nathan Lawhead, who bore him ten children, seven boys and three girls. At present Mr. Thorn is superintendent of the Clearfield Cemetery Company.

Henry Boardman Smith was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1810. He married Laura M. Gibbs, of Springfield, Mass., by whom he had five children, viz.: Henrietta B., who married Richard Shaw, jr.; Nannie, who married John H. Fulford, a lawyer of Clearfield; Carrie J., who married Dr. W. W. Shaw; Laura, who married W. A. Christ, and Julia A., who became the wife of James Kerr. Mr. Smith moved to Clearfield in 1846. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, holding the office of elder and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was a lumberman on Clearfield Creek.

Henry Snyder, a native of Union, now Snyder county, came to Clearfield in 1850, and worked on Reed's mill. In 1855 he started in trade, carrying on carriage blacksmithing. He married Louisa, daughter of John McPherson, by whom he had five children—John F., an attorney of the borough being the eldest child.

Of the other old residents of the town a mention may be made of the following: Samuel Fleming was a carpenter by trade. David Johnson was landlord of the Mansion House for a time. William Morgan, a laborer, lived on the site now of A. B. Shaw's residence. James McIntosh was a plasterer, and afterward went to Iowa. George Newson, the painter, lived where Powell's hardware store now stands. Christian Pottarf, a cabinet-maker, lived where James Leavy's residence stands. He went West. Thomas Robbins was a cooper. He still lives in town on Read street. Robert Shirk was a shoemaker. He stayed here but a short time. Nicholas Shoenig, a shoemaker, lived on Front street, near where A. B. Shaw's residence now stands. Augustus Schnell was a tailor and lived in the town but a short time. Montgomery Williams was a journeyman carpenter. He went to the army and was killed. David Allison was a millwright and stage driver. James Hollenbeck was a local blacksmith, but remained here only a short time. George Richards was a tailor. James C. Williams kept a store a short time on what is now Dr. Hill's lot. He returned to Centre county. Emery C. Read, the present county surveyor, was born in Lawrence township. He is a son of Amos Read, and a grandson of Alexander Read, the pioneer, commonly known as "Red Alex." Emery C. Read moved to town in 1870. He was first elected surveyor for the county in 1883, and re-elected in 1886.

Incorporation of the Borough and Subsequent Additions.—Clearfield borough was incorporated under and by virtue of an act of the State Legislature,

passed and approved on the 21st day of April, in the year 1840, under the name and title, "The Borough of Clearfield," the extent and boundaries of which were declared by the act as follows: Beginning at a point on the Susquehanna River about sixty feet south of Walnut street, thence by a line east until it strikes the west line of Hugh Leavy's out lot, so as to include the houses and lots now (1840) occupied by Dr. H. Loraine and Joan Powell; thence north along said lot of Hugh Leavy until it again strikes Walnut street; thence east along the southern edge of Walnut street to Fourth street; thence north along the eastern edge of Fourth street to Pine street; thence west along the northern edge of Pine street to the Susquehanna River, and along said river by its several courses to the place of beginning, to include the town of Clearfield as at first laid out, according to the plan thereof, and the two lots south of said town occupied by Dr. H. Loraine and Joan Powell, as above described. The same act made a further proposition that the qualified electors are authorized to elect one justice of the peace for the said borough, at the time and place of holding the general election for said borough.

It appears that the Legislature made no provision for the first election of officers for the borough other than mentioned last above, whereupon a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at the November term of that year, asking the court to fix a day for such election. Upon this petition the first Monday of January, 1841, was designated by the court for the election of borough officers.

The first extension of the limits of the borough was made by an act of the Legislature, passed and approved the 13th day of February, 1844, by which the original limits were greatly enlarged. The description of the boundary lines by the act, are as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the borough on the Susquehanna River, thence along said river to line of land of Matthew Ogden; thence along the line of Ogden's land to the southeast corner, at lot number seven; thence northwardly along the eastern line of out-lots numbers nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, to the northeast corner of lot number fourteen; thence along the line of land surveyed in the name of Charles Smith, to the river; thence along the river to the southwest corner of the borough, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate election district; and the qualified voters of said district shall hereafter hold their general and borough elections at the court-house in said borough.

A further act passed and approved May 8, 1844, provides that the qualified electors shall elect a burgess and town council, and other borough officers, at the same time that township elections are held; and further, that the qualified electors shall meet at the usual place on the last Friday of May, between the hours of two and six o'clock P. M., and elect one assessor and election officers for the year 1844. There seems to be in the act of February 13, 1844, an ambiguous statement. The act itself describes the boundaries of the

borough, as extended, but does not, in any manner, declare it to be a part of the borough, or declare the borough limits to be extended to the limits described, but declares the same to be a separate election district, although the evident intent of the act was to enlarge the borough limits, and this intent has always been acted upon, and the borough limits always considered as extended as by the act described.

The next extension of the borough limits was made in the year 1868, by an ordinance of the council upon the petition of twenty-seven freeholders of that part of Lawrence township lying south of the borough. The petition was presented at a meeting held on the 9th of March, 1868, and an ordinance ordered to be prepared. The subject was made a special order of business after one postponement, and adopted at a meeting held April 7, 1868, the vote standing three for, and one against its adoption. The boundaries of this extension, which has always been known as "Reed's addition," were as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the borough on the bank of the Susquehanna River, thence along the southern line of the old borough south forty-six degrees east, eighty-two perches along the line of land of Sarah Jane Ogden to corner of land of A. K. Wright; thence along line between land of Sarah Jane Ogden and A. K. Wright, south fifty-one degrees west, one hundred and six perches to the line of land of G. L. Reed; thence along line of land between G. L. Reed and A. K. Wright south thirty degrees east, one hundred and eighteen perches; thence south eighty-nine degrees west, two hundred and twenty-one perches; thence north seven degrees west, two hundred and fifteen perches to the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River; thence down the eastern bank of the said river the several courses thereof, to line of old borough and place of beginning; which said land is taken as a part of said borough of Clearfield.

No further change or extension of the borough was made until the year 1885, when a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at a term thereof held in the month of February, that year, asking for the annexation of certain lots adjoining the borough on the north. The matter was referred to the grand jury for examination and report, which was by them favorably considered and determined. On the 13th of February their report was confirmed and the addition duly made. This extension included the tannery property of about twenty acres, besides all lands intervening lying north of Bridge street.

These several additions to the original town, as laid out and plotted by Abraham Witmer in the year 1804, embrace that which constitutes the borough of Clearfield at the present time. Its territory has by such several extensions, been increased several fold, and from a regularly formed, compact body of land it has assumed an almost indescribable form, reaching out irregularly to suit the convenience of the localities sought to be included by its limits, and as much

as possible to acquire a greater population without regard to symmetry to any noticeable extent.

Up to 1860 the affairs of the borough were administered by a burgess and five councilmen, but by an act of the Legislature, passed February 14, of that year, provision was made for the election of six members of the borough council, two to serve three years, two to serve two years, and two to serve one year, and annually thereafter it was provided that two should be elected to serve for a term of three years.

The first election of borough officers was held at the prothonotary's office on Monday, January 4, 1841, at which the following officers were elected: Burgess, Dr. Henry Loraine; town council, William Bigler, James Alexander, William Merrill, George R. Barrett, and Robert Wallace; town constable, Joseph Schnell; overseers of the poor, Thomas Hemphill and Alexander Irvin.

The first meeting of the town council was held January 21, 1841, at which the burgess and councilmen were "sworn into office," as required by law.

After being organized a resolution was adopted as follows: *Resolved*, That Robert Wallace be appointed clerk for the current year, at a compensation of five dollars.

The next meeting was held pursuant to adjournment, Friday, February 5, at early candle light, at the office of Robert Wallace. The following officers were elected by ballot: Street commissioners, John R. Bloom and William Irvin; treasurer, Thomas Hemphill; collector, Josiah W. Smith.

Civil List of Clearfield Borough.—1842. Burgess, Dr. Henry Lorain; council, George B. Dale, James Thompson, William L. Moore, Lewis W. Smith, Robert Wallace; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, James T. Leonard.

1843. Burgess, Dr. Henry Lorain; council, William L. Moore, Robert Wallace, Josiah W. Smith, George B. Dale, Constance C. Hemphill; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, Henry S. Bamford.

1844. Burgess, Josiah W. Smith; council, Robert Wallace, James T. Leonard, Ellis Irwin, Samuel Elliott, Christian Pottarf; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, Hugh Leavy.

1845. Burgess, William Merrill; council, C. Kratzer, Robert Wallace, Isaac G. Gordon, Isaac Southard, Robert F. Ward; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, William Powell.

1846. Burgess, Josiah W. Smith; council, James Wrigley, David Litz, James McIntosh, William Jones, Robert Wallace; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, Ellis Irwin.

1847. For the office of burgess James T. Leonard and Ellis Irwin had an equal number of votes, whereupon a new election was ordered (both former candidates having refused to serve), and Henry S. Bamford was elected. Council, Henry B. Beisall; George Newson, William Powell, Hugh Leavy, Josiah W. Smith; clerk, Josiah W. Smith; treasurer, William Welch.

1848. Burgess, William C. Welch ; council, Isaac Southard, William Radebaugh, Richard Mossop, Charles Miller, D. W. Moore ; clerk, D. W. Moore ; treasurer, H. P. Thompson.

1849. Burgess, John L. Cuttle ; council, W. L. Moore, G. R. Barrett, David Sackett, John Boynton, James Alexander ; clerk, Jonathan Boynton ; treasurer, Charles D. Watson.

1850. Burgess, James Wrigley ; council, William Merrill, J. W. Shugart, Thomas Mills, James Hollenbeck, W. A. Wallace ; clerk, W. A. Wallace ; treasurer, Charles D. Watson.

1851. Burgess, William Powell ; council, C. Kratzer, A. K. Wright, Richard Mossop, Thomas Mills, W. A. Wallace ; clerk, W. A. Wallace.

1852. Burgess, D. W. Moore ; council, James Alexander, W. M. Dugan, George W. Orr, W. A. Wallace, Isaiah Fullerton ; clerk, W. A. Wallace ; treasurer, A. M. Hills.

1853. Burgess, M. A. Frank ; council, John F. Weaver, David Sackett, Isaac Johnston, William Porter, A. K. Wright ; clerk, William Porter ; treasurer, James Wrigley.

1854. Burgess, Christain Pottarf ; council, J. F. Weaver, Isaac Johnson, J. W. Shugart, A. M. Hills, William Powell ; clerk, William Porter.

1855. Burgess, William Irwin ; council, A. M. Hills, George W. Rheam, C. Pottarf, H. B. Smith, W. M. Dugan ; clerk, William Porter ; treasurer, A. H. Shaw.

1856. Burgess, George D. Lanich ; council, James Alexander, I. W. Baird, W. L. Bradley, H. W. Park, W. A. Wallace ; clerk, W. A. Wallace.

1857. Burgess, George D. Lanich ; council, W. F. Irwin, John Troutman, O. B. Merrill, W. A. Wallace, D. F. Etzwiler ; clerk, W. A. Wallace ; treasurer, William Porter.

1858. Burgess, William Radebaugh ; council, W. L. Moore, W. H. Robertson, R. V. Wilson, Joseph Goon, Thomas Mills ; clerk, L. J. Krans ; treasurer, William Porter.

1859. Burgess, Jonathan Boynton ; council, Robert Mitchell, Richard Mossop, J. C. Whitehill, George W. Rheem, Robert Wrigley ; clerk, L. J. Krans ; treasurer, James Wrigley.

1860. Burgess, H. B. Swoope ; council, James Wrigley, Richard Mossop, T. J. McCullough, O. B. Merrill, George W. Rheem ; clerk, L. J. Krans ; treasurer, Robert Mitchell.

1861. Burgess, Henry Stone ; council, James B. Graham, William Porter, Francis Short, James L. Leavy, W. A. Wallace, James T. Leonard ; clerk, L. J. Krans ; treasurer, Robert Mitchell. Six councilmen were chosen in 1861, after which two were elected annually under the provisions of the act of 1860, the other four holding over.

1862. Burgess, George Latimer Reed ; councilmen elected, J. C. Whitehill, John McPherson ; clerk, John G. Hall.

1863. Burgess, George L. Reed; councilmen, Thomas J. McCullough, Henry Parks; clerk, John G. Hall; treasurer, Charles D. Watson.

1864. Burgess, A. M. Hills; councilmen elected, W. W. Betts, Joseph Shaw; clerks, J. G. Hall and W. D. Bigler.

1865. Burgess, John W. Shugart; councilmen, William Porter, D. F. Etzwiler; clerk, W. D. Bigler; treasurer, James Wrigley.

1866. Burgess, James Wrigley; councilmen, C. D. Watson, A. S. Goodrich; clerk, W. D. Bigler; treasurer, William Porter.

1867. Burgess, W. W. Betts; councilmen, L. R. Merrell, J. G. Barger; clerk, L. G. Morgan; treasurer, William Porter.

1868. Burgess, W. W. Betts; councilmen, J. Blake Walters, A. K. Wright, W. W. Shaw, clerk, L. J. Morgan; treasurer, J. Blake Walters.

1869. Burgess, James B. Graham; councilmen, H. W. Smith, James L. Leavy; clerk, A. W. Lee.

1870. Burgess, Jonathan Boynton; councilmen, David Connelly, Reuben McPherson; clerk and treasurer, A. W. Lee.

1871. Burgess, J. B. Walters; councilmen, W. C. Foley, J. P. Burchfield; clerk, A. W. Lee; treasurer, H. W. Smith.

1872. Burgess, G. L. Reed; councilmen, W. C. Foley, A. I. Shaw, I. L. Reizenstein, John M. Adams, Walter Barrett, T. Dougherty; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Lee.

1873. Burgess, A. C. Tate; councilmen, W. M. McCullough, Jacob A. Faust, W. R. McPherson; secretaries, A. W. Lee and Clayton C. Johnson.

1874. Burgess, A. C. Tate; council, J. F. Weaver, C. D. Goodfellow, L. R. Merrill, John McGaughey, J. G. Hartswick, George Thorn; secretaries, John Howe and Cyrus Gordon.

1875. Burgess, Israel Test; councilmen, J. G. Hartswick, James Kerr, M. G. Brown; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1876. Burgess, A. F. Boynton; councilmen, J. F. Weaver, George W. Rheem; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1877. Burgess, J. L. Leavy; councilmen, Brown, Scheurer, Hartswick, Shaw; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1878. Burgess, James Wrigley; councilmen, James McLaughlin, G. W. Rheem, George Thorn; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1879. Burgess, A. B. Shaw; councilmen, Dr. T. J. Boyer, Dr. H. B. Van Valzah, Thomas Reilly; clerk, J. F. Powell.

1880. Burgess, William Powell; councilmen, Jonathan Boynton, W. M. Shaw, Frank B. Reed, S. B. Row; clerk, J. F. Snyder.

1881. Burgess, Samuel I. Snyder; councilmen, F. M. Cardon, E. W. Brown, Frank G. Harris; clerk, J. F. Snyder.

1882. Burgess, Eli Bloom; councilmen, A. F. Boynton, H. T. King, George Weaver; clerk, J. M. Bloom.

1883. Burgess, E. A. Bigler; councilmen, Frederick Sackett, M. G. Rook, F. G. Harris; clerk, Frank G. Harris.

1884. Burgess, R. H. Shaw; councilmen, A. W. Lee, W. E. Wallace, P. A. Gaulin; clerk, Frank G. Harris.

1885. Burgess, H. F. Bigler; councilmen, Paul F. Weaver, Frank B. Reed, Frank G. Harris; clerk, William V. Wright.

1886. Burgess, H. F. Bigler; councilmen, Warren Thorn, A. W. Lee, E. M. Scheurer; clerk, Singleton Bell.

The present officers of the borough are as follows: Burgess, H. F. Bigler; members of council, A. W. Lee, Frank G. Harris, Frank B. Reed, Paul F. Weaver, Warren Thorn, and E. M. Scheurer; clerk of council, Singleton Bell; justices of the peace, Levis K. McCullough, Cyrenius Howe; high constable, W. Dorvitt; constable, John F. Kramer; assessor, Joseph Shaw; judge of election, Harry F. Wallace; inspectors of election, J. M. Bloom, A. H. Woodward; overseers of the poor, W. J. Hoeffer, H. W. Park; auditors, J. F. Snyder, W. A. Hagerty, Ed. Kauffman; collector, William Tucker; school directors, Henry Bridge, James L. Leavy, Oscar Mitchell, Henry Snyder, George L. Reed, Arnold B. Shaw; street commissioner, James Behan.

BUSINESS BLOCKS, MERCANTILE INTERESTS, ETC.

There are but few, if any, of the recognized branches of mercantile trade and business that are not, in some manner, represented in Clearfield; in fact, there are evidences apparent to an observer that in many respects the trade is decidedly over-represented. Some truthful writer has well said that "competition is the life of trade;" yet, if carried to an extreme it is an equally well established fact that competition may be the death of trade. There are but few well appointed business blocks in Clearfield, and this may, in a great measure, be accounted for by reason of the fact that where the business is so widely scattered that the prudent merchants cannot afford a considerable investment of capital in store buildings; nor can they afford to pay the increased rental values incident to the occupation of an expensive building. Notwithstanding this, there are some business blocks in the borough that would be a credit and an ornament to any place. A large majority of the buildings in the business center of the town are wooden structures that have been standing many years. Others are of more recent erection, and in keeping with the growth of the place, and a few are substantial brick blocks, calculated to stand good service for many years to come. Some of these it is proposed to mention.

The Opera House Block is the most imposing business structure of the town. It is centrally located, on Market street, adjoining the court-house, and connected therewith by an iron bridge reaching from the second story across the alley. The block was built by Justin J. Pie about the year 1873-4. It

has a front of ninety-seven feet and a depth of one hundred feet. The upper floor is reached by a wide stairway leading from the street. The opera-house, from which the building derives its name, is on the second floor in the rear, and has a seating capacity of about seven hundred and fifty. The third floor is occupied as a printing-office of the *Clearfield Republican* and the lodge-room of the O. U. A. M. The ground floor is used entirely for business purposes. From Mr. Pie the ownership of the block passed to Messrs. A. W. Lee, James L. Leavy, E. A. Leavy, George M. Ferguson, John W. Wrigley, and Harry F. Wallace. Ferguson's interest was recently sold to the others.

The Masonic Building is the property of W. A. Wallace and the estate of William Bigler. It derives its name from the occupancy of the third floor by the Masonic order of the borough. The building was erected in 1871. The first floor is used in part as a clothing store and the Clearfield County Bank.

Kratzer's building was erected recently by Harry A. Kratzer, and is a two-story mansard-roofed structure, presenting an attractive appearance, on the south side of Market street. The lower floor is occupied by H. A. Kratzer & Co. as a dry goods, carpet, and boot and shoe store, in the east half, and by Lytle Brother, grocers, on the west.

The store of P. A. Gaulin, the second east from Kratzer's, was built in 1871. It is a plain but substantial brick building, three stories in height, occupied by the owner as a stationery and musical instrument store. Hills block, so called for its owner, Dr. Ashley P. Hills, was built about a quarter of a century ago. It was built by James B. Graham, but passed through other owners before coming to Dr. Hills. The ground floor is occupied for mercantile purposes, the second as the *Raftsmen's Journal* office, and the third by the Odd Fellows society. Mossop's building, a two-story, double brick store, was built by Richard Mossop in the year 1885, and is entirely occupied on the ground floor by the owner as a general store. Powell's brick building was erected in the year 1886, by William Powell, on Second street. The mercantile business of the place is well centered on two streets, Market between First and Third, and Second between Cherry and Locust, and may be classified with reference to the streets on which they are situate, rather than a classification of each special branch grouped together. Within these limits the chief business of the town is transacted by the merchants noted, whose business was established about the time indicated, some original, and others succeeding older houses.

Market Street, South Side.—H. B. Fulford, successor to Clearfield Furniture Co., furniture; Watson & Kennard, (1884), druggists; Peter A. Gaulin, (1886), books, stationery and musical instruments; Mrs. T. E. Watson, (1869), millinery; H. A. Kratzer & Co., successors to H. A. Kratzer, (1882), dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes; Lytle Bros. (1875), grocers; M. G. Rook (1876), clothing; J. P. Staver (1886), grocer; Fred. Johnson and Bro. (1883), general hardware and tinsmiths; Samuel I. Snyder (1870), jeweler; Biddle &

Helmbold, (1882), fire, life and accident insurance ; John Schafer, (1882), cigar manufacturer and dealer, capacity 160,000 per annum ; A. J. Hagerty, (1884,) dry goods, notions and millinery ; W. R. Higgins, (1886), canned goods and confections ; James N. Burchfield, (1886), jeweler ; J. E. Hess, (1886), grocer ; Richard Mossop, (1842), general merchandise.

Market Street, North Side.—A. F. Martin, (1880), merchant tailor ; Frederick G. Miller, (1884), restaurater ; Albert Thanhauser, (1880), clothing and merchant tailor ; W. J. Hoeffler, (1878), general store ; Shaw & Gaulin, tobacco and cigars, pool room ; Moore Bros. (1877), boots, shoes, hats, caps and furnishings ; Henry Bridge, (1864), merchant tailor ; J. K. Johnston, (1885), variety store ; John A. Stock, cigar manufacturer and dealer ; Irwin & Lawhead, (1885), millinery ; J. E. Toot, (1876), merchant tailor ; Andrew Harwick, (1876), harness shop ; Lenich & Cleaver, (1887), meat market ; M. A. Faust, (1885), carpet weaver ; Hills & Heichhold, dentists, established by A. M. Hills in 1845, and now conducted by Dr. Heichhold.

Second Street, East Side.—J. M. Stewart, (1876), surgeon dentist ; J. E. Harder, (1878), hardware, guns, &c. ; Isaac Johnson, (1843), boots and shoes ; James A. Moore, feed store.

Second Street, West Side.—Powell Bros. & Powell, (1886), hardware ; Sylvester Evans, saloon ; W. L. Mitchell, (1886), grocer ; Mitchell & Martin, (1881), boots, shoes and furnishings ; E. W. Graham, druggist, succeeding himself as general store merchant ; Adolph Guinzburg, (1873), clothing ; G. A. Veil, (1884), meat market ; Frederick Sackett, (1871), hardware, tinsmith and plumber ; S. J. Row, (1886), glass and queens-ware ; Hartswick & Irwin, (1865), successors to Hartswick & Huston, druggists ; A. B. & P. F. Weaver, (1886), grocers, queens-ware and crockery, successors to George and P. F. Weaver ; Cuetara & McGoe, (1886), cigar manufacturers and dealers ; A. B. Alleman, (1873), cigars, tobacco and gunsmith ; Walter Hoover & Bro. (1885), harness maker.

Third Street.—J. H. Hagerty, bakery ; J. F. Finkbiner, baker ; R. R. Canfield, furniture.

HOTELS.

Mansion House.—This well known hostelry was built by Richard Shaw in 1841, on the site formerly occupied by Collins Hotel on the corner of Market and Second streets. It subsequently became the property of W. M. Shaw, and was by him sold to W. C. Cardon, the present owner, in 1876. Mr. Cardon managed the house about seven years, after which it was leased to S. B. Row. He stayed about a year and a half when it went to F. M. Cardon and brother, lessees, the present proprietors. This is a substantial and well arranged hotel, three stories high, and will accommodate eighty people.

Leonard House, built about fifteen years ago, and named in honor of James

T. Leonard, situate on Read street near the Tyrone and Clearfield depot. A substantial three-story frame building with modern conveniences and large enough to provide for sixty guests. R. Newton Shaw, proprietor.

St. Charles Hotel.—This was built in 1870 and occupied by William S. Bradley. It is located at the corner of Reed and Third streets. In 1872 it was purchased by James McLaughlin, who refitted the same throughout and built an additional story, making now three. The name was changed to St. Charles by Mr. McLaughlin. This is a well kept house, convenient to the depot and not far from the business center. It has accommodations for sixty guests.

Allegheny House.—This hotel was built about nineteen years ago by Casper Leipold, on Market street near Fourth, and by him was managed about ten years, after which it was leased to various parties. The present proprietors are sons of Casper Leipold, who are partners under the style of D. Leipold & Co. The building is a frame structure, two stories in height with an attic, and has a room capacity for fifty persons.

Hotel Windsor.—The only brick hotel building in the borough of Clearfield is the Windsor, a substantial, complete and elegant house built by ex-Sheriff James Mahaffey during the summer of 1884. It is located on the southwest corner of Market and Third streets, near the business center, and has all the modern improvements found in first-class hotels. An excellent water supply, gas, and steam heat extend throughout the house. The Windsor is the largest of the hotels in the borough and would do honor to a place of much greater population. Accommodation can be found therein for one hundred and fifty persons.

BANKING HOUSES OF CLEARFIELD.

The first banking house in Clearfield borough was established about the year 1857, under the name of Leonard, Finney & Co. They did business about seven or eight years and then went into liquidation. Their place of business was on Second street, near the site of the present Masonic building. Among the several persons interested in the firm were James T. Leonard, Asahel T. Finney and William A. Wallace. Judge Leonard was the leading man in the concern and transacted most of the business, and wound up its affairs when the firm ceased.

The Clearfield County Bank was organized as a State bank under the free banking laws passed in 1860. The first board of directors comprised the following named persons: James T. Leonard, James B. Graham, Richard Shaw, William A. Wallace, William Porter, Abram K. Wright, Jonathan Boynton and George L. Reed. Richard Shaw was chosen president, and James B. Graham cashier, and John M. Adams, teller. The capital stock was fixed at \$50,000, in shares of \$50 each, but was not all paid in during the first year.



Wm A. Dill

Business was commenced November 26, 1860. In the year 1865, the bank surrendered its charter on account of a ten per cent. tax on circulation, but was immediately reorganized as a private bank. Richard Shaw was made president, James B. Graham, vice-president and John M. Adams, cashier. During the panic in the money market in the year 1873, the capital stock was somewhat impaired but made good by the stockholders. The present officers are William A. Wallace, president; John M. Adams, cashier.

The First National Bank of Clearfield was incorporated on the 14th day of December, 1864, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, in one thousand shares of \$100 each. The first board of directors were Jonathan Boynton, Asahel C. Finney, Samuel Mitchell, J. B. McEnally, Richard Mossop, David G. Nevling and H. Bucher Swoope. Officers: Jonathan Boynton, president; A. C. Finney, cashier. In January, 1866, the board of directors was increased to nine, but reduced to seven in 1874. The annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday of January. The present directors are Richard Mossop, Robert Mitchell, James Nevling, A. F. Boynton, William H. Dill, Jonathan Boynton and Alexander Murray. Officers: Jonathan Boynton, president; A. F. Boynton, vice-president; William H. Dill, cashier, and J. Boynton Nevling, teller. The present surplus of the bank is \$30,000. The banking house is on Second street south of Market street.

The County National Bank of Clearfield was organized under the national banking laws on the fifth of February, 1865. Capital stock, \$100,000, in one thousand shares of \$100 each. First board of directors, James T. Leonard, William A. Wallace, Richard Shaw, George Latimer Reed, Abram K. Wright, James B. Graham and William Porter. Officers: James T. Leonard, president; Thomas H. Forcey, vice-president; William V. Wright, cashier. Judge Leonard died in August, 1882, and Mr. Forcey became acting president and so continued until January, 1883, when he was elected president. In 1867 Cashier Wright was succeeded by D. W. Moore, and he in turn was succeeded by William M. Shaw in January, 1871. The present board of directors are Thomas H. Forcey, president; Arnold Bishop Shaw, vice-president; John F. Weaver, William Porter, Harry A. Kratzer, John W. Potter, Grier Bell, jr.; cashier, W. M. Shaw. In 1869 the bank safe was broken open and money to the amount of about \$20,000 taken therefrom. That the bank is now in a healthful condition is evidenced by the fact that the present surplus is about \$65,000. The banking house is on Market street west of Second.

THE PRESS.

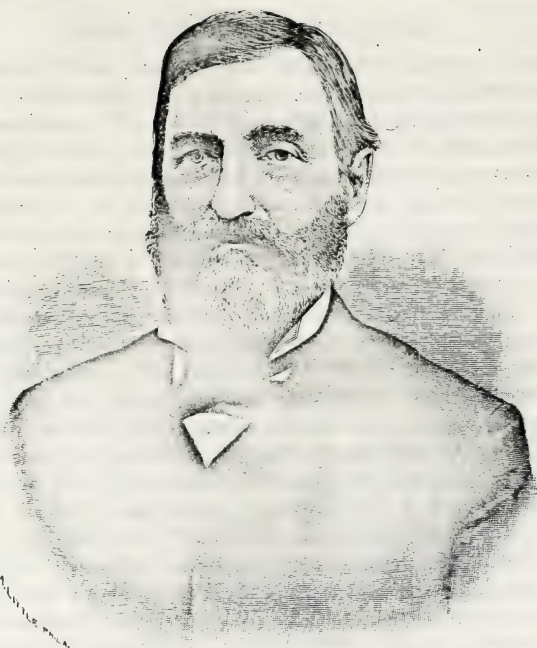
The chapter devoted to a review of the press of the county will be found so full, thorough and exhaustive, that there need be said under this heading but sufficient to furnish a record of the several publications of the present day, and to allot a space to the recognized medium of communication between occurring events and the reading people of the county.

The Clearfield Republican, the descendant from the oldest newspaper of the county, became the property of George B. Goodlander by purchase from D. W. Moore, on the 1st of July, 1865, and from that to the present day Mr. Goodlander has occupied the editorial chair, as well as the position of manager and publisher. When he assumed the position referred to, the paper was a four page, six column paper in size, and had a circulation of about eleven hundred. On three several occasions has its size been enlarged, one column being added each time, and its length proportionately increased. The most substantial evidence of Mr. Goodlander's success as a journalist, is shown by these additions, and the further fact that the present circulation of the *Republican* reaches nineteen hundred. While the paper is the recognized organ of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, its editorial and local columns are devoted to every interest of benefit to the community at large.

The Raftsman's Journal was founded in the year 1854, by a party of well known residents of the county, and placed under the able management of that brilliant scholar, politician and editor, H. Bucher Swoope. In 1856, the office and paper were sold to S. B. Row, who occupied its editorial chair until 1861, when it was passed to S. J. Row. The latter conducted the paper personally up to about 1875, when his son, Albert M. Row, took an active interest in its management, Mr. Row, the senior, still occupying the editorial chair. In 1882 Albert M. assumed its entire management, his father having retired to assume the office of postmaster of the borough, to which he had recently been appointed. His connection with the paper was not severed by this appointment, as he still owned it, and so continues to the present time, although Albert M. Row is its editor and manager.

At the time the paper was started, lumbering was the chief industry of the whole county, and its columns were devoted largely to the lumbering interests. Mr. Swoope had used it as a political organ during the days of Know Nothingism, and under his management it was a powerful auxiliary in that campaign. Under the Messrs. Row it has been and is now the recognized organ of the Republican party, and has acquired a large circulation in the county, attesting its popularity and usefulness. It has been twice increased in size, first in 1868, and again in 1883, making now an eight column, four page paper, neat and attractive in its present dress.

The Clearfield Democrat was established in 1878, under the name of the *Clearfield Citizen*, by John Ray Bixler, as the organ of the Greenback party in this vicinity, but like that party, it was not destined long to live. In 1874 J. F. McKenrick became a half owner with Mr. Bixler, but owing to differences in opinion between the proprietors, Mr. McKenrick sold his interest back to the former owner. In May, 1885, the name was changed to the *Clearfield Democrat*, and the paper and its editors became regular supporters of Democratic doctrines, which cause it had previously espoused upon the decline of



W B Goodlander

Greenbackism. At this time Allison O. Smith became a partner in its management, and so continued until March, 1886, when the paper was sold to J. F. and W. A. Short. The latter sold his interest in June following, to his partner, who became sole editor and publisher. The *Democrat* is an eight page paper, with "patent inside," and has a circulation of about fourteen hundred.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.

The Clearfield Water Company was incorporated January 3, 1882. The purpose of this corporation was to supply the borough of Clearfield with pure and wholesome water. The capital stock was fixed at \$40,000, in two thousand shares of \$20 each. The first officers were: W. W. Betts, president; E. A. Bigler, secretary and superintendent; Jonathan Boynton, treasurer; directors, W. W. Betts, W. A. Wallace, Jonathan Boynton, Samuel I. Snyder, E. A. Bigler. The company obtained lands on both sides of Moose Creek, and built a dam to retain the water in a reservoir. For a distance of three miles on both sides, the company own an extensive wooded tract, from which the water supply is procured, and on this tract there is not one habitation. From the reservoir, which is about three miles from town, an abundant supply of pure, spring water is obtained. The company have about five and one-half miles of water main, about two miles being laid through the streets of the borough. At the present time there are about three hundred and fifty water takers. Fire hydrants are placed at convenient distances throughout the borough for protection in case of fire. The present officers of the company are as follows: President, W. W. Betts; secretary and treasurer, H. F. Bigler; directors, W. W. Betts, W. A. Wallace, A. F. Boynton, S. I. Snyder, and H. F. Bigler.

The Clearfield Gas Light Company became incorporated in the year 1859, but was not fully organized until 1873, when officers were elected and the object of the company completed. The authorized capital stock was \$30,000, but the company did business with about half that amount. The buildings for the manufacture of gas and tanks were erected on lands north of the Tyrone and Clearfield depot. The first officers elected were: A. F. Boynton, president; W. W. Betts, secretary and treasurer; A. M. Fleck, superintendent of works. About 12,165 feet of main are laid through the streets of the borough, and lamp-posts are placed at suitable points for street lights. There are about one hundred and fifty consumers in the borough. The present officers are: W. W. Betts, president; W. D. Bigler, vice-president; secretary and treasurer, H. B. Powell; directors, W. W. Betts, W. D. Bigler, H. B. Powell, A. F. Boynton, H. A. Kratzer; superintendent of works, B. F. Bickle. Shares of stock outstanding, \$21,200.

Clearfield Steam Heating Company. This corporation was created in June, 1883, for the purpose of supplying steam heat for the borough of Clearfield, with a capital stock of \$30,000, in six hundred shares of \$50 each. The first

officers elected were: A. B. Shaw, president; T. W. Moore, secretary; W. M. Shaw, treasurer; Edward Everett, superintendent. The company has a large boiler house built on lands in rear of the Opera House block. About nine thousand feet of pipe, three, four, and five inches in diameter, is laid through the streets of the borough. There were about sixty heat consumers in the place the first year; at the present time the number is increased to one hundred and thirty. Four large boilers are sufficient to supply the necessary heat in the most severe weather, and about twenty-seven hundred tons of coal are consumed annually at the works. The company are now furnishing heat for about three and a half millions cubic feet of space. The officers first elected have been continued in office to the present time. The present board of directors consists of A. B. Shaw, William Powell, J. F. Weaver, F. B. Reed, and T. W. Moore.

INDUSTRIES OF CLEARFIELD.

The earlier manufactories of this locality were nearly all removed years ago, but of the few that are still standing is that known as the Shirk Tannery. This industry was started at an early day by Orris Hoyt, and by him operated many years. The Shirk tannery was built on the same site, and managed by the brothers Shirk until a few years since. They were unsuccessful in business, and since their misfortune the buildings have not been used, although in fair condition.

The Clearfield Machine Shops were founded and built in 1867 by A. F. Boynton and George S. Young, under the firm style of Boynton & Young. They operated it until the latter part of the year 1870, when Mr. Boynton sold his interest to G. L. Reed and William D. Bigler, after which the firm name became Bigler, Young & Co., and so continued until the year 1880. At this time William H. Mulhollan purchased Young's interest, and Frank B. Reed took one-half of G. L. Reed's interest, and the name of the firm was again changed to Bigler, Reed & Co.

The works are located at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets. The buildings comprise a machine shop, foundry, boiler, and blacksmith shops. The special feature of the company's work is the manufacture of fire brick machinery, and mill machinery in general, as well as castings, boilers, and machine work.

The Clearfield Fire Brick Company (limited), successor to the Clearfield Fire Brick Company, a defunct corporation, became the property of the present owners by purchase made by E. A. Bigler, at sheriff sale, representing the subsequent proprietors, they assuming the indebtedness of the old corporation. This new partnership was created about the year 1880. The owners are W. D. Bigler, E. A. Bigler, owning a half interest; Weaver and Betts one-sixth; G. L. Reed and J. G. Hartswick each owning one-sixth. The company's works



W. M. Shaw

are on Reed street. The clay used in the manufacture is procured at Woodland and Blue Ball, where the company own and lease lands. The company have facilities for the manufacture of over three millions of fire brick annually.

The Clearfield Tannery was built by Joseph B. Hoyt, of Connecticut, Daniel B. Fairweather, and H. S. La Due, of New York, in the year 1879, on lands then in Lawrence township, north of Clearfield, but included within the borough limits by the recent extension thereof. The works comprise a beam-house, dry-house, house for drying hair and rendering grease, leech-house, bark-sheds, and twenty-two dwellings for employees. The lands occupied contain about twenty-one acres. The manufactured leather is known as Union Crop sole-leather, about five hundred sides being "turned out" daily. Number of employees, about one hundred. In 1884 Mr. Hoyt withdrew from the firm, the remaining partners continuing the business. This tannery is under the superintendence of W. Ross McPherson, of Clearfield.

The Spring Brewery, the property of Theodore Reis, was built for the manufacture of lager beer in the years 1873-4, by Charles Schafer. Not being a successful business venture it was sold at forced sale, purchased by Judge Leonard and by him sold to Harmon Sheiffer. In 1882 it was purchased by the present owner. The brewery is situate north of the gas works, near a spring of pure water, from which the name is given the works, the "Spring Brewery." Its capacity is one thousand barrels annually.

The Clearfield Lumber Company (limited) was organized in the month of January, 1880. The property formerly known as the Thorn planing-mill, on Fourth street, was purchased and is now used by the company. The capital stock of the firm is \$32,500, in three hundred and twenty-five shares at \$100 each. The officers are W. W. Betts, chairman; John W. Wrigley, secretary and treasurer; David McGaughey, W. B. Townsend, and Asbury W. Lee, managers. The company manufacture doors, sash, blinds, flooring, and all other stock usual to a well appointed factory of the kind. They also own two saw and shingle mills, one at Porter Station and the other at Kermoor, where they are engaged in extensive lumber operations.

The Clearfield Roller Flouring Mill, the property of George W. Smith, was built by him in the year 1835. The building is located in the north part of the borough. It is five stories in height including an attic for storage. Steam power is used, and the machinery of the best and latest patterns. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels per day.

Marshall's Brick Yard, now the property of James M. Marshall, was purchased from M. B. Cowdrick in the year 1876. This is the only industry of the kind in the borough. The quality of brick manufactured is very good, and the yard is sufficiently large to supply all local demand for building purposes.

CHURCHES OF CLEARFIELD.

Saint Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Protestant Episcopal Church was planted in Clearfield as birds often plant seeds from a neighborhood, thus extending the growth until, in many instances, it becomes the ruling plant in the new country.

In 1820, or thereabouts, Hardman Philips planted the seed of a Protestant Episcopal Church congregation in Philipsburg, Centre county, and from that weak and slender stalk sprang what there is of Episcopal growth and strength in Clearfield county. Its first manifestation was in the visit of Bishop Onderdonk to Clearfield town in 1832; there being no record or tradition of any other service of the church from that time until 1838, when he returned to Clearfield, and held service in the old court-house. No further service was held in Clearfield town or county until about 1843, when Rev. Tiffany Lord, who was rector in charge at Philipsburg, held occasional services in the court-house. After him the place was visited occasionally by the Rev. George W. Natt, of Bellefonte, who, under the direction of the bishop of the diocese, made periodical visits.

About the year 1847, Bishop Alonzo Potter sent the Rev. William Clotworthy, who remained about one year, during which time his services were divided between Philipsburg, Morrisdale, Clearfield, and Cürwensville, and without any particular manifestation of growth of the church in either of these places, but with a marked decline in its strength in Philipsburg.

At this time the only communicating members of the church in Clearfield that were known to the visiting bishop and clergy were John L. Cuttle, Mary A. Cuttle, his sister, William Hotchkiss, who had removed to Clearfield from Meadville, and his daughter Mary.

Before the advent of Mr. Clotworthy, and during the visits of Mr. Natt, to Clearfield, George R. Barrett had expressed his preference for, and an intention to connect himself with the Episcopal Church. In 1848 he opened a correspondence with Bishop Potter, the result of which was a visit of the prelate to Clearfield early in the summer, which visit brought about a union of the distant, but interested persons in the cause of the church. There being at the time neither at Philipsburg, nor at any other point, a clergyman nearer than Bellefonte, it was deemed necessary to form an association sufficiently strong to support a clergyman in Clearfield county and Philipsburg. The friends of Dr. Alexander MacLeod believed that he had the personal influence among the people of all the localities to make this scheme successful; they therefore invited and (with the influence of Bishop Potter), succeeded in gaining his consent to unite his labors with those of the church workers in the district named. In December, 1849, Dr. MacLeod came to Clearfield and preached his first sermon in the court-house, the result of which was the establishment

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Clearfield as an enduring institution, followed soon afterward by the building of a church edifice.

On the 25th day of February, 1850, a meeting was held in Clearfield for the purpose of organizing an Episcopal association. James Allport was president, and G. R. Barrett, secretary. The missionary field included Clearfield, Curwensville, Morrisdale, and Philipsburg, and Dr. MacLeod was called to take charge of the same as missionary. At the meeting a resolution was adopted appointing John L. Cuttle, William Bigler, G. R. Barrett, and William Hotchkiss as a committee to fix a location and superintend the erection of a church edifice. Lands were purchased from Isaac Schofield at the corner of Cherry and Front streets, the deed, however, being made by Josiah W. Smith, who held the legal title.

The contract for the building was given to Dugan & Ralston, and was completed in the winter of 1851, at a cost of \$1,194.

The first vestry was elected on the 11th day of March, 1851, John L. Cuttle, G. R. Barrett, Joseph S. France, James Allport, and Isaac L. Barrett, being chosen. G. R. Barrett was appointed senior, and John L. Cuttle junior warden. This was the first regular Episcopal organization formed in Clearfield county.

The church was called St. Andrew's, after the church of that name in Philadelphia, whose society had contributed liberally toward the support of the new in the payment of the rector's salary.

On the 26th day of October, 1852, the church was formally consecrated by Bishop Potter. At the organization of the church there were but two persons presented as communicants.

In March, 1853, Dr. MacLeod severed his connection with the parish, which remained vacant until October following, when the Rev. A. I. Berger was called and remained one year.

In January, 1856, Dr. MacLeod, returned to the parish and continued as rector until September, 1861; having, in the mean time, been appointed chaplain in the army, he left the parish never to return.

From this time until 1866 the church was without a rector, when Rev. J. Taylor Chambers was called, and remained about a year. After his departure occasional services were held by Rev. S. H. Meade until the fall of 1869, when Rev. George Hall commenced his ministrations and continued in charge of the parish until 1873. No regular service was held after the departure of Mr. Hall until the month of January, 1875, when Rev. George C. Rafter ministered under the direction of Bishop Kerfoot. He was succeeded by and afterward alternated with the Rev. John S. Protheroe, which continued until 1881. Rev. S. H. Griffith was called to the rectorship in 1882, but, being a person of delicate health, could not endure the severity of the winter months, therefore was obliged to leave the parish. In July, 1883, Bishop Kerfoot sent Rev.

David L. Fleming, a deacon in orders, to take charge of the parishes of Clearfield and Houtzdale. He continued in charge until 1885, in the mean time being elevated to the priesthood. Next succeeding Mr. Fleming followed the Rev. G. B. Van Waters, who remained in charge until 1886, when he was called to a more important field of labor.

The Rev. F. C. Cowper was sent to take charge of all the Episcopal Churches of Clearfield county, and commenced his labors here about Christmas time in the year 1886, and since then, in connection with Rev. A. S. R. Richards, deacon of Osceola, have held all the services of the church in Clearfield.

Since the commencement of Episcopal education in Clearfield, the visiting bishops have been as follows: Henry Ustic Onderdonk, Alonzo Potter, Samuel Bowman, William Bacon Stevens, John Barrett Kerfoot and Cortlandt Whitehead. In 1865, a new diocese was formed and named "the Diocese of Pittsburgh," which included Clearfield county. This transferred the church of Clearfield from the jurisdiction of Bishop Stevens to that of Bishop Kerfoot, whose successor, Bishop Whitehead, is now in charge.

The Presbyterian Church.—The early records of this church are meagre and imperfect. As early as the year 1803, by direction of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, there was Presbyterian preaching in Clearfield by Revs. William Stewart and Henry R. Wilson. Under similar direction subsequent services were occasionally held for several years. In 1806, the general assembly ordered copies of the catechism distributed in this region. The date of the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Clearfield is not known. It was in existence in 1819, with Hugh Jordon and Archibald Shaw as ruling elders. It was incorporated March 31, 1837. Among the very early members were Hugh and Ann Jordon, Archibald, Mary, John and Sarah Shaw, John and Jane Stewart, David and Susan Wilson, William and Margaret Daniel, James B. and Phianna Caldwell, Alexander B., Rachel, Jane, Maria J., and Jemima Reed, Richard and Mary Shaw, Eleanor and Eliza Ardery, James and Jane Irvin, Jane Moore, John R., Mary, James and Amos Read, Mrs. Robert Wallace, John Mitchell and William Dunlap. The earliest known trustees were elected October 29, 1836. They were Hugh Jordon, Richard Shaw, John Mitchell, Thomas Reed, George Welch and Robert Wallace. The first pastor was Rev. Garry Bishop, installed in 1826. He divided his labors between the ministry and the practice of medicine. He remained until 1834. During the next six years the church was without a pastor, but was supplied by Revs. David McKinney, Samuel Wilson, J. B. Payne and Edward McKinney. Rev. Frederick G. Betts was installed in 1840, but was taken away by the hand of death in 1845. Senator W. W. Betts and Lockwood Betts, the latter of whom was killed during the war, were his sons. During the pastorate of Mr. Betts the frame church building was erected on the site of the present one. It had a seat-

ing capacity for about three hundred persons. Previous to this time services were held in the court-house. The third pastor was Rev. Samuel N. Howell, who remained but two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Miles T. Merwin, who served until 1853. The fifth pastor was Rev. Samuel M. Cooper; sixth, Rev. John M. Galloway, who remained about seven years and died in the parsonage on First street. This property was purchased during his pastorate. During the pastorate of Mr. Galloway the church received large accessions in numbers and made good progress toward more perfect organization. The sixth pastor was Rev. J. G. Archer, installed June 20, 1865. Under him the church increased largely, forty members being received at a single communion. It was during his pastorate, too, that the beautiful stone church edifice was projected and nearly completed. Mr. Archer's life was suddenly terminated in a railroad accident January 12, 1869. The building, so nearly finished, remains a lasting monument of his time. It cost \$45,000, and easily seats six hundred people. A lecture room in the rear seats two hundred persons. The architect was J. C. Hoxie, of Camden, N. J.; contractor of the stone work, Thomas Liddell; superintendent of other work, George Thorn. The building committee consisted of William Bigler, William A. Wallace, A. C. Finney, John F. Weaver, Samuel Mitchell and James B. Graham. The building is located on the corner of Pine and Second streets. The pastorate of Rev. Henry S. Butler, the seventh of the succession, began with the occupation of the new church edifice, June 23, 1869, and continued fifteen years. During this time the church membership was largely increased and the benevolent work of the society admirably systematized and more than doubled.

In September, 1884, the present pastor, Rev. Russell A. McKinley, entered upon his pastoral duties. He is a graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa. During the short time Mr. McKinley has held the pastorate the church membership has increased by thirteen.

There is now a large country constituency connected with the church. The present elders are James Irvin, A. M. Hills, J. G. Hartswick, John F. Weaver, Henry W. Park, Miles Read and Thompson Read. At the time of their death, ex-Governor Bigler and James B. Graham were ruling elders. R. H. Shaw and Henry Mead are deacons. The present board of trustees consists of Harry F. Wallace, James Kerr, W. Ross McPherson, James Mitchell and Frank B. Reed; treasurer, A. Bowman Weaver; superintendent of the Sunday-school, Frank B. Reed. Both home and foreign missionary societies are sustained by the ladies of the congregation. An effort is now making to raise funds for a large pipe organ to be placed in the church.

Before the time of Mr. Archer the pastoral duties were divided between Clearfield, Curwensville and Kylertown, or other points, making the work very laborious. Many of the early pastors received from Clearfield only about

